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PUBLIC OPINION

A

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY

OF

THE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ON ALL IMPORTANT CURRENT TOPICS

VOLUME XXXII

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME XXXII

Th ower case letter n after a title signifies that the article referred to is a note, or paragraph without separate heading, and th umber following designates the column in which it is be found. Articles are arranged alphabetically under the several spartment heads.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Allied People's party, 488
Altgeld, John P., Death of, 361
Army bill, The new, 262; reduction, 741
Art and the tariff, 328
Beef trust, 487; Government's bill against, 646; injunction, 677
Canada, England, and the United States, 295; Reciprocity with, 456
Canal across the isthmus, 36; routes, the different, 167, 230; Senate vote on Panama, 805
Canals of the world, 168
Chaffee, Gen., and the Waller verdict, 709
Charleston exposition, 7
Chinese exclusion bill, 102; exclusion in the senate, 519
Civil service and the veteran preference act, 261
Cleveland, Grover, 164; Bryan on, 424
Coal strike, 647
Colonies, Representation in government of, 742
Congress, The next, 710
Congressional summary, 72, 105, 136, 168, 200, 232, 265, 297, 328, 362, 394, 424, 489 n 2, 521 n 2, 554, 584, 616, 649, 679, 712, 743, 776, 808
Constitution, Amendment of the, 135
Consular reform, 70
Cuba, First election in, 37; Reciprocity with 70; and the tariff, 134; 197; 392; 551; Special message on, 422; 775; Postal thieves sentenced in, 423; Our representatives in, 616; Palma inaugurated president of, 676; Gov. Gen. Wood uses government funds to secure reciprocity with, 774
Currency bill, The new, 360
Danish West Indies, 104; scandal, 422
Dole, Gov., sustained, 519
Editor, The work of a provincial, 393
Edward VII., American embassy to coronation of, 103; 648
Evans, Pension Commissioner, resigns, 453; to be consul general at London, 584
Fires, Lessons from recent, 232
Foreigners, Assimilation of, in our population, 165
Frederick the Great, Kaiser offers statue of, to United States, 678
Funston, Gen., silenced, 554
German influence in America, 454
Germany, Our future relations with, 552
Godkin, E. L., Death of, 679
Government ownership of coal mines, 711
Hanna as a Presidential candidate, 390
Hay, John, 708
Henry, Visit of Prince, 101; 296; 326
Herbert, Michael Henry, the new British ambassador, 744
Hill, D. B., on Democracy, 296; for president, 520
Immigration, Arguments against, 294
Inauguration day, A new, 233 n 2; 522
Indiana, Democrats in, 740
Interstate commerce commission arraigned, 197
Isthmian canal, Pan-American diplomacy and the, 423
Jones, Senator, defeated, 456
Judges, Pay of United States, 198
Jury, system, Justice Brewer on, 40; service for non-voters, 522
Kansas, Republicans in, 710; Democrats in, 710
Liberal Democrats of New York, 744, n 2
Lodge, Sen., on the Philippines, 614
Louisiana, British camp in, 487
Lynching and Philippine barbarities, 742
McKinley, Disintegration of cabinet of, 4; postal card, 329; Mrs., pensioned, 519
Maine, Republicans in, 773
Miles, Gen., and the administration, 6; 420; 453
Mindanao, Moros of, 583; Campaign in, 613
Money, Senator, and the Philippines, 199
Moody, Wm. H., the new secretary of the navy, 358
Morton, J. S., Death of, 582
Nationalism in the United States, 164
Naval appropriation bill, 580
Newspapers, A German view of American, 326
Nixon, Lewis, retires from leadership of Tammany, 649
Northern Securities Company, United States vs., 264
Ohio, Republicans in, 710
Oregon, Election in, 740
Pacific cable, 711
Pennsylvania, Republicans in, 773
Philippines, Native views of American rule in, 72; and South Africa compared, 133; Concentration camp in, 137; Extent of pacification in, 261; Bills for government of, 454; Torture in, 518; Extermination in, 554; Retention of, 612; bill passes senate, 741
Porto Rico, Finances of, 8
Post check currency, 520
Presidential prestige, 806
Presidents, A plea for relief of, 68; as life-senators, 420; The work of, 452
Public buildings bill, 581
Rochambeau memorial, 677
Roosevelt, Miss Alice, in politics, 359; President, some appointments by, 198; at Charleston, 486; at Arlington, 712
Root, Sec., Work of, 551
Sampson, Admiral W. T., Death of, 612
Schley, appeals to the president, 168 n 2; case, President Roosevelt reviews, 264
Senate, Treaty-making powers of, 4; Growing power of, 196; Rowdyism in the, 293
Senators elected in Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland and Ohio, 102; An argument against the popular election of, 391; Popular election of, 522
Shaw, Leslie M., the new secretary of the Treasury, 5; at Pittsburg, 580
Shipping, Lewis Nixon on American, 231; subsidy bill, 390; subsidy side-tracked, 522 n 2
South, Crumpacker resolution to investigate elections in, 421
Southwest, A new era in the, 709
Spain, Our friends in the war with, 134
St. Louis, Municipal corruption in, 488
State politics, 807
States, Proposed new, 327; 648
Steamship merger, 550
Stone, Miss Ellen M., released, 294
Surplus, Federal, 329 n 2
Taft, Gov., at Rome, 774
Tammany Hall, Lewis Nixon, leader of, 100
Tilden club gathering, 804
Trade, Foreign, of United States, 39
Tragedies of a month, 678
Transport system, Abuses in, 489
Trusts, Industrial commission on, 230; foreign trade, and prices, 262; according to the census, 292; Supreme court on Illinois law against, 359; Sen. Beveridge defends, 553
Venezuela, Germany and, 36
Venice, Naval officers in a brawl at, 582
War, Cost of, 615
Wheeler, Congressman, on democracy and flunkeyism, 260
West Point centenary, 772
Week, 3, 35, 67, 99, 131, 163, 195, 229, 259, 291, 325, 357, 389, 419, 451, 485, 517, 549, 579, 611, 645, 675, 707, 739, 771, 803
Ware, Eugene F., the new pension commissioner, 520

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Africa, Railroad in Central, 138
Albania, Future of, 618
Albert, king of Saxony, dead, 810
Algeria, France in, 364
Anglo-Saxondom vs. Europe, 8
Austria and Russia, 139 n 2; 713
Balkans, Situation in, 778
Barcelona, Rioting in, 267 n 2
Belgium, Politics in, 556
Boer generals, A sketch of, 201
Boers in British army, 139 n 2
Bornu, French and English in, 108
Brussels, Rioting in, 492
Budget, British, 523
Chile, Financial plight of, 491
China, Next emperor of, 300; Germany in, 331; Future of, 426; Japanese invasion of, 555
Colonies, Cost of German, 236 n 2
Coronation of Edward VII, 809
Dalny, Russia's new free port, 75 n 2
Economic crisis in Europe, 779
Egypt, English rule in, 586
England and Russia, 137; Possibility of a European invasion of, 171; Army contract scandals in, 203
Europe, Likelihood of peace in, 458; Unrest in, 617
Finland, Russification of, 714
France and the new navy, 202; Elections in, 585; Elections in, 651; New cabinet in, 747
Germany, Corporations in, 300; Britain's friend, 363; and Anglo-American relations, 681
Gorky, Maxime, as an agitator, 617
Holland, German designs on, 331
Ireland, Emigration from, 137; Revival of home rule agitation in, 235; Situation in, 396; Coercion in, 586
Islam and Europe, 747
Italy, The growth of, 267; Cabinet resigns in, 267 n 2; Some statesmen of, 299; Railway situation in, 364; Radicalism in, 426; Taxation in, 556; and France, 651
Japan and England, 234; and England, 427; Elections in, 777
Kuyper, Dr. Abram, premier of Holland, 170
Liberal party in England, The new, 330
Loubet, Pres., visits Russia, 680
Mafia, The spirit of the, 139
Martinique, Volcanic eruption at, 619; 650
Methuen captured by Boers, 362
Mexico, New era in, 10
Mussulman outbreaks in Turkestan, 458
Navies and armies of Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, 265
New Hebrides, French and English in, 107
New Zealand, Industrial arbitration in, 11 n 2
Newfoundand, France, England and United States in, 41; French and English in, 236 n 2
Pan-American union impossible, 201
Pan-Germanism, 396; and Austria, 713
Parliament opened, 106
Peking, Return of Chinese court to, 74
Persian gulf, International problems in the, 169
Poland, Germanizing, 524; Germanizing school children in, 747
Poles in Germany, 9
Pope, Jubilee of, 267 n 2
Portugal, Outbreaks in, 746
Remount scandal, The British, 266
Rhodes, Cecil, Death of, 425; Will of, 490
Russia responsible for Chinese outbreak, 41; Outlook in, 395; Military scandals in, 450; Censorship in, 460; Unrest in, 587; English policy toward, 587; Revolutionary movements in, 778
Russo-Japanese war, "Practical certainty" of, 394
Servia, State of affairs in, 170
Sipiaguine, Russian minister of the interior, assassinated, 524
South Africa, Regeneration of, 42; Peace in, 714; Peace in, 745
Spain, Politics in, 106; Affairs in, 236
Sugar congress at Brussels, 73; Abolition of bounties on, 330
Sweden, Universal strike in, 653; Politics in, 810
Switzerland, Elections in, 680
Trade unions in England, 73
Triple alliance, 43 n 2
Tripoli, France and Italy in, 74
Turkey, Russia and France in, 42; Succession to throne of, 652
Venezuela and Germany, 10; Causes of war between Colombia and, 298
Waldeck-Rousseau resigns, 682
Zollverein, A British imperial, 779

SOCIOLOGICAL

Agneta park, a Dutch welfare industry, 332
Alexandra, Queen, Cottagers of, 557
Americans, Economy among, 558
Aristocracy in America, 333
Baths in Boston, Public, 206 n 2
Belgium, Municipal art crusade in, 173
Benefactions, Recent, 462 n 2
Birth rate and civilization, 750
Briarcliff Farms, Social organization of, 13
Budget, A family, 717
Calhoun colored school, 525
Carnegie on co-operation as an element of success, 237
Caste in Great Britain, 110; among the poor, 366
Charities, Fresh air, 811
Child labor in Illinois, 270 n 2
Children, London schools for crippled, 78 n 2; School, as wage-earners in England, 590
Chinese as servants, 397
City, A model, at St. Louis exposition, 44
College settlements report, 78
Convicts in Louisiana, 109; in Georgia, 430 n 2
Co-operation in homes in Philadelphia, 141; in Wisconsin telephones, 174; in Massachusetts banks, 205; in a mining village, 269; in Italy, 334 n 2
Degeneracy, Is this an age of, 429
Democracy, Doom of American, 683
Dispensary system in Alabama, 783
Divorce statistics, 238; complications, 334; in Italy, 367 n 2; among rich and poor, 428; in Hawaii, 750 n 2; law, Against a national, 782
Donations of 1901, 206 n 2
Dowry, M. Le Roux defends, 270
Eskimo, The socialistic, 238
Feudalism, A benevolent, the future of society, 460
Foreigners in New York city, 398
Foundlings of New York city, 653
Geneva, Care of school children in, 683
Gentleman, Two ideals of the, 493
Germans in Milwaukee, 140
Girls in New York who work, 13; Letter guild for, 430 n 2

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Goudie, the Liverpool forger, 398
Hartford, Workingman mayor in, 526
Harvard, Social service at, 812
Hawaii, Mixed population of, 142
Housewifery a "not gainful" pursuit, 43
Immigration in United States, 142 n 2
India, Social regeneration in, 174
Insurance, Compulsory, in the United States, 302
Japan, Women's schools in, 492
Jerome, District Attorney, as a slum resident, 205
Kitchens in Nantes, Municipal, 78 n 2
Legislation in 1901, Sociological, 717
Le Roux, Hugues, on our social problems, 429
Lodgings, Free, in Chicago, 655 n 2
London, Municipal muddle in, 77; social statistics, 462
Luxury in America, 749
Lynchings and hangings in 1901, 44
Manners, The decadence in good, 142
Marriage laws, New, 76; as a just and honorable partnership, 558; Early, and poverty, 622
Middle class, The neglect of the, 237
Mohawk arbitration conference, 750
Morgan, J. P., gives hospital to New York city, 270 n
Mothers, Congress of, 334 n 2
Municipal year-book, 493; industries in Great Britain, 602
Museum, Social, for New York, 526
Negro, girls, New York mission for, 206; colonies in New York city, 780
Negroes in the north, 12
Parent, Too much, 44
Parks in Chicago, 270 n 2
Patagonia, Welsh settlers in, 365
Paulist Fathers' work in New York's upper west side, 76
Pelzer, South Carolina, an industrial absolutism, 748
Penal laws in Switzerland, 430
Pensions for street railway men, 365
Philanthropy, Training schools in, 780
Play as a social factor, 654
Poor, Morals of self-supporting, 269
Poverty, in England, 140; The worst of, 654
Power, Mark Twain on worship of, 462
Princeton, Woodrow Wilson, president-elect of, 781
Probation in punishment of criminals, 174
Profit-sharing profitable, 204
Prohibition, Progress of, 526; in Canada, 589
Railroad men, Temperance of, 44
Raines law hotels, 333
Red Cross battle with malaria in Italy, 684
Russia, Vodka monopoly in, 11; A woman's work of amelioration in, 527
Saloons, Regulation of, 270 n 2
Savings in United States, 462 n 2
Schools as socializing institutions, 620; Beautifying the public, 716
Siberia, Development of, 301
Social secretary, 559
Socialism, Latest phase of state, 494
Society, New conception of, in Germany, 45
Sociology defined, 718
South, General education board in the, 430; Conference on education in, 588
Stock-yards, Sociological aspects of Chicago, 172
Stony Wold sanatorium, 397
Strike, The right to, 461
Tramps increasing in United States, 366
Tuberculosis, London sanitarium for, 142 n 2
Tuskegee cotton planters in Africa, 461
Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, a model town, 78 n 2
Village improvement, 428
Wages since 1850, 654; Course of, 749
Watch and ward society of Boston, 494
Wealth, Concentration of, 588; A work for, 621
Women, as nurses in Italy, 12 n 1; as farmers in California, 109; in society, 110; voters in Colorado, 173; in France, 204; Intemperance among, 206 n 2; and suffrage 268; Club habit among American, 302; in conference, 621; in Spain, 811
Workmen handicapped in England, 77

LETTERS AND ART

Academy, of Design, National, Annual exhibition of the, 79; The new English, 304; in Rome, American, 624
Aisles of the Wood; poem, 433
Art, Outlook for, 80; Compromises of, 625; as a university study, 685
Artists, Jealousies of, 272; Irresponsibility of, 497; Life and morals of the modern, 590
Authors, Analysis of eight representative American, 15; A defense of second-rate, 113
Belli, the Roman poet, 560
Bend of the road; poem, 369
Benjamin-Constant, J. J., Death of, 719
Bierstadt, Albert, Death of, 273
"Books and literature," 721
Brieux, the French playwright, 400
Burne-Jones, Sir Philip, 399
Calve as Messaline, 143
Campbell, The art of Mrs. Patrick, 112
Channing, William Ellery, Death of, 48 n 2
Cincinnati musical festival, 686 n 2
Comedy, English, 530
Cooper, Thomas Sidney, Death of, 401 n 2
Coronation odes, 813
Culture, Test of, 465
Debussy, a French composer, 624
De Vere, Aubrey, Death of, 208
Dialect in literature, 145
Dooley on books and reading, 561
Drama, The society, 720; The Chinese, 814
Drawing, How to teach, 784
"Du Barry," Belasco's play, 15
English, Thomas Dunn, Death of, 497 n 2
English, Correct, 721
Fiction, The point of view in, 304; English and French, compared, 369; Moral worth of, 684
Ford, Paul Leicester, Death of, 625
France, Passing of schools in literature of, 528
France, Anatole, a literary nihilist, 751
"Francesca da Rimini" prohibited in Rome, 48 n 2; Bernhardt in, 622
Fulda, Ludwig, 496
Gardner, Mrs. Jack, Museum of, 113
Germany, Dramatic literature in, 335; Literary women of, 560
Giron, Charles, a Swiss artist, 528
Harte, Bret, Career of, 623
Helleu, Paul, master of dry-point etching, 431
Heroines in fiction, 656
Hewlett, Maurice, Punch's case against, 400
History, Literary decline of, 496
Howells, W. D., as a critic, 16
Hugo, Victor, centenary, 176; 305; as a moralist, 335
Huysmans as a mystic realist, 432
Illustrators, Exhibition of the associated, 336
Italy, Fiction in, 47
James, Henry, Immorality of, 685
Kaiser makes gift to Harvard, 369 n 2
Le Roux, Hugues, Views of, 209; and Daudet, 591
Literature, Detached method in, 686
MacDowell, Edward, as a composer, 656
Maeterlinck cult, 495
Marquand, Henry G., Death of, 303
Munich, Royal theater of, 48 n 2
Music, Curse of British, 47; Tendencies in modern, 176; in American cities, 272; Meaning of, 562
Neera, an Italian novelist, 530
Newspaper illustrators, 752
Novels in public libraries, 271; Plot in a, 463
Novelists, Few good, 785
Ompteda, Georg von, the German novelist, 242
Opera, house, National, in London 177 n 2; Decadence of comic, 239
Other Men's Motives; poem, 593
Out West, C. F. Lummis's new magazine, 81 n 2
Paderewski, "Manru" of, 240
Philadelphia, Exhibition of Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in, 144
Phillips, Stephen, The "Ulysses" of, 207
Picture, Making of a, 783
Play and the audience, 463
Poems, The best fifty American, 592
Poetry, in Germany, 81; of the south, 177; What is popular, 400; as a sociological phenomenon, 720
Poets, Plethora of unread, 785
"Preaching" in literature, 305
Ristori, Tribute to, 177 n 2
Royal Academy a "fool's hospital," 367
Russell, Sol Smith, Death of, 591
Russia, Periodicals in, 433
Salon, French, 592
Sculpture, Freakishness in, 814
Secret of Romance; poem, 721
"Siegfried" in Paris, 144
Simon, Lucien, Art of, 655
Society of American Artists' exhibition, 464
South, Renaissance in the, 495
Stage, An American invasion of the American, 368
Stockton, Frank R., Humor of, 562
Strauss, The versatile Richard, 401; Music of, 753
Success in literature, Fatal effects of, 337
Sully-Prudhomme, idealist, 80
Symons, Arthur, 529
Thackeray in the United States, 14; riddled, 432
Theater in New York, French, 81 n 2; Crisis in French, 239
Triumph of Forgotten Things: Thomas, 177
Troubetzkoy, Prince, sculptor, 111; 273 n 2
Turkey, Books of, 757
Values in literature, 431
Verestchagin, War pictures of, 46
Victoria, Memorial to Queen, 175
Wagner compared with Tennyson, 208; Kaiser condemns, 815
Washington novel, The, 657
West, Literature of the, 48
"Wilderness," Esmond's play, 15
Wiles, Irving Ramsay, 271
Wyspianski, a national Polist dramatist, 685
Youth and literature, 784

SCIENTIFIC

Acetylene generator, 659
Alcohol motor, 115
Altitudes, Man in high, 146
Aluminum welding, 756
Anderson, Dr. Wm. G., Experiments of, in regulating blood supply, 114
Animals, Calendar of, 466; Intelligence in, 179; in deserts, 274; Nervous crises among, 755
Automobiles, Progress in, 691
Baldness due to muscular inactivity, 499
Becquerel rays made visible, 243
Bed, Hygiene of the, 84
"Benzozone," 18
Birds, Migrations of, 242
Bridges, Study of Deflection of, 83
Bright's disease cured by operation, 148
Briquettes as fuel, 147
Calkins, Gary N., Experiments of, 659
Cancer and similar growths, Treatment of, 243; treatment in Germany, 692
Carbon Point for steel cutting, 723
Cellulotypy, 692 n 2
Cigar, Infection from clippings of, 435
Clocks, Automatic windings of, 816
Clouds and the weather, 692
Color, Evolution of the sense of, 148 n 2
Condiments in food, Value of, 148 n 2
Confectionery, Chemistry of, 627
Consumption, Mixed fats treatment for, 147; New cure for, 244 n 2; Caused by fatigue, 595
Crime, Music and, 180
Diet, The best, 755
Diphtheria due to fowls, 532 n 2
Dreams, Mechanism of, 435
Earth telephone experiments, 338; Utilization of interior heat of, 338
Edison announces storage battery, 724 n 2
Electric lamps, Method of making filaments for incandescent, 49
Electricity, Effect of, on brain, 370
Electro-magnetic gun, 660
Engine, The new vapor, 371
Epilepsy a microbial disease, 724 n 2
Etching process, A new, 276
Explosions, Nature of, 211
Eyes of mammals, 82
Filth not a cause of disease, 17
Fishes, Food for, 564
Fluids, The motion of, 210
Fogs, Reduction of town, 146
Food preservation, Antiseptics in, 467
Fresh air tablets, 659
Furnaces, Hot-air, as cause of disease, 116
Gas-lighting healthful, 499
"Gasu-basu," a new anæsthetic, 275
Glucinium, A volatile salt of, 244
Guns, Rapid-fire, 402
Harmonograph, 402
Heart, Surgery of the, 594
Heat, Mechanical equivalent of, 212 n 2
Hose, Metal, 786
Ice purified by freezing, 817
Lake levels, Effects of wind on, 786
Legs of man of uneven length, 787
Light, Repulsive powers of, 627
Lightning spectrum photographed, 372 n 2; Photographs of, 434; Above and below water, 500
Locust, Seventeen-year, 754
Longevity and occupation, 531
Magnet, Physiological effects of, 724
Man as a machine, 563
Marconi telegraph at sea, 114
Martinique, Causes of death in, 723
Masurite, 627
Measurements of science, 307
Meteorology, Popular errors in, 532
Migration of men over the face of the earth, 180
Milk, Conversion of, 403
Motors, Ten thousand horse-power, 274
Negro as a surgical subject, 531
Nerve impulse, Mathews on, 50; 306
"Nudity" cure, 116
Ocean currents, 179
Oil as a marine fuel, 340
Ozokerite in Finland, 148 n 2
Photography, Color, 340 n 2
Pigment, A new, 212 n 2
Pigmetophagus the cause of baldness, 148 n 2
Plague, Vaccination against, 372 n 2; Snake venom in treatment of, 628 n 2
Plants, Sleep of, 50; Vaccination of, 212 n 2; that walk, 467; Food, 595; Cannibal, 691
Platinum, Scarcity of, 595
Pneumonia the most deadly of diseases, 371
Pygmies, The Congo, 178
Railroad signals, Automatic, 244 n 2
Rest as related to work, 307
Rifles, Effectiveness of large and small bore, 626
Rudder, An electrical, 148 n 2
Sea birds, Cause of color of, 498
Ships, A brake for, 244 n 2
Smallpox, Insurance against, 436 n 2; Red-room cure for, 498
Snakes, Cure of bite of, 51; Venom of, 593
Sound, Anatomy of, 211
Stars, Distance of, 244 n 2; Photographs of the, 722
Sugar, Substitutes for, 722; beet, 816
Sun, Four questions regarding the, 84; Temperature of, 628 n 2
Telegraph company, Operating room of, 275
Telegraphy, "Tuned" wireless, 339
Telephone, Loud-talking, 307; Wireless, 372 n 2
Telephoning over telegraph lines, 244 n 2; by means of the electric arc, 403

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Temperature, Experiments in low, 17
Textiles, Metallized, 787
Thermite, 404
Tobacco, Denicotinized, 787
Trolley omnibus, 84
Twins, Separation of the xiphopagous, 339
Universe, Magnitude of the visible, 115
Vertebrate, Smallest known, 83
Vision, A theory of, 212 n 2
Voice, Curve of the, 563
Volcanoes, Causes of eruption of, 658
Water drinking and health, 817
Weather, Solar theory of the, 370
Weeds, Uses of, 18
Weeping, Cause of, 466
Whiskey, Artificial aging of, 212
Windmills to run dynamos, 148 n 2
Winds and human conduct, 435

RELIGIOUS

Africa, German missions in, 757
American Bible society, 790 n 2
Australia, Revival in, 86
Austria, Religion in, 53 n 1; 501
Baptist societies in conference, 726 n 2
Barrows, Dr. John H., Death of, 757
Berlin, American church in, 21 n 2
Bible craze, Modern, 20; Prof. Pearson on the inspiration of the, 373; as literature, 500; Sale of, 662
Biblical love songs, 630
Boston, Occult faiths in, 598
British Columbia, Religions in, 630 n 1
Brockton, Massachusetts, Religion in, 213
Cardinals, College of, 789
Cathedral, The uses of a, 181
Catholic church and liberty, 469; biblical commission, 533
Chaplains, The question of naval, 374
Chicago, Sects in, 309
Children and church membership, 501
Christ, The practical, 534
Christian Endeavor, in a Boer camp, 374 n 2; home in Japan, 406; in Hungary, 694 n 2
Christian Science in Germany, 340
Churches, Statistics of, 118; The sphere of institutional, 149; not declining, 629; Extravagance of, 694
Citizenship, Christian basis of, 662
Colleges, Religion in women's, 245; in the United States, Denominational, 725
Conscience, Church as maker of, 438
Conversion, Psychology of, 278
Corrigan, Death of Archbishop, 628
Creation legends in ancient religions, 724
Creed-making, 818
Danish West Indies, Churches in, 215 n 2
Democracy, Spiritual weakness of our, 565
Devil, Disappearance of the, 340
Doubt in the church, Function of, 566
Dowie, Decision against, 277
Each in His Own Name: poem, 214
Easter Morning: poem, 405
England, Death of religion in, 53; Church of, Secularization of, 309
Ethics in German schools, 661
Ethridge, William, the miner-minister, 310
Evangelism, Passing of, 85
Expansion, The church and, 758
Federation of churches in Hartford, 276; National, 310 n 2
France, Moral education in, 468
Friars in South America, 86
Gambling not immoral, 183
Germany, Social democracy and the church in, 405
Great Britain, Religious statistics of, 790
Hale, E. E., Honors paid to, 470
Hall, Rev. Dr. Newman, Death of, 278 n 2
Hall, C. C., third Haskell lecturer, 342 n 2
Hawaii, Episcopal church in, 21 n 2
Hell not preached enough, 277
Hepworth, Rev. Geo. H., Death of, 790 n 2
Heresy in the New York presbytery, 566
Hoffman, Dean, dead, 818
India, Christians in, 21 n 2
Japan, New religion in, 438
Jefferson, Thomas, and the Bible, 693
Jesus, Scientific discussion of the death of, 726
Jews, Chinese, 789
Judaism and Christianity, Unity of, 437
Kansas, Religious life in, 534
Labor movement and the churches, 19
Legislation, in England, Recent church, 246; for churches, 596
Literature, Ministers in, 406
Manuscripts, Early Christian, at Constantinople, 374
Metaphysical movement, The new, 308
Methodists, Changes in, 51; and laziness, 502
Mexico, Lent in, 246
Missionaries, Co-operation among, 150
Mormons preach polygamy, 118; in Denmark, 342 n 2; Growth of, 469; Gentile campaign against, 502
Moslem university for India, 53 n 1
Negroes, Religion of, 20
New York city, Religion in, 758
Non-conformists in the Anglican communion, 149
Orthodoxy in the Anglican church, 565
Papal encyclical for Easter, 470
Passion plays in America, 436
Pearson, the heresy of Prof., 150
Pope on divorce, 21 n 2; appoints Bible study committee, 52 n 1; Jubilee of, 341; on Index Expurgatorius, 598 n 2
Preachers, Business men as, 214; handicapped in America, 404
Presbyterian creed revision, 151 n 2; creed revision, 245; stagnation, 342 n 2; general assembly, 660; home missions, 661; revised creed, 693
Prohibition, Bishop Potter and Dr. Rainsford attack, 52
Pueblo Indians, Religious festivals among, 819
Reality in religion, Search for, 117
Religion in 1901, 52
Roosevelt, Pres., on the Bible, 597
Russia, The Y. M. C. A. in, 214; Sects in, 247; Liberty of conscience in, 373
Sabbath, Europeanizing of our, 117; labor wasteful, 598 n 2
Salvation army conference, 725
School boys to be devoted to Anglican church, 21
Schools, State aid to religious, 374 n 2
Seventh day adventism growing, 598
Southwest, Religious life of the, 372
Spain and the Holy See, 756
Student volunteers convention, 342
Sunday-school, Biblical criticism in the, 629
Talmage, T. De Witt, Death of, 533
Taylor, Bishop William, Death of, 694
Tents, Church services in, 790
Theology, Decrease of students of, 182
Theosophical society, Discord in American, 469
Thriftlessness and theology, 181
Vinton, Dr. Alexander, bishop of Western Massachusetts, 151 n 2
Week of prayer, 85
West, Religious condition of the middle, 788
Worcester, Welcome mission in, 597
Zionist congress, 21 n 2

MISCELLANY

Boer prisoners in Ceylon, 151
Bonaparte, Joseph, in America, 343
Cemetery for animals in Paris, 54
Child-settlers for South Africa, 88 n 2
Coronation robes, British, 88
Danish West Indies, Life in the, 216
Day and the deed; Fenelon, Bayard Taylor, 55; Franklin, 88; Grant, 120; George III, 152; Lincoln, 216; Newman, 248; Sill, 279
Death, Right of physicians to cause, 247
Dynasties, The duration of, 152
Electricity and hypnotism, Cure by, 471 n 2
Gallery of Beauties at Munich, 215
Gardiner, Samuel Rawson, Death of, 311
Hapsburg, Romances of the house of, 471
Holland, Heir to throne of, 88 n 2
Inheritance; a poem, 23
Japan, Floral art in, 54
Latin quarter of today, 87
Malvar, Miguel, 248
Marionette theater in New York, 343
Mathilde, The salon of the Princess, 184
Meteor, the Kaiser's yacht, 311
Misers, Motives of, 120
My Task: a poem, 23
News of the world, 24, 56, 89, 121, 153, 185, 217, 249, 280, 312, 344, 375, 407, 439, 472, 503, 535, 567, 599, 631, 668, 698, 727, 759, 791, 820
Northwestern university school of medicine bars women, 88 n 2
Prensa, La, a Buenos Ayres newspaper, 183
Renunciation: a poem, 311
Shakespeare, Mrs. Gallup's cipher of, 119
South, Educational problems in the, 279
Stone, Miss, Kidnapping of, 22
Telegraph talk and talkers, 23
Telephoning from moving cars, 471 n 2
Tempter, The: a poem, 23
Trains, To unload passengers from moving, 55 n 2
Wit and humor, 62, 94, 126, 159, 191, 222, 286, 319, 382, 415, 448, 478, 511, 515, 574, 606, 638, 671, 798, 826
Women not wanted in French post-office, 55 n 2; French Academy for, 55 n 2

BOOK REVIEWS

Adventures in Tibet: Carey, 122
Alphonse Daudet, 58 n 3
American Church Dictionary and Cyclopedia: Nutley, 58 n 3
American Food and Game Fishes: Jordan and Evermann, 821
Americans at Oxford: Corbin, 792
An Onlooker's Note-book, 728
Analytical Psychology; Witmer, 570
Animal Forms: Jordan and Heath, 793
Anticipations: Wells, 442
Audrey: Johnston, 345
Battleground, The: Glasgow, 474
Best of Balzac: Jessup, 728
Bird Homes: Dugmore, 218
Bird Neighbors: Blanchan, 218
Blazed Trail, The: White, 601
Butterfly Book: Holland, 218
Bylow Hill: Cable, 728
Captain of the Gray Horse Troop: Garland, 537
Care of Destitute, Neglected and Delinquent Children, 186
Cecil Rhodes: Hensman, 440
Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions: Dennis, 281
Chimmie Fadden and Mr. Paul: Townsend, 632
China and the Powers: Thomson, 504
Christ Ideal, The: Dresser, 91
Christus Victor: Dodge, 186
Chronicles of the House of Borgia: Carvo, 154
Cloistering of Ursula: Scollard, 250
Colonials, The: French, 218
Commonwealth or Empire: Smith, 539
Conquerors, The: Atherton, 473
Constable: Holmes, 346
Damsel or Two, A: Moore, 602
Daniel Webster: McCall, 763
Dark of the Moon: Crockett, 443
Deer Family, The: Roosevelt, Van Dyke, Elliott, and Stone, 728
Democracy and Social Ethics: Addams, 536
Desert and the Town: Foote, 728
Development of Cabinet Government in England: Blauvelt, 410
Diary of a Goose Girl: Wiggin, 695
Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall: Major, 601
Double-Barreled Detective Story: Mark Twain, 537
Dowden Shakespeare, The, King Lear: Craig, 90 n 3
Education and the Higher Life: Henderson, 664
Elements of Political Economy: Laughlin, 506
Empire of Business: Carnegie, 536
Esoteric Christianity: Besant, 25 n 3
Eugene Field: Thompson, 57
Facts and Comments: Spencer, 760
Field of Clover, The: Housman, 58 n 3
Finland: Frederiksen, 602
Flowers and Gardens: Watson, 633
Fool's Errand, A, 792
Forces in Fiction: Burton, 444
Frederique: Prevost, 377
Game Birds: Blanchan, 218
Game of Love, The: Swift, 632
German Empire of Today, The: "Veritas," 792
Giant's Gate, The: Pemberton, 378
Hardwicke: Rood, 696
Henry V.: Kingsford, 186
Her Serene Highness: Phillips, 729
History of the World: Helmolt, 568
History of English Literature: Moody and Lovett, 728
Home Thoughts: "C," 793
Hound of the Baskervilles: Doyle, 568
House With the Green Shutters: Douglas, 376
In the Country God Forgot: Charles, 602
In the Footprints of the Padres: Stoddard, 186
In the Eagle's Talons: Stevens, 792
Industrial Democracy: Webb, 663
Insect Book: Howard, 218
Irrigation in the United States: Newell, 379
John Kenadie: Saunders, 728
Kentons, The: Howells, 601
Kindred of the Wild: Roberts, 793
Labor and Capital: Peters, 695
Lady Paramount: Harland, 536
Land of Nome: McKee, 473
Law of Growth and Other Sermons, The: Brooks, 602
Lee at Appomattox: Adams, 729
Leopard's Spots, The: Dixon, 410
Life of Jesus Christ: Elliott, 505
Little Brother, The: Flynt, 442
Madness of Philip: Daskam, 474
Many Waters: Shackleton, 569
Margaret Vincent: Clifford, 728
Master of Caxton: Brooks, 602
Mastery of the Pacific: Colquhoun, 347
Meditations of an Autograph Collector: Joline, 632
Memorial of William Charles Lake, Dean of Durham: Lake, 186
Methods of Lady Waldenhurst, The: Burnett, 281
Millionaire Mystery, The: Hume, 58 n 3
Monasticism and the Confessions of St. Augustine: Harnack, 26 n 1
Monica and Other Stories: Bourget, 537
Monsieur Martin: Carey, 410
My Japanese Wife: Holland, 794
Mystery of William Shakespeare, The: Webb, 792
Mushroom Book: Marshall, 218
Musings by Campfire and Wayside: Gray, 122
Napoleon: Watson, 440
Napoleon's Letters to Josephine: Hall, 313
Nature's Garden: Blanchan, 218
Nature's Miracles: Gray, 793
Naughty Nan: Long, 444
New Century Bible: 90 n 3
New England Society Orations: Brainerd, 58 n 2
Newman: Whyte, 250
Ocean to Ocean: Walker, 443
Oldfield: Banks, 793
One World at a Time: Slicer, 411
Openings in the Old Trail: Harte, 665
Opponents, The: Robertson, 569
Organized Self-Help: Casson, 250
Passenger Traffic of Railways: Weyl, 90 n 3
Pasteboard Crown, A: Morris, 760
Path to Rome, The: Belloc, 793

Digitized by Google

Philip Longstreth: Van Vorst, 601
Poems: Johnson, 761
Poems: Roberts, 663
Poems, Charades and Inscriptions of Pope Leo XIII, 821
Poets of the Younger Generation: Archer, 600
Policeman Flynn: Flower, 346
Principles of Western Civilization: Kidd, 377
Psychic Research and Gospel Miracles: Duff and Allen, 442
Reasonableness of Faith, The: Rainsford, 696
Red Saunders: Phillips, 505
Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic: Clapp, 728
Rending of Virginia, The: Hall, 346
Rescue, The: Sedgwick, 663
Roman Biznet: Pangborn, 601
Royal Navy, The: Clowes, 90 n 1
Russian Political Institutions: Kovalevsky, 281
Samuel de Champlain: Sedgwick, 633
Scarlet and Hyssop: Benson, 504
Science and Christianity: Bettep, 25 n 3
Second Generation, The: Linn, 250
Ship of Silence and Other Poems: Valentine, 58 n 1
Small End of Great Problems, The: Herford, 793
Social Evil, The: 281
Social Salvation: Gladden, 663
Son of a Fiddler: Lee, 474
Spenders, The: Wilson, 793
Spindle and Plough: Dudeney, 473
Sport of the Gods: Dunbar, 633
Stephen A. Douglas: Brown, 444
Strength of the Weak: Hotchkiss, 219
Strollers: Isham, 538
Swiss Life in Town and Country: Story, 218
Tale of True Love and Other Poems: Austin, 601
Terrors of the Law: Watt, 760
The 13th District: Whitlock, 504
Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases: Roget, 474
Thomas Wolsey, Legate and Reformer: Taunton, 25 n 1
Thrall of Leif the Lucky: Liliencrantz, 474
To the End of the Trail: Nason, 696
Trust, The: Flint, Hill, Bridge, Dodd, and Thurber, 760
Twenty-six and One: Gorky, 444
Ulysses: Phillips, 281
Uncle Sam, Trustee: Bangs, 632
Valley of Decision, The: Wharton, 408
Virginian, The: Wister, 792
Watchers of the Hearth: Sledd, 218
Westcotes: Quiller-Couch, 537
What is Religion? Tolstoy, 729
When Old New York Was Young: Hemstreet, 696
Who's Who, 1902, 123
William Black, Novelist: Reid, 600
William Hamilton Gibson: Adams, 25 n 2
Winding Road, The: Godfrey, 570
Wolfville Days: Lewis, 281
Women of the Salons, and Other French Portraits: Tallentyre, 25 n 2

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Banking under the new law, 509
Business situation, 28, 92, 124, 156, 188, 220, 252, 283, 316, 348, 380, 412, 446, 476, 507, 540, 572, 604, 636, 668, 700, 732, 764, 796, 824
Commerce and finance in 1901, 60
Debt, National, of United States, 61 n 2
Exports, Reduction in, 413
Financial, 28, 61, 93, 125, 157, 189, 221, 251, 284, 317, 349, 381, 413, 447, 477, 508, 541, 572, 605, 637, 669, 700, 733, 765, 797, 825
Fire losses, 30 n 1
Loans and securities in London, 1901, 61 n 2
Pennsylvania railroad's report, 349
Railroad mileage, 30 n 1; earnings in 1901, 285; consolidation, 542
Steel underwriting syndicate's profits, 221
Trade, Domestic, 573
Wall street, Gold bricks in, 669
War revenue act of 1898, Receipts from, 61 n 2
Wine in France, 1901, 30 n 1

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 1
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
January 2, 1902

IT appears in the summary of opinions in this issue on the disintegration of the McKinley cabinet that the reorganization of the president's council is quite generally regarded as natural and inevitable, and there is very little disposition to seek in changes of cabinet officers any indication of change of policy on the part of the administration. No such indication could be discovered in the retirement of Postmaster-General Smith, but in the appointment of Governor Shaw to succeed Mr. Gage there is a promise that whatever backing the treasury department can give to reciprocity will be forthcoming. There could scarcely be any difference of opinion in regard to the secretary's financial policies, but it is known that he is not in sympathy with the reciprocity movement, while Governor Shaw has been a most outspoken advocate of the tariff policy embodied in the last public expressions of President McKinley, and the secretary-elect's opinions upon the future of our foreign trade have formed a large part of his utterances since his appointment was announced, showing that his interest lies in that direction rather than in the direction of strictly financial matters, in regard to which he says plainly that we can not do better than follow in the footsteps of Mr. Gage.

WITH the coming of Governor Shaw into the cabinet Iowa assumes an importance in the national government that has rarely, if ever before, been held by officials from any one state. Two secretaryships, the speakership of the house, the direction of the senate committees on appropriations and the Pacific railroads, and the chairmanship of four important house committees are in the hands of Iowa men, giving that state an influence even more far-reaching than that of Maine when Blaine, Reed, Frye, Dingley, and Boutelle all occupied influential positions. The situation can only be compared to the domination of New York during the first administration of Grover Cleveland, when that state had the presidency, the secretaryships of the treasury and the navy, and other high places in the government.

"POSSIBILITY of a War with the German Empire." This is a rather startling headline to find in a conservative New York newspaper, but there it is found, heading a dispatch from Washington, suggesting the possibility of serious difficulty with Germany in connection with the latter's claim against Venezuela. We do not agree that there is any possibility of a war with Germany on this account, but the discussion shows how rapidly the Venezuela business is assuming a serious form. Whether or not it will become still more serious depends altogether upon the attitude of Germany. Venezuela's side of the controversy is stated semi-officially in an article in the foreign department. The shiftiness and poor logic of this statement are too evident to arouse any sympathy in behalf of the alleged republic whose destinies are shaped by such a man as President Castro.

THE end of Tammany rule in New York and the beginning of Mayor Low's administration makes a very encouraging political opening of the year. It marks a step toward the correction of the greatest evil with which we have to contend in this country—municipal corruption, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the success of the new administration will be such that other cities will be inspired to emulate New York's example. Mr. Low's appointments have been influenced solely by the fitness of the appointee to serve the public interests, the administration is in no respect hampered by obligations to any evil political influence, and it is thus possible for the first time to test the claims of reformers that, given a free hand, they will show how well a municipality can be governed.

AT the launch of the new battleship *Missouri*, on Saturday, Secretary Long took advantage of the opportunity to reply to those who are alarmed by the spending of a hundred millions on the navy during the present year. To the objection that the expenditure of this sum was a tax of $6 on every family in the United States, the secretary answered that the money reverted to the families involved in the form of wages or otherwise, and as to the navy being a menace to peace, the secretary held, on the contrary, that it was a means for the preservation of peace, claiming that our only war in recent years would not have been entered into by Spain had she not thought our navy inferior to her own. Mr. Long also touched upon the absolute necessity of extending naval protection over our foreign trade, and if he did not succeed in allaying the alarm of those timid Bostonians who deplore the present naval program, he must have satisfied every one else, if they were not satisfied before, that the program, if it is faulty in any respect, is to be complained of as being too small rather than too large.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S acceptance of a place on the arbitration commission recently instituted by the New York labor and capital conference gives that body added importance in the public eye, and therefore increases the likelihood that it will have an important influence in the settling of labor disputes. Those who should refuse to accept the offices of the commission as now constituted would place themselves in a very bad light before the community, it being pretty well understood by this time that the successful side of a strike is that side that is supported by public opinion. This was very clearly demonstrated in the last strike of the coal miners, who, backed by public sympathy, soon brought their employers to terms; and in the case of the steel strikers, who were defeated mainly because they were unable to convince the public that they had the right of the controversy on their side.

IN spite of the fact that British troops in South Africa have suffered another disaster in De Wet's dashing raid at Zeefontein, the London correspondents say that more attention is being paid to the details of the settlement and the restoration of the country to a peace footing than to the incidents of the "ever-ending war," as some one has called it. Upon what basis the persistent rumors of peace rest, is not at all clear to the observer from a distance. But negotiations are said to be in progress between Kitchener and the Boer leaders, and it is clearly only a question of months when the war must come to an end through the exhaustion of the Boer resources in men and munitions of war. If it is true, as reported, that the Boers have received assurances that their homesteads will be rebuilt at the cost of the British government, that the banished leaders will be permitted to return to their country within a year of the proclamation of settlement, and that amnesty shall include the convicted Cape rebels, these instances of British liberality will go along toward lessening the reproach in which the government is now held on account of its harsh conduct of the war.

WITH the dispute between Argentina and Chile taking a new form every day, it is difficult to say anything about it more than has already been said. Peace reports based upon the signing of a protocol by Chile turned out to be premature, Argentina rejecting the terms proposed, giving rise to new apprehensions that a peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute between the two countries is impossible. A new element of danger is introduced into the controversy by the circumstance that the people of Argentina appear to be very anxious for war, and President Roca is probably not in a position to withstand their demand if it should be persisted in.

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AMERICAN

The Treaty-Making Powers of the Senate

CAN THE SENATE AMEND TREATIES?

HENRY CABOT LODGE, in the January *Scribner's Magazine*, expresses surprise that the action of the senate in amending the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty should have been so much misunderstood, not only in England but in this country. The purpose of his article is to show that the power to amend treaties has been recognized as belonging to the senate since the beginning of our national history. The Jay treaty with England in 1795 was so amended and the action of the senate was accepted by England as a legitimate part of the negotiations. Historically, the president has a part in the ratification of treaties only by virtue of a concession made by the states' rights party in the constitutional convention to the nationalists, led by Hamilton. The original "Virginia plan" vested the power to ratify in the senate alone. Mr. Lodge cites numerous instances showing the close relation of the president and senate in all matters concerning treaties, and gives a list of sixty-eight treaties amended by the senate and afterwards ratified by the foreign powers with which they had been negotiated.

The results of the preceding inquiry can be easily summarized. Practise and precedent, the action of the senate and of the presidents and the decision of the supreme court show that the power of the senate in the making of treaties has always been held as the constitution intended, to be equal to and coördinate with that of the president, except in the initiation of a negotiation which can of necessity only be undertaken by the president alone. The senate has the right to recommend entering upon a negotiation or the reverse, but this right it has wisely refrained from exercising, except upon rare occasions. The senate has the right to amend and this right it has always exercised largely and freely. It is also clear that any action taken by the senate is a part of the negotiation, just as much so as the action of the president through the secretary of state. In other words, the action of the senate upon a treaty is not merely to give sanction to the treaty, but is an integral part of the treaty-making and may be taken at any stage of a negotiation. It has been frequently said of late that the senate, in the matter of treaties, has been extending its powers and usurping rights which do not properly belong to it. That the power of the senate has grown during the past century is beyond doubt, but it has not grown at all in the matter of treaties. On the contrary, the senate now habitually leaves in abeyance rights as to treaty-making which at the beginning of the government it freely exercised, and it has shown in this great department of executive government both wisdom and moderation in the assertion of its constitutional powers.

This is not the place to discuss the abstract merits of the constitutional provisions as to the making of treaties. Under a popular government like ours it would be neither possible nor safe to leave the vast powers of treaty-making exclusively in the hands of a single person. Some control over the executive in this regard must be placed in the congress, and the framers of the constitution entrusted it to the representatives of the states. That they acted wisely can not be questioned, even if the requirement of the two-thirds vote for ratification is held to be a too narrow restriction. These, however, are considerations of no practical importance, and after all only concern ourselves. Our system of treaty-making is established by the constitution and has been made clear by long practise and uniform precedents. The American people understand it and those who conduct the government of other countries are bound to understand it too when they enter upon negotiations with us. There is no excuse for any misapprehension. It is well, also, that the representatives of other nations should remember, whether they like our system or not, that in the observance of treaties during the last 125 years there is not a nation in Europe which has been so exact as the United States, nor one which has a record so free from examples of the abrogation of treaties at the pleasure of one of the signers alone.

The Disintegration of the "McKinley Cabinet"

THE press views the disintegration of the "McKinley cabinet" as a perfectly natural political evolution. It is pointed out that when Tyler became president by the death of Harrison, in 1841, he retained Webster as secretary of state two years, but the other members of the Harrison cabinet retired soon after Tyler assumed office. When Fillmore succeeded Taylor he constructed an entire new cabinet. When Arthur, by the assassination of Garfield, became president, he retained Secretary of War Lincoln throughout his term, and kept two other of Garfield's secretaries until 1882; but Blaine, Windom, MacVeagh, and James retired soon after he assumed office. Johnson, however, retained more of Lincoln's cabinet, Seward, McCullough, and Wells remaining throughout his term.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that "should the entire cabinet be displaced, it would be without special significance as to the president's policy with respect to essential issues. The matter resolves itself into the statement that the president, in gathering about him new advisers, is simply exercising his prerogative." The New York *Press* (Rep.) does not believe that there was any "antipathy of principle or interest between Roosevelt and McKinley's advisers. There was nothing to work out separation but the bent of personal equation," of which we now see evidences.

"It was inevitable," in the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) "that in time a new president would want about him new advisers of his own choosing. The changes are gradually coming, and it is entirely in keeping with the usual course of such events that the chief public discussion should be from a political point of view. The senators and representatives want to know how 'their men' in office or waiting for offices are going to fare as the result of this progressive transition. How will it affect the future ambitions of the place-makers and place-givers? How

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can they best protect themselves and their henchmen? The politicians are agitated a good deal more than the people during the cabinet changes. The masses retain their faith that Roosevelt will not lend himself to the running of a political machine." The closing sentence of the *Free Press's* editorial is doubtless a reference to the charge that the appointment of Postmaster-General Payne is the first step in the upbuilding of a "Roosevelt machine."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) predicts that "Mr. Roosevelt will ultimately have a cabinet that will be Rooseveltian, and not, in form or substance, appearance or reality, a mere trusteeship of a former administration. When the new president entered upon his duties, the assurances were earnest and profuse that the old cabinet was to stand, and all and singular the methods and policies of the old administration were to be persevered in. We do not undertake to say that under the distressing circumstances there should have been less of this sort of assurance. Men fit to be in the political family of the chief executive, though, ought to have been able to foresee practical results, and if any of them are disappointed at being substantially dismissed, they are not to be pitied. The time is at hand for the inevitable ripping up." And "the final result, as to the *personnel* of the Roosevelt cabinet, will be interesting to note," the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) opines. "Younger and more strenuous men will probably be called into service than have ever before acted as advisers to an American president. The effect of this policy in national and international affairs remains to be seen. Judging from Great Britain's eagerness to retire her aged leaders and substitute men of early middle age, such a policy should be of advantage to the country."

LESLIE M. SHAW

The New Secretary of the Treasury

LESLIE M. SHAW, OF IOWA

GOVERNOR LESLIE M. SHAW of Iowa has accepted President Roosevelt's offer of the secretaryship of the treasury in succession to Mr. Gage, who will shortly give up that office.

Mr. Shaw was born in Vermont in 1848, but has lived nearly all his life in Iowa, where he was educated and where he has practised law since 1876. He has also been president of two Iowa banks, and was twice elected governor, his term of office extending from 1898 to 1892.

The New York newspapers have reported some criticisms of the appointment on the part of financial interests, but these criticisms do not find expression in the editorial columns. The *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "the president has shown that he has a clear perception of the particular type of man needed for the head of the treasury department. A man whose sturdiness and sense would reassure the great financial interests, and yet whose sympathy with the people would remove him from any possible imputation of 'representing Wall Street.' Mr. Roosevelt found these qualities in Governor Shaw." The New York *World* (Dem.) finds it "a very agreeable change to have as director of the nation's finances a man who has never breathed the tainted atmosphere of Wall street, a man who has acquired a fortune in the old-fashioned way, in an old-fashioned community; a man who, in his tastes and habits, is representative of that great body of simple, thrifty, moral, progressive American men and women who are described collectively as 'the' people."

The *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) gives a history of Mr. Shaw's long fight for sound money in the west, and declares that "it would be difficult to point to any former secretary of the treasury who had, at the time of appointment, qualifications superior to those possessed by Mr. Shaw." The New York *Press* (Rep.) sees in the appointment an inspiring incident which should bring absolute conviction that the true path to popular favor is steadfast advocacy of sound financial doctrine. This is another reference to Mr. Shaw's outspoken campaign for sound money when many of his party in the west were "trimming" on that very delicate subject.

The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that Governor Shaw was selected because he was more in accord than was Secretary Gage with the president's attitude toward questions relating to foreign commerce. "It is more than likely," says the *North American*, "that Governor Shaw's devotion to the policy of mutual trade concessions determined his choice as secretary of the treasury in preference to some other financier better known in banking circles." The soundness of Governor Shaw's views on the currency, and the high esteem in which he is held by the people of his state, satisfies the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) that the appointment is a wise one. "That Governor Shaw will make an able secretary, no doubt need be entertained," the Des Moines *Leader* (Rep.) assures the country, after telling of his services to the cause of sound money in 1896 and 1900. "He early espoused the gold side of the money controversy, and when the Republican leaders, from presidential candidate down, were mincing their words and treading among eggs, Governor Shaw was talking straight from the shoulder, and in a section where the Republican party was honeycombed with silver sentiment. That is the stamp of man he is. His legal training and experience as a banker are also strong qualifications for the place."

The Washington *Star* takes no stock in the objection that two members of the cabinet should not come

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from the same state, and approves the president's evident plan to obtain the services of able men wherever he finds them. The Pittsburg *Press* (Rep.) thinks that "Iowa and the whole west should be flattered by the president's partiality, for it is difficult to believe that he would take two cabinet members from one state if he could avoid it." The appointment, on the whole, has upset the arguments of those who have been contending that President Roosevelt was reconstructing his cabinet with a view to building up a "machine."

The Censure of General Miles

STILL ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE SCHLEY CASE

THE censure of General Miles by the war department for his approval of the dissenting opinion of Admiral Dewey in the Schley case has added a new chapter to that already long controversy. General Miles was called to account under the army regulation which provides that "Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation, toward others in the military service are prohibited." The New York *World* (Dem.), among other newspapers, calls attention to the fact that this regulation was made to protect military commanders against the intrigues of their subordinates, and that "to so stretch a rule as to use it as a pretext for a gross insult to the lieutenant-general is simply a small-spirited piece of administrative impertinence." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that the president may be able to stop the Schley scandal in the army and navy by repressive measures, but that he can not throttle the friends of Schley in congress nor the people of the United States. The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) claims that General Miles expressed "the common sense of the American people about the matter in hand," and for this Mr. Root "has vented his personal displeasure toward the lieutenant-general of the army in the tone of an angry schoolmaster. Nothing," the *Times* claims, "that General Miles has ever said or done has so endeared him to the American people as his expression of what they all feel in regard to the attempt that has been made to disgrace and punish Schley because he was present at the battle of Santiago and Sampson was not."

In the opinion of the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "the worst that can be said of General Miles is that he went outside of propriety. The best that can be said of him is that he voiced the fixed convictions of nine-tenths of his fellow-citizens," and the *Post* is willing "to let it go at that." The Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) anticipates that the next thing to be done "is to squelch the seventy-six million persons, more or less, who are in hearty agreement with Admiral Dewey and General Miles, "for," the *Sun* points out, "it is undeniable that if the ranking officers of the army and the navy are incompetent to pass judgment upon military questions, the untutored masses have no business airing their opinions." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) believes that the country feels that there was "unnecessary harshness" in the rebuke of General Miles. "Discipline," says the *News*, "can not be subserved by humiliating the lieutenant-general of the army. It may only be hoped that the action will have a wholesome effect in checking the army and navy squabbles that have been in progress and that seem to threaten us with a condition that is paralleled only by the Dreyfus affair."

But there is another side to the comment on the censure of General Miles. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.) says that Miles, like McClellan, has used his army position to forward his presidential ambitions, and that the president and Secretary Root "deserve well at the hands of a long-suffering nation" if they have been able "to shut him up." The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) "can find no fault with the spirit and justice of this reprimand," and it anticipates that it will have a wholesome effect upon the discipline of the American army and navy. The Chicago *Post* (Rep.) agrees with Secretary Root that Miles had no business in the controversy and deserved rebuke, "but he expressed the true and popular sentiment, and the truth is entitled to *some* consideration." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) sees in the incident a lesson to

THE END OF THE TALE?—*Minneapolis Journal*

"RUBE" SHAW: "A Happy New Year, gents!"—*New York World*

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army and navy officers to abstain from newspaper interviews and frequent speech-making. But the *Journal* argues that Admiral Dewey's opinion, so far as it related to the credit due Schley for the Santiago victory, was deserving of correction because the court refused to receive testimony on this point, and for this reason the approval of Dewey's action by Miles was really less censurable than the action of the former. The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) thinks that "it is impossible to deny the justice and the necessity of the severe rebuke administered to Miles, because his comment was not merely unfair and imprudent; it was subversive of discipline."

The Charleston Exposition

The *American Monthly Review of Reviews*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE "South Carolina and Interstate and West Indian exposition," which opened on December 1, at Charleston, is really the first typically southern fair, for Atlanta is far north of South Carolina in everything except latitude. The people of South Carolina, and more especially of Charleston, have in this enterprise two general objects in view besides the specific purpose of stimulating the trade and progress of their own city—to exhibit before the world the achievements of southern industry and art, and to demonstrate the great and important future of trade with the West Indies and Spanish America. Although it was as late as January, 1901, that the general assembly of South Carolina appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the state exhibit, the entire exposition was in a much more complete condition on opening day than is the rule with such institutions. In general, the South Carolinians, under the energetic leadership of Capt. F. W. Wagener, president of the exposition company, have shown the most notable enterprise, ingenuity, and good taste in availing themselves of their natural advantages for making an attractive and imposing exposition with the comparatively small amount of money at their disposal. The one fact of the proximity of the world-famous Carolina pine has almost cut the cost of building in half, as compared with the cost of corresponding construction in a northern city of such large edifices.

The exposition has fourteen principal buildings, and all are now completed. Those on the northern section of the grounds, and the Lowndes estate, with its rolling land and graceful live-oak trees, are less formal in architecture; Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, in charge of the designing, has had the good taste to refrain from aggressive efforts in the structures built on this naturally beautiful piece of ground. Thus, the Machinery and Transportation building, and the Negro building, are long and low in outline, constructed in the general type of the Mexican missions. In the southern half of the exposition grounds, the more elaborate essays in architecture have been made around the four sides of a wide plaza. The central figure is, appropriately, the Cotton palace, 360 feet long, 160 feet high, and covering 50,000 square feet. These figures will show that the enterprise is on no small scale. The architecture of the main buildings is throughout more or less true Spanish renaissance. The color is ivory, with the roofs simulating the red-tile characteristic of this Spanish-American type. The material of the buildings is Carolina pine, with iron strengthening, the whole covered with the usual "staff" composition. As one looks down the plaza, the Liberal Arts building is on the right of the Cotton palace, and to the left, the Agricultural building. At the northern end of the plaza is the auditorium, with a seating capacity of 4,000, and at the entrance are the Administration building and Minerals and Forestry edifice. The great plaza itself is 1,200 feet long and 900 feet wide, while the general effect of spaciousness and the impressiveness of the building masses on the sides have been increased by the construction of a sunken garden below sloping green terraces in the center of the space. This pleasant court, lined with majestic palmettos, will, over and above its æsthetic use, add greatly to the comfort of seeing the exhibits in the buildings about it.

There is a Midway, of course, and a race-track and a live-stock exhibit. Of the special American exhibits, Maryland and Pennsylvania are well in the lead; New York appropriated only $15,000 for the entire enterprise.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE: "Give me leave to knock it off?"
UNCLE SAM: "Fire away, any time you want to."
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

PAYNE: "Mark, you'll have to send your card in, hereafter."
—*Phila. North American*

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The Finances of Porto Rico

J. H. Hollander, in the December *Political Science Quarterly*, New York. Excerpt

THE present financial status of Porto Rico compares favorably with that of any locality in the United States—indeed, with any similarly circumstanced community in the world. Without a dollar of funded or floating insular indebtedness, with sources of revenue that may be expected to meet the requirements of reasonable and economical administration, with reserve funds of more than one and a half million dollars, designed for "construction work," but available, in case of emergency, in aid of current expenditure—the firm basis of a secure insular economy may properly be said to have been laid. A qualitative examination yields results no less satisfying. Translated into plain language, the financial reorganization of Porto Rico means that the burden of taxation upon the real economic life of the island is less today than at any time in its history; that the great bulk of its one million souls are entirely exempt from direct taxation and are subject to moderate excises only, to the extent of their injurious or luxurious consumption; that coffee, tobacco, and fruit lands—the great mainstay of its people's life—are paying less taxes by half than before the enactment of the revenue act; that, through the operation of a generous exemption clause, thousands of little patches of untilled soil are being brought into cultivation and a sturdy peasant proprietor class is being developed; and, finally, that having enacted and put into operation an adequate system of public revenue, Porto Rico derives not only the advantage which comes from secure public solvency and sound public credit, but receives the stimulus and reaps the harvest of free trade with the United States.

These are general statements, but a descent to particulars gives even more striking returns. Of the two million dollars a year that the insular government spends, one million and a half—seventy-five per cent—represent revenues (customs duties and excise taxes) that in every part of the United States accrue, not to the state, but to the federal treasury. In other words, as compared with every state and territory in the union, Porto Rico raises by what might be called distinctively insular taxation only one-fourth of what it is actually enabled to spend; over and above an initial gift of more than two million dollars, the island receives annually, as a virtual bounty from the United States, one and a half million dollars. But even the moderate burdens which now rest upon the island are self-imposed. Of the two million dollars constituting the annual insular expenditure, almost exactly one-half is devoted to the maintenance of schools and roads.

FOREIGN

Europe vs. Anglo-Saxondom

A New Phase of an Old Discussion

EMPHASIS is given to the views expressed in the following article by the report in a French weekly that Emperor William, in a private conversation, recently advocated a "blockade" against American competition, and in general terms emphasized the power that might at any time be exerted by a united Europe against the competition of Anglo-Saxondom either in industrial or martial combat. We condense from an article by "Calchas" in the December *Fortnightly Review*, London (New York: L. Scott Pub. Co.).

The kaiser is one of the prophets who has more power than all his hearers to promote the fulfillment of his own vaticinations, and it is not difficult to recognize in this new conception of the solidarity of Europe a fresh presentment of an idea which has long dominated a mind that pursues through the most exalted dreams only such thoughts as if realized would be infinitely to the practical advantage of his empire. "The yellow peril" represented as the common danger has now apparently given place to the "American peril." The solidarity of the continent against the United States or England, or both combined, could mean nothing more nor less than the economic supremacy of Germany upon the continent and the naval leadership of the continent by Germany. The limitation of military budgets might be effected by arrangement and the European powers would be free to concentrate all their resources upon the otherwise almost hopeless problem of the successful development of their fleets against the Anglo-Saxon. Now, if there be any ultimate purpose behind that activity of Germany at all points of the compass which suggests simultaneous designs upon China, Asia Minor, South America, and upon sea power generally, and is well calculated to confuse the judgment of other countries, that master aim will not be disclosed until the work of creating the fleet is complete. It will be the second or third navy in the world. And if we are not ensured by that time against possible danger from Germany, it may be too late.

Let us again recapitulate the argument. To avoid war in Europe which, whatever the result, would be an inconceivable catastrophe for the industrial Germany created since 1870, must continue to be the supreme object of Teutonic statesmanship. To secure that end the cultivation of amicable relations with Russia and France is indispensable. This can only be done effectually by promoting the theory of European solidarity against the two great Anglo-Saxon powers who are outside the continental area—England and the United States. War at sea, however hazardous, would be beyond comparison preferable for Germany to a death-grapple with her great neighbors in the heart of Europe. If it were a war against England waged in concert with Russia, Germany would lack neither food for her people nor a market for her products. The land route to Asia would be open to her troops, and compensation might be found there to any extent for the probable loss of the comparatively insignificant colonies she at present possesses. These may appear far-fetched and fantastic visions if looked at from the point of view of our relations with Berlin alone.

But as the problem can not be isolated in that fashion, let us look at the possibilities from another side. It is obvious that a breach between the British empire and France or Russia would drive both those powers into the arms of Germany at once, and con-

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summate the crowning ambition of Berlin. If, indeed, we were worsted at sea by the dual alliance, a thing which ought to be unthinkable, the work a European coalition might attempt would be done without it. But if, which is the greater likelihood, we should defeat France and Russia, they would resort at once to Germany, who would be able to form the European league at her own price. But it is hard for any sane politician to believe that she would wait to see their fleets destroyed before taking action. Her only good chance of emancipating her naval power from our supremacy would be to strike at us in concert with them. They would open negotiations at the first sign of danger for her assistance. If she gave that assistance, whatever the immediate fate of her fleets linked with those of her allies, the compensation would be overwhelming. Her industry would be supreme within the continental blockade; and the military force of Russia, Germany, and France together might hope to redress on land the worst chance at sea, and to find their account in a new partition of Asia from which the English flag would have disappeared.

How the Poles Are Asserting Themselves

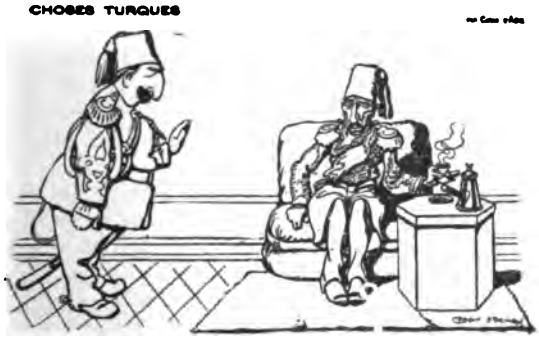
January *Review of Reviews*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN eastern Germany, the attempt to exterminate the Polish language in purely Polish districts by putting it under the absolute ban in schools, churches, and courts of justice, together with the various concurrent measures by which it is sought to Germanize those regions, has of late met with a resistance so bitter and implacable that one may now safely predict the almost total failure of the Prussian policy and its early abandonment. (See PUBLIC OPINION, 19th December.) In other words, the partition of Poland has not destroyed the Polish racial self-consciousness, and under conceivable circumstances the Poles might rise in another struggle for independence. It is not half so likely that anything of this sort will happen, however, as that the Polish subjects of the three adjacent empires will be treated with much more deference in the future than in the past.

The Poles now number about 15,000,000 people, of whom perhaps 3,000,000 are in eastern Prussia, chiefly in the province of Posen; 4,000,000 in northeastern Austria, chiefly in the province of Galicia, and about 8,000,000 in the extreme western part of Russia. The Austrians have practically ceased all attempt to interfere with the Poles of Galicia, who are comparatively contented in their chief towns of Cracow and Lemberg, and whose representatives appear in the *reichsrath* at Vienna as a distinct Polish group. The Russian Poles, whose capital is at Warsaw, are not so favorably situated as their brethren across the Austrian line; but inasmuch as the Poles, like the Russians, are of Slavonic stock, they seem to live more comfortably under Russian than under German rule, especially since the Russians do not antagonize their use of the Polish language. The Prussian government, on the other hand, has been extremely relentless in its attempt to Germanize the province of Posen, and the Poles of that province have had the active sympathy and encouragement of their compatriots across the Russian and Austrian frontiers. The press of eastern Europe has teemed with this engrossing topic, and the Polish immigrants in this country are following it eagerly.

The friction has never been greater than during the past few weeks. Several students have been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for membership in the Polish national league, on the ground that this organization is treasonable in its motives. Punishment of an extreme sort, moreover, has been inflicted in one or two Polish villages on account of the refusal of certain Polish children, by direction of parents or priests, to receive instruction at school in the German language. Against the methods of the Prussian government these Polish people of Posen have now flamed up with a spirit that reminds one of the conditions that prevailed in Ireland some years ago, when boycotting and kindred methods were at their height. Polish women everywhere are leaguing themselves together to boycott all sorts of German products, and are pledging themselves to buy goods manufactured in France and England in preference to anything made in Germany. The Prussian government had used every means in its power to push German colonization into Posen, and to promote the acquisition of land and property by Germans, as well as the control of trade. The Poles are now turning the tables, and are buying out every German merchant or landowner who can be made uncomfortable enough to be induced to sell and leave the country. The Polish question was debated in the *reichstag* at Berlin last month with much acrimony. The great Polish novelist, Henry Sienkiewicz, has been taking a leading part in the agitation against Germany.

The subject has also been much discussed of late in Russia and Austria as well as in Germany. Influential Russian newspapers have suggested that it would be sound policy for the Hapsburg monarchy to forsake Germany and the triple alliance, treat all its nationalities on precisely equal terms, thus winning the favor of the Poles, and to form close relations with France and Russia, under which circumstances it might safely reduce its military expenditure. The triple alliance is, of course, in no immediate danger of



MINISTER: "Not pay the army! Sire, your orders have been executed for three years past."—*Paris Figaro*

FRANCE AND ITALY: "Don't worry, Mother Europa, our friendship will not end the chaos so dear to you."—*Fischietto, Turin*

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dissolution. Nevertheless, German prestige is not likely to continue quite so imposing and dominant as heretofore, and the future is likely to bring about some radical readjustments in the grouping of European powers. Russia more than ever is the dominant factor.

Venezuela's Side of the Dispute with Germany

FOLLOWING is a translation of an article which appeared in *La Republica,* Caracas, the semi-official organ of the Venezuelan government. The article doubtless represents the government's position as to the German claims which Emperor William threatens to collect by force:

We are informed by cable that a German squadron is coming to make a demonstration in Venezuelan

THE ENTERING WEDGE.—*Brooklyn Eagle*

waters and to collect the interest which is due to the disconto. Without doubt the cable has lied, as is its custom. To speak the truth, we must believe that the emperor's government has been deceived by the institution in question just as the Venezuelan government and creditors were when the negotiation was effected.

Nothing is now, nor can at any time be, owed to the disconto, since that institution is nothing but a pay office for the Venezuelan government when the latter deposits funds to be paid out. The Venezuelan government is indebted to the Barquisimeto, Petare, German, Guanta, and Mérida railroads, among whom the loan was subscribed; but it owes nothing to the disconto.

The transaction of the loan is, furthermore, subject to revision, because, *owing to an error,* an arrangement was accepted which was detrimental to the Venezuelan government and creditors, and favorable to the disconto, which risked nothing and bound itself to nothing. The disconto has neither lent a cent to Venezuela nor paid a cent for the Venezuelan government. The disconto only undertook to sign the scrip of the debt which was issued by the Venezuelan government, and set out on the scrip that it did not bind itself to anything.

Fifty millions of scrip were issued and ten millions were given to the disconto. Should it be asked why was this gift made, the answer is that it was thought that the signature of the disconto, owing to the credit which it enjoyed, would confer value on the scrip, and that in case of crisis when the government could not pay, the disconto would. But this idea was never realized; the scrip never rose beyond forty, and the disconto has done absolutely nothing to increase its value. On the contrary, there are those who assert that it has purchased at a low price.

As the motive which caused the gift has proved to be illusory, we are entitled to recover it. If we were to hold otherwise the contract would confer all the profits and advantages on one party only, while the other would be subject to the burdens and obligations. The fact that it did not bind itself to the performance of anything proves that for the disconto the contract was eminently hazardous and can not, therefore, be made the basis of a serious reclamation. From our point of view the government, instead of paying, should review the whole transaction.

A New Era in Mexico

PROF. PAUL S. REINSCH, in the January *Forum,* New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

UNTIL quite recently, Mexico was not regarded as a safe place for commercial and industrial investments. Its potential wealth was recognized, and the possibility of unusually large returns from Mexican investments was well known; but the political conditions were too unsettled. It was difficult to find men of character and standing who had long experience in Mexican affairs; and the methods of the ordinary Mexican promoters were so untrustworthy that Mexico became in the minds of most people the home of wildcat schemes and South sea bubbles—a view which there was much to justify. But things have changed and a new era has begun. In political affairs a régime of security and stability has been gradually established by the group of able men who are controlling the government. Under the leadership of the veteran president they form a powerful, well-organized party within which personal ambitions are loyally subordinated to public ends; and the eventual successor to President Diaz is already practically determined upon, so that the fear sometimes expressed lest upon the death of that great ruler the country should be in danger of a revolution has no foundation in fact.

The line of development in which foreign capital has most recently become interested is tropical agriculture. It is a well-known fact that the Mexican haciendas have been among the steadiest and best-paying undertakings on the American continent. But as agriculture requires very close touch with the laboring population, which the Mexican planter handles with great ease, but which to others is an uncertain element, foreign investors, until very recent times, did not make use of the opportunities afforded by the rich lands of the republic. The reformation of the Mexican sugar industry along modern lines is just beginning, and the first well-equipped plantations are reaping wonderful returns.

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Excellent coffee is being raised on the higher lands of the tropical belt of Mexico. In this culture, too, large capital is necessary on account of the expensive character of machinery and the large quantity of labor required in harvesting the berries and preparing them for the market. A product that is looked upon with much favor, because it does not necessitate a long process of manufacture or treatment, is cocoa, which is cultivated in this region with comparatively little labor and small expense. The cultivation of tropical fruits has not yet been undertaken on a large scale, partly on account of the absence of rapid and regular means of transportation. Some plantations are, however, canning their fruit for the Mexican market, where it brings very acceptable prices. The finest grade of tobacco is raised in the Valle Nacional, near Tuxtepec, and in the Tuxtla district. The artificial culture of rubber has now been undertaken on a large scale; though it is often argued that the natural supplies of Brazil, Peru, Africa, and India are so abundant that artificial cultivation will not be profitable.

From all that has been said, it will be seen that Mexico is not a land for the investor of small means. As a farmer could not himself do heavy manual labor in this climate, he would have to make liberal use of hired help. His expenses of management would, therefore, be practically as high as those of a large plantation. The original cost of the land, when reckoned as including the expenses of clearing and planting and of caring for the crop until its maturity, amounts to a large sum per acre. Should he desire to plant rubber, the farmer must wait for at least seven years, until his returns begin to come in; while for the other cultures he would need expensive machinery. Companies and individual planters with large capital, however, would have far to seek at present to find a more promising field for investment and a more desirable locality than southern Mexico.

AN INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION LAW, modeled on the New Zealand plan, has just been placed upon the statute books of the commonwealth of Australia. It recognizes only registered industrial unions of both employers and employees. The president of the court must be a judge of the supreme court. Every care has been taken to make the court an independent and dignified tribunal. Its powers are very large and no appeal lies from its decision. The compulsory provisions of the New Zealand law are of course retained.

SOCIOLOGICAL

Russia's Vodka Monopoly

ANNA NORTHEND BENJAMIN, in January *Ainslee's Magazine*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

M. SERGE DE WITTE, minister of finance, stands a political giant out of the uncertain turmoil of Russian bureaucracy. Americans know him best as the man who has been playing a game of tariff chess with Secretary Gage; Europe thinks of him as he who set the unstable Russian currency on a rock; but in Russia, his excellency, the minister of finance, is more often associated with the sort of social-financial scheme which is changing conditions in the lives of the lower classes, and which is known as the "Government Vodka Monopoly." The two objects avowed in de Witte's mind were the increase of national revenue, which was an urgent necessity, and the regulation of the liquor consumption of the empire. Excessive drinking is one of Russia's greatest national evils; throughout the world, drunkenness is associated with the Russian. By making vodka (brandy) a product of government factories only, to be sold in government stores, and a comparatively small number of licensed places, the tremendous profits of the liquor trade would pour into the czar's exchequer, and at the same time it was thought that the evil of excessive drinking could be regulated in various ways.

I heard the monopoly constantly alluded to in Russia, but it was at last only by visiting one of the 350 or more huge factories which have sprung into being at de Witte's command, and the government shops in both city and country, that I gained a vivid idea of the colossal measure of the undertaking, and its influence one way or another on the life of the average Russian. In every department of the factory I was equally impressed by the perfect order and system, and the up-to-date, economic methods; but from a human point of view, a large, separate building within the factory enclosure was of still greater interest. While the government is constantly guilty of acts creditable to the middle ages, in its public works it often attempts to realize ideals which have a suggestion of Utopia. The men employees receive

From Ainslee's Magazine

A VODKA SHOP IN THE COUNTRY

OPEN-AIR PERFORMANCE IN A TEMPERANCE GARDEN

INTERIOR OF A CITY VODKA SHOP

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from seventeen to thirty-five roubles a month, and the women from fifteen to twenty-five; these wages are very generous, taking into consideration the standard of living; and in the building of which I have spoken is a great dining-room where each employee can get a dinner for ten kopecs (five cents), consisting of soup, kvas (a mild drink made from black bread), tea, and meat. Here also are newspapers and a small library, and a room containing the musical instruments of a band organized among the men. Every week or two a concert or theatrical performance is given by the employees. Now the monopoly is planning to put up dormitories where the workers of both sexes can obtain lodging at the same proportionate rate as food, thus enabling them to save a large proportion of their wages.

The government shops are meant to supersede almost entirely the old traktirs, taverns or saloons. The conditions attached to the part of shopkeepers are such that well-educated, self-respecting men and women can undertake the work. Out of the 360 shops in St. Petersburg 300 are attended by women, and they are paid a salary of from 720 to 900 roubles a year. This is good pay in Russia. Besides, they have lodging over the shop, with fuel and light. Sometimes, also, they are provided with an assistant. I was told that most of these women were of good family, and I talked with one who was very intelligent, and spoke fluently in French. None of the many women in this employment has ever taken a kopec from the monopoly, whereas there has been considerable loss through the dishonesty of men employees. Therefore women are generally preferred. In the country shops, the sum total of all the monopoly shops is about 1,900; the keepers are mostly men. It is necessary to maintain 2,000 collectors, who are principally from the peasant class, to gather in the accounts, and the money received in the shops and from licensed traktirs.

There is one splendid development of the monopoly which should win more faith for it as a factor for good than anything yet proved by the system itself. I refer to the temperance societies formed in connection with the monopoly, and their work. Since the year 1898, the government has divided certain sums among the temperance societies established in the governments where the monopoly is in force. Beginning with a little over 1,500,000 roubles, the sum has mounted up to over 3,000,000 in 1901, and over 4,000,000 this year, out of the enormous revenue of over 200,000,000 which it receives from the monopoly. With this government money, added to more raised in other ways, the societies have established tea houses and cheap temperance restaurants to the number of 1,715; reading-rooms and circulating libraries, 1,201; lecture rooms, 654; Sunday-schools, 18; evening schools, 10; singing classes, 147; tea gardens and theaters, 503; halls for dancing, 346; Christmas trees, 30, and various other places of amusement, 150.

WORK AMONG THE WOMEN OF ITALY: An attempt to train Italian women for positions as nurses has been made at Florence, where Miss Baxter, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, and Miss Turton, an English trained nurse, have opened a "Casa di Cura." As its name implies, this is, first of all, a small hospital, a necessary adjunct in any training-school for nurses. In the double work of this institution the laws of right living will receive an emphasis as yet inadequately conveyed in Italy. Another attempt has been made at Turin, the capital of Piedmont, where at the Protestant hospital the Waldensians have just established a training school for nurses and deaconesses.

The Black North

A Social Study by Professor Du Bois

PROFESSOR W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, of Atlanta university, Georgia, where he holds the chair of economics and history, has written for the New York *Times* a series of articles giving a clear and detailed account of the Negro race in the north. The three cities Professor Du Bois has selected for personal investigation are Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. In each case he examines briefly the early history of the Negroes, then traces the changes that have taken place, and describes the present conditions. He pays particular attention to the occupations in which the Negroes are, or can be, engaged, the degree of their success in them, the peculiar difficulties with which they have to contend, the amount of property they have been able to accumulate, and their social and religious organization and association. He says that the following are some manifest conclusions of his study:

To all intents and purposes, the Negroes form a world among themselves. They are so organized as to come in contact with the outer world as seldom as possible. The average Negro today knows the white world only from afar. His family and relatives are colored, his neighbors, with few exceptions, are colored, and his acquaintances are chiefly colored. He works with colored people, if not for them; he calls on colored people, attends meetings and joins societies of colored people, and goes to a colored church. Here the paradox stands to puzzle the best Negro thought. How can Negroes organize for social and economic purposes and not, by that very organizing, draw and invite the drawing of the color line? Every inpouring of freed southern immigrants into the north has naturally forced their ideas of clan life on the community of blacks, estranged the older free-Negro element, and deprived the whole group of its best natural leadership.

The northern Negro needs today intelligent, far-seeing leadership. His problem differs from the problems in the south, because his history, condition, and environment are different. And such leadership demands leisure for thought and education—the emerging again of a dominant intelligent class such as the free Negroes formerly were. This would rapidly happen could the Negro find work. The problem of work, the problem of poverty, is today the central, baffling problem of the northern Negro. It is useless and wrong to tell the Negro to stay south, where he can find work. A certain sort of soul, a certain kind of spirit, finds the narrow repression and provincialism of the south simply unbearable. It sends the aspiring white man north, it sends also the Negro. It is a natural movement and should not be repressed. That the question of fitness plays a considerable part in determining the condition of the Negro is without doubt true. His training hitherto has but ill-fitted him for the stern competition of world-city life. He knows but little of modern skilled labor, he has not been trained in thrift, he is not, as a rule, neat and tidy, and he is apt to be slow and unreliable.

What is the remedy? First, the Negroes must try to make the deserving and fit among them as numerous as possible. So long as the majority are mediocre workmen, and a considerable minority lazy

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and unreliable, those who seek to attack the race will have ample ammunition. Whatever, therefore, may be best as to Negro organization in many lines, certainly all must unite in keeping the blacks from succumbing to the present temptations of city life. Three lines of effort here seem advisable: First, systematic search for work; second, better homes; third, political reform.

In New York and Philadelphia the Negro is too handicapped by race prejudice to make much headway, but he has made some. In Boston the atmosphere has been more liberal, although by no means unbiased, and he has had better success. The select laborers, as janitors, porters, messengers, draymen, are an unusually trustworthy and respectable class in Boston. They form perhaps 15 per cent of the workers, and are connecting links between menial labor and skilled labor or business.

Our Wise Virgins

THE YOUNG WOMEN WHO HAVE FOUND SOMETHING TO DO

IN our issue of November 7, we quoted from Mr. Eliot Gregory's article on "Our Foolish Virgins," in which he accused "the average New York miss" of being "little better than a parlor boarder in her home," of acting the rôle either of "a disheveled sportswoman, or an adventurous navigator, or a frivolous matinée-girl." In the January *Century*, Lillie Hamilton French replies to Mr. Gregory with an article on "Some of Our Wise Virgins." She writes of the young women in New York who have found something to do besides seeking for amusement. "They are all-round women, who regard a visit to a tenement as belonging as much to the order of their days as the giving of a cup of tea in an afternoon to a visitor with whom they may have danced a cotillion the night before. You find them in no given locality, you need look for them at no particular hours, for their activities involve no questions of éclat, and the chronicle of their charities forms no feature in 'special columns.' They are as elusive, when you seek them, as some fragrance of the forest."

This writer says that this quickening of conscience is often experienced by a class of young girls generally pictured to the popular imagination as mere pleasure-seekers. "It was a quotation from Drummond about men living on the top floor of their being, instead of in the basement, which some seven years ago inspired to good deeds a group of young girls, all belonging to that part of the world generally spoken of as 'fashionable'—that part of the world, to be more explicit, which has its box at the opera in winter, and its home at Newport during the summer." Mrs. French believes that the development of the altruistic virtues, the wanting something to do, the being ashamed of having no purposes, is a part of a general process of development, that it is normal, it belongs to the day, to the generation, to the great impulsive forces of the century.

In conclusion Mrs. French says there is no escape from the query, "What sort of wives will these wise virgins make?" She replies as follows: "I have seen many of these women, after marriage, entering frankly and cheerfully into the less favored conditions of husbands whom they loved, embracing poverty, if need were, and meeting the problems that had to be met—helpmates in the best sense, peers of their husbands on any plane."

The Social Organization of Briarcliff Farms

MR. LAW'S HOME IDEA

ABOUT eleven years ago Mr. Walter H. Law, a successful man-of-affairs, retired from business while yet in the prime of his life and established on a site twenty-seven miles from New York, overlooking the Hudson, a small dairy farm which has since assumed very large proportions. He has proved two things of value: the first is a purely commercial fact, that farming on scientific principles can be made to pay; the second is that farm-life near a great city can be made a happy and invigorating social life for everybody concerned, from the laborers to the owner. We have already spoken in PUBLIC OPINION of the methods that have made Briarcliff manor a financial success; we now quote from the current *World's Work* some of the reasons for its social success. The writer, Mary C. Blossom, thus sums up some of the advantages enjoyed:

There is an excellent system of waterworks carrying the purest and best of spring water over the farms and a pretty railroad station, schoolhouse, a post office, a telegraph and a long-distance telephone station. In addition to these there is a large electrical powerhouse, which furnishes the power needed on the farms and supplies lights in all the buildings and residences. There is a pretty ivy-mantled church with a stone parsonage next door. Mr. Law is also building the Briarcliff Lodge, a beautiful hotel of wood and stone. Prominent speakers are invited from time to time to talk to the men. On these occasions the Briarcliff orchestra, made up of the farm workers, usually contributes its share to the entertainment. The son of the owner of Briarcliff is a member of this orchestra. The men are met on a footing of equality, which enlists their interest and coöperation and brings closer relations between employer and worker, and this is one of the key-notes of successful social betterment.

The home-idea is a large part of Mr. Law's design for his community of three hundred workers. He feels that it is better for the men to own their own homes and feel pride in them; so he sells a plot of land fifty by fifty or seventy-five by one hundred and fifty feet to any desirable worker at a nominal price; he then asks him to choose just what kind of a house he will have, and builds it for him, taking a mortgage on it, to be paid off at easy stages. For the unmarried men there is a home known as "Dalmeny." No one is obliged to live there, but the house is so well kept that it is not large enough for all who desire to come. The cost of living is from fifteen to eighteen dollars a month, including room, board, and laundry. There are separate rooms for seventy men, with free access to shower-baths and tubs on every floor. On the ground floor is a smoking and assembly-room, adjoining which is a lavatory with marble basins and a plentiful supply of clean towels, so that cleanliness is not only possible, but convenient. One of the rooms in the house is kept for a barber, who is paid by the men. Mr. Law frequently joins the men at their meals, and they seldom fail to make themselves presentable before they sit down to the table. Thus has the estate of Briarcliff taken its place as a force for the advancement of the agricultural class. It gives no man more than he earns, but it helps him do for himself. There is good-fellowship prevailing there, and a general air of contentment.

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LETTERS & ART

Thackeray in the United States

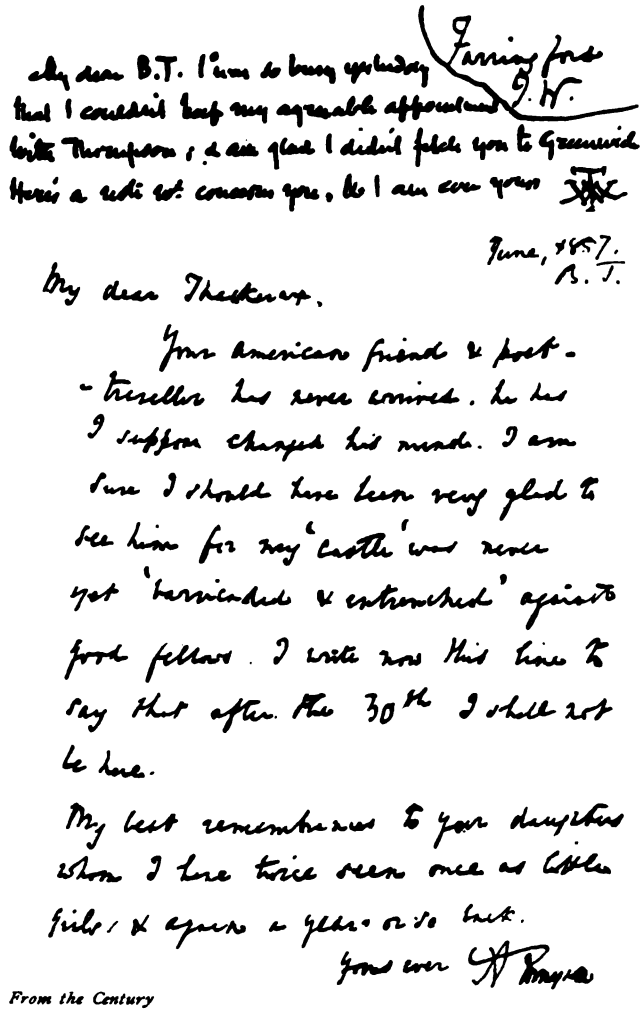
THACKERAY AND BAYARD TAYLOR—DID AN AMERICAN WRITE A CHAPTER OF "THE VIRGINIANS"?

MR. JAMES GRANT WILSON contributes his second paper on "Thackeray in the United States" to the January *Century*. It is made up largely of anecdotes and letters, accompanied by sketches drawn by Thackeray for his American friends. Mr. Wilson writes: "Who that saw Thackeray in this country in the fifties will ever forget that giant form, crowned with a stately and massive head, covered with almost snow-white hair? Said Fitz-Greene Halleck, who was five feet seven, to a young friend as they approached the English humorist and Bayard Taylor on Broadway: 'Behold those two Brobdingnags coming this way. Together they measure twelve feet and several inches in their stockings.'" Mr. Wilson says that with three possible exceptions, Thackeray admired Bayard Taylor more than any other American whom he had met, and a few years later presented to him Schiller's sword, perhaps his most valued possession; for Fields relates that on one occasion, when Thackeray desired a little service done for a friend, he remarked with a quizzical expression, "Please say the favor will greatly oblige a man of the name of Thackeray, whose only recommendation is that he has seen Napoleon and Goethe, and is the owner of Schiller's sword." When Bayard Taylor was in London he received many kindly attentions from Thackeray, including, a little later, a portrait of Tennyson, with the message accompanying it, to which were added a few lines. Taylor appended his initials and the date, June, 1857, so that, as may be seen in the *facsimile*, the same page contains the chirography of the three T's—Tennyson, Thackeray, and Taylor. The original is framed with the portrait, and belongs to Mrs. Bayard Taylor, as does the last photograph of Thackeray. It was presented to Mr. Taylor, after her father's death, by Mrs. Ritchie.

HE DRESSES FOR DINNER
From the Century
PART OF A LETTER FROM THACKERAY TO WILLIAM DUER ROBINSON

Mr. Wilson revives the old contention of many Marylanders that John P. Kennedy wrote a portion, if not an entire chapter, of "The Virginians." Mr. Dandridge Kennedy writes from Warrenton, Virginia: "While in this country, Thackeray was, for a time, the guest of my uncle, John P. Kennedy, and during that period my uncle took him on a visit to his brother, Mr. Andrew Kennedy, in Virginia. I believe that many of the family have credited the chapter you speak of to my uncle, but I can not positively assert it." Mrs. Ritchie writes that it is hardly necessary to contradict the assertion, since the chapter is entirely in her father's handwriting, adding: "No doubt Mr. Kennedy gave the facts about the scenery, but I am sure my father wrote his own books." Thackeray made frequent appeals to American friends for aid in writing "The Virginians"; a letter to William D. Robinson, "Cashier of the Customs, New York," contains the following: "I fondly talk of going to America in the autumn and finishing my story *sur les lieux*. I want to know what was the color of Washington's livery; where the deuce was George Warrington carried after he was knocked down at Braddock's defeat? Was he taken by Indians into a French fort? I want him to be away for a year and a half, or until the siege of Quebec. If you see Fred. Cozzens or George Curtis, ask them to manage this job for me." Later, Thackeray presented to Mr. Robinson a copy of "The Virginians" (now a prized treasure in the Robinson family) bearing this inscription:

In the U. States and in the Queen's dominions
All people have a right to their opinions,
And many people don't much relish "The Virginians."
Peruse my book, dear R., and if you find it
A little to your taste, I hope you'll bind it.



From the Century
From the original in the collection of Mrs. Bayard Taylor
A LETTER FROM TENNYSON, WITH A NOTE TO BAYARD TAYLOR ADDED BY THACKERAY

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The New Plays of the Week

"The Wilderness" and "Du Barry"

TWO plays have passed through the ordeal of a New York "first night" this week—Mr. Henry V. Esmond's society drama, "The Wilderness," and Mr. David Belasco's historical pageant, "Du Barry." The first has been welcomed by the press as a "pleasing reaction from the blood and thunder, the fuss and fury, the antique clothes and the antic English of the swash-buckling drama which has ruled the stage for now almost two years." The play is built upon the experience of a young woman who began as a fortune-hunter, striving to make a wealthy and brilliant marriage, and ended, after achieving her object, in becoming an affectionate, loyal wife. The New York *Times* says that the play is "not given greatly to plot, but is rather by way of being a comedy of sentiment and refined morals in which a plot is not needed. There are no risky situations or indelicate remarks; the humor is very mild and chiefly supplied by a mother-in-law and the woman - hating uncle. Indeed, so colorless is the play that one is surprised to find it good." According to the *Commercial Advertiser*, "there is much natural comedy, especially in the first act; and, judged by standards lower than those which Mr. Esmond has created for himself, the play might be praised for its amiable feeling, its theatrical neatness, and its serious intention." Miss Margaret Anglin, who played the leading and most difficult rôle, has been unanimously praised for her interpretation of the heroine in her worldly, sophisticated state and in the awakening of heart and conscience. Mr. Charles Richman is said by all critics of the play to have distinguished himself as the grave, self-poised, unselfish lover and husband.

Photo Byron

MARGARET ANGLIN AND CHARLES RICHMAN, IN ACT II OF "THE WILDERNESS"

Mr. Belasco has apparently molded the Jeanne Du Barry of history to meet the requirements of Mrs. Leslie Carter. His Du Barry passes from a millinery shop, through a gambling house, to the court of Louis XV, and thence to the guillotine, like the real creature, but her character and vicissitudes are mostly imaginative and Belascoan. The *Evening Post* says: "The object, which from a commercial point of view has probably been attained, is the exploitation of Mrs. Leslie Carter, by the arbitrary conversion of the Du Barry, who was a living woman, into a Zaza, who was a tawdry stage puppet. In theatrical classification it is a panoramic melodrama; as written stuff it is about on the level of modern comic opera; scenically it is dazzling; dramatically it is lurid but empty, a flash in the pan; artistically, save in the matter of decoration, it is naught. It is a glittering fraud, essentially "Brummagem," mud, copper-gilt and burnished. Mrs. Carter's Du Barry is a coarse, flaunting, audacious courtesan, not absolutely devoid of the grosser arts of provocation, but without grace of speech or delicacy of manner, or any of that marked but indefinable fascination which constitutes the rarest power of woman, while emotionally she is nothing more or less than a virago. Her strong point is her ability to work herself up into a condition of declamatory hysteria, in which the display of sustained vocal energy is uncommon, and, if it had the inspiration of genius behind it, would be most impressive. As it is, it is more akin to plain rant than anything else." To quote again from the *Commercial Advertiser*, "the doll of history, who was so cordially hated by the people for her wanton extravagance, is turned into a tin saint of the 'Zaza' make, the numerous tribe of which share Marguerite Gautier's virtue without Dumas's genius. Mrs. Carter gives a representation of Du Barry's 'doll' qualities which is purely idiotic. One moment she has a long speech about her lack of volition and the next she knocks a man down with a chandelier." The *Times* discovers an "advance in art" both for Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter, and all the papers praise the costly and luxurious mounting of the play. The *Sun* says: "The pomp and circumstance of the French court at Versailles was reproduced at a daring cost in money expended with the utmost care and taste. Realism in fabrics and furniture had never been carried further on our stage, nor had more accuracy been achieved in illustrating the architecture and decorations of a given period."

Doctors of Letters

An Analysis of Eight Representative American Authors

THE writer of "The Point of View," in the current *Scribner's*, makes an interesting analysis of the eight new doctors of letters created at the Yale bicentennial—Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Cable, Mr. Clemens, Mr. Gilder, Mr. Howells, Mr. Brander Matthews, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, and Mr. Woodrow Wilson.

Of these eight authors, six have written novels; three have published poems; four have had plays performed with more or less success; six have come forward as essayists and four as critics of literature; one is an historian; and while two are now college professors, three are, or have been, editors of leading magazines. One of the eight, although he has written stories and plays and essays, is best known as a humorist, and another of the eight has been poet,

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novelist, critic, essayist, dramatist, and editor. The variety of fields in which these eight authors have sought to express themselves is characteristic of the present condition of American literature, which is marked by a healthy versatility among men of letters.

Of these eight authors, only one is a New Englander by birth, and only two are New Englanders by residence; and this in spite of the fact that the selection of these men of letters was made by the officers of a New England institution. No one of them is a New Yorker by birth, and four of them are now living in New York city. Five of them were born south of Mason and Dixon's line, and no one of them is now a resident of any southern state. Two of them were born in the middle west, and both of these now live in New York, after having dwelt for years in New England.

Of these eight authors, only three are college graduates, and they are the three youngest. This fact calls attention to singular alternation in the history of American literature, of groups of college-bred men with groups of men without college training. The most prominent American authors of the present day who happen to be over fifty years of age, are—by a large majority—not college-bred men, whereas it is from the colleges that have come many of the most promising of the American men of letters, who have not attained the dignity of half a century. Perhaps the explanation is not far to seek. In the very beginning a college education was hard to get, and often was hardly worth the having. Then in time, with the settling of the country, the advance of our civilization, and the improvement in our educational facilities, there came to the front a group of men trained in the humanities and ready to supply to a new people the olden culture and the classical tradition. But the land kept on expanding, and its population having crossed the great river and the great plains and the great mountains, and pushed on to the Pacific coast, a new generation thrust themselves forward, in whom native ability was abundant, and who applied exact observation and a large vision to the wealth of new material displayed on every hand. Now at last the conditions seem to be becoming a little too complicated either for the academic artist or for the gifted student of life; and this is the reason why some of the best of the younger men are seeking to combine in a measure the qualities of the successive groups of their predecessors.

Mr. Howells as a Critic

BRANDER MATTHEWS, in the January *Forum*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

OF all the American authors at the opening of the new century, Mr. Howells is easily the most multifarious. It is as a novelist that he has presented himself most frequently; but he has also attempted the stage, although no one of his original dramas has had the good fortune to establish itself in the theater. He has revealed himself as a poet of somber imaginations, not made visible elsewhere in his works. He has given us a series of charming books of travel. He is one of the most delightful of our essayists, with an exquisite felicity of phrase, akin to Heine's. He is one of the most delicate of our humorists, with a reserve that recalls Hawthorne's. And he is a constant critic of contemporary literature, gracious of manner and courteous of phrase, except when expressing his scorn of what seems to him unworthy, mean, and base.

Most of us like to move through life along the line of least resistance; and we are inclined to resent any sudden call to think out the reasons for our opinions. Mr. Howells's declaration of the faith that was in him could not fail to shock many a prevalent prejudice; and at times his manner was not so persuasive as it might be—if, indeed, it was not fairly to be described as frankly aggressive. Himself free from the vulgar superstition of admiration for things once admired but no longer admirable, Mr. Howells wasted no perfunctory praise on what he had described as "those classics common to all languages—dead corpses which retain their forms perfectly in the coffin, but crumble to dust as soon as exposed to the air." He waked up the congregation by making a direct personal application of his principles—by naming names, by pointing out how Scott and Dickens and Thackeray had strayed from the path of truth, by daring to express his own preference for Jane Austen and for Anthony Trollope. He even went farther, and said boldly that certain Russians and Spaniards and Italians set a better example than any then to be had in the English language.

The limitations of Mr. Howells's criticism are not merely the limits of his likings. He is no drifting impressionist with never an anchor to windward. He has a solid body of doctrine; he has a creed of his own to serve as a test. But his criticism, like that of most other critics, is at its best when it is affirmative rather than negative. It is most useful and significant when it is constructive, and its utility is least when it is most destructive; and here again it is like that of most other critics. It is valuable to have our attention called to the fact that it was Charles Reade who first "perceived that there is something feline in every woman," and that "he also divined that in many and perhaps in most cases she wishes to use the arts of the cat for no worse purpose than getting a soft place in a man's soul and sweetly purring there." It is instructive to be told that "novelists ought not to have their favorites among their creations, as parents ought not to have their favorites among their children"; and there is no denying that "George Eliot has her preferences most distinctly," and that "she pursues some of her women with a rancor as perceptible as her fondness for others." Mr. Howells does not declare his theories merely to celebrate himself, as M. Zola has been accused of doing. He declares them rather because his character is forever forcing him to bear witness to the truth as he sees it.

THE CRY OF THE CANDID: The attack of W. E. H. on R. L. S. inspires the following in the *Academy*:

I.—THE LATE DR. JOHNSON
By X X X

It is time to speak out. After a careful reading of Mr. Boswell's so-called "Life" I am bound to put on record that the Samwell in those pages is not the Samwell that I knew. Search as I may, I find no mention of his having knocked over an old applewoman in Fleet street one dark night and kicking her prostrate body. Why not, I ask? I miss these endearing touches.

II.—THE LATE SIR WALTER SCOTT
By † † †

It is time for truth: falsehood has played its part too long. The Walt of Mr. Lockhart's slavish pages is not the Walt I knew and loved. The sickening dead-level of human kindness and gentleness which is maintained by the Walt of the book is another contribution to the mischievous and deliberate falsification of character now being prosecuted by all biographers. And where do I come in? This is a colorless book. There is not a word of the orgies of Roxburgh club.

THE CARICATURE OF WHISTLER in our last issue should have been credited to the *Critic*.

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SCIENTIFIC

Experiments in Low Temperature

SOME EFFECTS OF COLD ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF MATTER

AN article in the January *Harper's Magazine* (New York), by Henry Smith Williams, M.D., contains an interesting summary of the efforts to reduce temperature to the point of absolute zero—272 deg. C., where it is assumed all chemical activity ceases. The pioneer investigators in this field were Rumford, Davy, and Young, with their contention that heat was not "a material substance but a manifestation of the activities of particles of matter." One by one the "permanent gases"—nitrous oxide, marsh gas, carbonic oxide, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen—have been reduced to liquids, the lowest temperature having been obtained by Professor James Dewar, of the Royal Institute, in the production of solid hydrogen. This gas became solid at a temperature of —258 deg. C., only 14 deg. from absolute zero. The author speaks, in conclusion, of the possibility of utilizing liquefied gas for experimental investigation of the properties of matter.

The questions investigated have to do with the physical properties, such as electrical conductivity, magnetism, light absorption, cohesion, and chemical affinities of matter at excessively low temperatures. It is found that in all these regards most substances are profoundly modified when excessively cooled. Thus if a piece of any pure metal be placed in an electric circuit and plunged into liquid air, its resistance to the passage of the electricity steadily decreases as the metal cools, until, at the temperature of the liquid, it is very trifling indeed. The conclusion seems to be justified that if the metal could be still further cooled until it reached the theoretical "absolute zero," or absolutely heatless condition, the electrical resistance would also be nil.

When it comes to the phenomena of light, we can see our way a little more clearly. When we learn that many substances change their color utterly at low temperatures—red things becoming yellow and yellow things white, for example—we can step easily and surely to at least a seeming partial explanation. We know that the color of any object depends simply upon the particular ether waves of the spectrum which that particular substance absorbs; and it does not seem anomalous that molecules packed close together—at —180 deg. of temperature—should treat the ether waves differently than when relatively wide apart at an ordinary temperature. And yet that may not be the clue to the explanation at all. The packing of the molecules may have nothing to do with it. The real explanation may lie in the change of the ether waves sent out by the vibrating molecule; indeed, the fact that the waves of radiant heat and those of light differ only in amplitude lends color to this latter supposition. So the explanation of the changed color of the cooled substance is at best a dubious one.

Another interesting light phenomenon is found in the observed fact that very many substances become markedly phosphorescent at low temperatures. Thus, according to Professor Dewar, "gelatine, celluloid, paraffine, ivory, horn, and India rubber become distinctly luminous with a bluish or greenish phosphorescence, after cooling to —180 deg. and being stimulated by the electric light." The same thing is true, in varying degrees, of alcohol, nitric acid, glycerine, and of paper, leather, linen, tortoise shell, and sponge. Pure water is but slightly luminous, whereas impure water glows brightly. On the other hand, alcohol loses its phosphorescence when a trace of iodine is added to it. In general, colored things are but little phosphorescent.

There are at least two of the low-temperature phenomena, however, that seem a little less puzzling —the facts, namely, that cohesion and rigidity of structure are increased when a substance is cooled, and that chemical activity is very greatly reduced, almost abolished. Professor Dewar found that the breaking stress of an iron wire is more than doubled when the wire is cooled to the temperature of liquid air, and all other metals are largely strengthened, though none other to quite the same degree. He found that a spiral spring of fusible metal, which at ordinary temperature was quickly drawn out into a straight wire by a weight of one ounce, would, when cooled to —182 deg., support a weight of two pounds, and would vibrate like a steel spring so long as it was cool.

The low-temperature field is still full of inviting possibilities. The last known gas has indeed been liquefied, but that by no means implies the last stage of discovery. With the successive conquest of this gas and of that, lower and lower levels of temperature have been reached, but the final goal still lies well beyond. Thus it seems likely that at the absolute zero all matter will have the form which we term solid; and, moreover, a degree of solidity—of tenacity and compactness—greater than ever otherwise attained. All chemical activity will presumably have ceased, and any existing compound will retain its chemical composition unaltered so long as absolute zero pertains; though in many, if not in all, cases the tangible properties of the substance—its color, for example, and perhaps its crystalline texture—will be so altered that it is no longer recognizable by ordinary standards, any more than one would ordinarily recognize a mass of snowlike crystals as air.

Filth Not a Cause of Disease

DR. CHARLES V. CHAPIN, in the January *Popular Science Monthly*, Garrison, N. Y. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

AS soon as the germ theory of disease ceased to be a mere theory, and the true facts in regard to the etiology of the infectious diseases began to be known, and bacteriology gave us exact knowledge of the life history of the minute organisms which are their cause, the erroneous generalizations of the filth theory became apparent.

Observations of cholera outbreaks, both in England and this country, furnished the best arguments for the filth theory. The disease abounded in filthy locations and among filthy people. It was perhaps natural, though not logical, to accuse all filth as likely to produce cholera. What has been said of cholera is applicable also to typhoid fever. This disease is due to a bacillus which does not grow outside of the body, but is carried in excremental filth just as is the cholera

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spirillum, and it must be controlled in just the same way. The diphtheria bacillus is also strictly parasitic and grows, except in rare instances, on the mucous membrane of human beings. From persons so infected it is transmitted to others, usually by means of cups, spoons, pencils, or other articles, or directly by kissing or fondling.

Bubonic plague has always been classed as a typical filth disease, but here again careful laboratory work has resulted in a vastly clearer knowledge of its causation, though a great deal yet remains to be learned. The bacillus which causes it was discovered by Kitasato, in 1894; and it has been found that it rarely if ever increases in numbers outside of the body, but rather tends to die off, frequently very rapidly. Typhus fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough have by some enthusiasts been attributed to filth, but very few observant persons who have studied the distribution of these diseases and followed their outbreaks consider them other than purely contagious. They, of course, never originate in filth or develop in filth, but may spread more among filthy people just because such persons use very little soap and water and allow their faces, hands, belongings, and dwellings to become and remain smeared with mucus, saliva, pus, and other infectious material.

Yellow fever is the one disease which it has been believed could surely be traced to filth. No disease in this country is so dreaded, and its supposed dependence upon filth has made it the last stronghold of the advocates of this theory. We all owe a great debt of gratitude to Surgeon Reed and his associates for teaching us the true method of combating this disease and dealing a death blow to the filth theory. By their experiments in which they failed to transmit the disease by fomites, they showed that the poison, the exact nature of which still remains unknown, does not live outside of the body and therefore can not develop in filth. Thus one by one the zymotic diseases have been shown to be purely contagious, and not to have their origin in filth. In not a single one of these diseases has our more exact knowledge placed its source outside of man or other animals.

"Benzozone"

THE DISCOVERY OF AN INTESTINAL ANTISEPTIC ANNOUNCED

A DISPATCH to the New York *Tribune* from Ann Arbor, Mich., announces that Prof. Frederick G. Novy, of the University of Michigan, has discovered an absolute intestinal disinfectant and antiseptic. Dr. Novy is one of the great bacteriologists in the country, and last winter, during the bubonic plague scare on the Pacific coast, he, with other eminent specialists, was dispatched by the national government to investigate and devise means with which to combat the malady. Bacteriology and physiological chemistry are his specialties, and his students are confident that he has at last discovered the long sought but almost despaired of preparation to nullify the poisons that produce typhoid and cholera. Five students offered themselves as "subjects" upon whom the experiments might be made. After a week of constant analysis, during which they had nothing to eat and only sterilized milk to drink, the announcement is made unofficially that success attended the trials and a new weapon is given man to combat disease.

If this discovery proves as successful in actual practise as in the chemical laboratory, no longer will dysentery be the most deadly enemy of military camps. Now more soldiers die from dysentery in a prolonged campaign than from bullets. Asiatic cholera and typhoid fever are a terror to all countries, and in large cities the latter has been especially prevalent this last year. These diseases are known to thrive on filth, and they have been practically impossible to combat. The patient has died or recovered, depending on his strength to resist the attack. Professor Novy's discovery reaches what the medical profession has believed to be unattainable. An absolute intestinal antiseptic that would destroy the animal organism in the intestines producing the disease has long been hoped for, yet generally considered impossible to secure. Such a preparation would purge the body of the source of such diseases as have been named, and so render the person free from the cause as well as from the disease itself.

Dr. Novy's "benzozone," it is asserted, does what the healthy system does. It prevents these bodily poisons from developing disease. In time of susceptibility to these diseases it is a substitute for the bodily action and removes the cause of disease.

The Uses of Weeds

THEODORE DREISER, in the January *Ainslee's Magazine*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

VAST sums of money and an army of men are being employed by the government to locate, understand, and put to their proper uses the weeds of the country. From every town and hamlet and country wayside this great government gathers reports concerning these vegetable outlaws. It is known now that the presence of these weeds, collectively and uncared for, is not all bad. When young and growing, besides giving a more sightly appearance to utterly vacant ground, they purify the air, and herein lies the chief benefit conferred by their presence in cities. Numerous fires in dwellings, factories, and locomotives, and the breathing of the people continually rob the air of its oxygen and charge it with carbonic acid gas. Growing plants of whatsoever kind, and weeds in particular, reverse this condition by drawing off into themselves the carbonic acid gas, and often other injurious gases, and giving out oxygen in return. So a vacant lot covered with healthy growing weeds is much better for the public health, and certainly is more pleasing to the eye than the bare ground.

Everyone knows that dandelion is an excellent pot-herb when taken by itself and cultivated. It is not so generally known that this is true of chicory, milkweed, and pigweed, although the government is now calling attention to their value as food. Prickly lettuce, while not thoroughly understood, is known to be liked by sheep and is therefore thought to have some quality which will eventually make it useful. The same is true of the wild carrot.

Weed investigation has also resulted in a great addition to the known foods for cattle, and the discovery of a number of plants that will fertilize the soil. During this century and within recent years a score or more of valuable leguminous plants have been discovered in what were considered weeds, and hardly a year passes that new ones are not added to the list. They are plants which make food for cattle and which, when planted in poor soil, improve it by taking from the atmosphere and the deep subsoil things which the surface soil needs. The manner in which they are known to improve poor soil forms a remarkable scientific discovery. Their roots extend

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into the stiffer and more compact subsoil, where no ordinary plant can reach, and after loosening and opening it up so that air and water can have action upon it, suck up from below great quantities of potash salts and phosphoric acid. When these weeds are plowed under or die, these salts and acids are left near the surface where they can be utilized by the cereals and root crops which live upon them. For instance, wheat and potatoes flourish well where these weeds have gone before and done the work of getting the necessary food for them from the subsoil and the air.

Much land is of no value until these weeds come in and make it so. This is particularly true of sandy soils and reclaimed marsh lands, which are deficient in potash, a thing necessary in all farming land. On these the deeper rooted legumes, such as gorse, broom, alfalfa, lupines, sulla, and the perennial beans are of great value. Their roots not only reach down very deep and bring up potash from the subsoil in the manner described, but their leaves take great quantities of nitrogen from the air. Now, when a soil is rich in potash and nitrogen it is good soil, and as these plants die and leave their gathered potash and nitrogen on the surface, the sandy and marshy soils become good land. All the farmer has to do is plow these rotting weeds under and he has land on which he can raise cereals, root crop, and tobacco—that hardiest, most wearing plant upon soil. The government has induced farmers to try the Florida beggar weed. One experimenter reported that by planting it in his field and plowing under the annual crops for two successive years, the soil had been completely changed in texture and color. Another farmer discovered that a crop of beggar weed, turned under, will, when decomposed, retain near the surface in ready reach of the roots of succeeding crops not only all the nitrogen that it took out of the atmosphere, but also whatever fertilizers were subsequently applied. A third reported that all his field produced more luxurious crops after having been given over one season to a rank growth of this weed.

THREE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES were in session at Columbia university Christmas week. They were the Archæological institute of America, the American Mathematical society, and the American Physical society. The society of Biblical Literature and Exegis also met in connection with the Archæological institute. One of the most notable addresses was that of Sir Robert Ball, F.R.S., Lowndean professor of astronomy and geometry in Cambridge university, on "Recent Researches in the Theory of Screws." In the Archæological institute much interest was manifested in Professor A. V. Williams Jackson's report of his recent visit to India. The American Mathematical society was addressed for the first time by a woman, Professor Charlotte Andrews Scott, on the "Theory of the Circuits of Plane Curves."

RELIGIOUS

The Churches and the Labor Movement

HALL CAINE, in the *British Weekly*, London. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

TWO great forces are always at work to keep the churches back while the people are pressing forward. One of these is a low and partly unworthy force, the other is a high and mistaken one. The unworthy force is the material interests of the churches and of their clergy. Few churches are so spiritual but they have their body to think of as well as their soul. There are fabrics to maintain, clergy to pay, and in some instances state establishments and even political power to keep up. The body of the churches, in the material sense, is always at war with the soul of the churches. It is always on the side of the existing order, of the government and authority which prevails at the given moment, and consequently it is always opposed to the struggles of the people to alter the social state. Like the press, the churches have their material interests with the rich and powerful, and on the side of the thrones and princes.

The higher reason is the sincere conviction which the churches, as a whole, seem to have taken since the early Christian ages—that the existing order of society is divinely ordained, and that any attempt to alter it is a wicked effort to disturb the scheme of the Creator. Conscious of the misery of the world, of the shocking inequalities of wealth and poverty, of fearful want and frightful luxury existing side by side, the churches appear to have despaired of altering anything to any purpose. At a loss to reconcile Christianity to life as it actually is, they have found relief in the idea that the teaching of the Gospel is a purely religious message, which has nothing to do with economic questions or the condition of man in this world.

There is a third reason, peculiar to our own time, why the churches have never yet been with the people in the struggle for their social and economic rights. The labor movement labors under the stigma of being an irreligious movement. Its leaders are thought to be irreligious men, and its claims are believed to be against the teachings of religion. This is what the pope said in effect in a recent encyclical, and one of his bishops, since made a cardinal, lately denounced the people's movement throughout Europe as a movement contrary to the seventh and tenth commandments of the Roman decalogue, advocating and encouraging slavery, crime, incontinence, atheism, and the destruction of religion. But is it the fact that the labor movement, either in England or anywhere else, is an irreligious movement? I say it is not an irreligious movement, and never has been so. I say that the movement of the people for their rights, by whatever name it may be called, is the most truly religious social movement the world has ever known. What is the religious principle of the Gospel, so far as it concerns the life of man in this world? Is it not a proclamation of the solidarity and brotherliness of the whole human family? And what is the principle of the labor movement but that and that only?

Perhaps there is truth in the statement, so frequently made by the churches in general, and by the Roman Catholic church in particular, that the leaders of the labor movement are, for the most part, on the side of unbelief. But it is the fault of the churches themselves, and not of the Gospel, if that is so. The churches have so persistently resisted the progress of freedom, so frequently told us that the Gospel has nothing whatever to do with the condition of man in this world, so deliberately tried to draw the people off from the struggle for their just rights, so strenuously exhorted them to patience and submission against in-

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tolerable wrongs, so persistently taught that the Kingdom of Heaven is to be looked for within and not without, that it is little wonder if many men who feel acutely the sufferings of the world have come to think that Christianity, with its useless lesson of fatal resignation, leaves humanity in the lurch. But the solid body of the labor party are not to be found among the unbelievers. The vast multitude of them, though they may be outside the churches, are holding on to the fundamental things of the Christian religion, and they are not to be driven out of them.

The Religion of Southern Negroes

MR. ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT, who has been commissioned by the *Outlook* (New York) to prepare a series of studies of Religious Life in America, devotes the fourth article of the series to a consideration of the religious life of the southern Negro. In preparing his material he traveled in the south, attending many Negro churches and talking with leading religious workers of both races. In opening his discussion he refers to two meetings which he attended, one in Charleston and the other in Atlanta, both of which were marked by a high degree of emotionality.

It is such exhibitions of uncontrolled and artificially aroused emotion that are referred to in most generalizations about Negro religion. But it is to be remembered that even in these pronounced cases there was evidence of a strong tendency away from emotionalism. The preacher in Charleston felt it necessary to spend a good part of his sermon on very plain speaking concerning moral conduct; and the matter of the address made by the Atlanta preacher at the prayer-meeting, however violent his manner, had direct bearing on the lives of his people. And Dr. Du Bois, of Atlanta university, whose published studies of the conditions of his race have entitled his testimony to great weight, told me that all such churches give similar evidence of two factors: one, the old-style darkey whose religion is of the hallelujah order; the other, the younger generation who are ashamed of these emotional outbreaks. The younger element is, of course, finally going to control. And one especially hopeful fact is to be noted: partly because the church is for the Negroes their one racial rallying-place, partly because the Negroes have been born and bred in a community where among the whites church-going is the rule, not the exception, the great mass of Negro working people go to church. I found it generally safe to assume that the colored porter or waiter or driver whom I happened to speak to was an attendant, almost always a member, of a church. Whatever advance, therefore, is to be seen in the colored churches is indicative of an advance made by at least the respectable part of the race abreast.

In the movement away from an emotional religion unrelated to conduct, the churches may roughly be divided into two classes: those which believe that the emotional character of the Negro ought not to be suppressed, but educated and guided; and those which believe that that emotional character should be minimized by the magnifying of the intellectual and ethical.

Except in the Catholic churches of the south, it is very rarely that Negroes worship in the same churches with the whites. A Baptist church of Charleston still reserves, according to its ante-bellum custom, one gallery for colored people. It is usually well occupied, and their rights are scrupulously maintained by the church, even when the seating capacity is taxed to its utmost. Most of the colored people who attend are members of colored churches, but they come to the service in this white church because they feel that they are getting from the preaching there something which they could not get from their own ministers.

The church which, better than any other I happened upon, represents those leaders of the Negroes who are guiding the race away from a merely emotional religion, was a colored Congregational church of Atlanta. Without exception, the distinguishing characteristic of the church is the fact that the whole church itself is organized into what are called circles of help. Each circle consists normally of ten members, every one of whom has a distinctive duty. The minister receives monthly reports from the circles, and when I talked with him was planning to have an occasional meeting of the same "numbers," all the "sevens," for instance, for the consideration of their special work. Although the church has barely four hundred members, it is far more influential than some of the Negro churches with a membership of two or three thousand.

In conclusion, I am reminded of the Irishman's saying that in one respect all women are alike—in that they are all different. My one generalization concerning the religious life of the Negroes in the south is that without qualification it is impossible to generalize.

The Modern Bible Craze

COMMENT ON SOME RECENT "REVISIONS"

THE publication recently of some half-dozen attempts to translate the Bible into modern colloquial English moves the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) to indulge in some severe criticism:

These so-called modern Bibles are helpful as commentaries to the average reader, but as substitutes for the version which the people are wont to accept as the holy scriptures, no one of them has yet justified such a place. It is almost inconceivable that men should expect some of these to be considered seriously as the Bible. If such renderings are continued to be presented to the Bible-reading and Bible-loving world, every man who has ability to write and may be unsatisfied with the Bible or with the versions which have already appeared may produce a Bible in his own language and present as good a claim for its acceptance as those which preceded it. To impress the world as a divine book, the dignity of the language of the Bible must be maintained. and in this respect no improvement can be made upon that of the King James version, which has been practically the making of the English language, except in the substitution of words which may be understood in the language of today for obsolete words, and the correction of such renderings as the revisions of the original texts may show to have been erroneously translated. Such translations as these modern Bibles can never write themselves upon the hearts and into the lives of people as the old version has done. Even the breaking up of the Bible into verses, while it has in some instances kept the reader from obtaining the most perfect understanding of the thought of the passages, has had its advantage in its convenience for the memorizing of scripture. It will be well if in the revising of the scriptures the verse form should be retained, with such modifications as will clearly bring out the sense and yet make it easy for the reader to commit to memory those passages which, being brought oft to remembrance, have comforted and inspired them.

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The *Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville), in discussing the best known of these revisions, the American Standard revision, calls attention to the fact that that version speaks of baptism "in" water instead of "with" water, the "with" having been retired to a marginal reference; and quotes from a correspondent who brands it as "a mere sectarian immersionist version":

If, as many believe, and as we are inclined to think, this exchange of prepositions was the result of doctrinal bigotry, and not the legitimate fruits of accurate scholarship, then a great wrong has been done, almost a blasphemous wrong, which the publishers and revisers together should hasten to confess and correct.

A Proposal to Devote English Schoolboys to the Church

The Guardian, London. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WHEN we come to consider the remedies for the present lack of candidates for holy orders, it is tolerably obvious that if there is a multiplicity of causes there must needs also be a multiplicity of cures. Those who believe the difficulty to be mainly financial will naturally turn first of all to financial remedies. We, who do not share this belief, can at least gladly welcome any well-considered measures of financial improvement. There is little danger that clerical incomes will be so far improved as to become a source of temptation to the worldly minded when they are compared with the prospects of other careers.

If, however, the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. If, or in so far as, we fail to improve the prospects, we have to find, or to create, a larger supply of men who will be contented with such poor prospects as the church has to offer. In order to accomplish this we must do one of two things: we must either induce a larger number of men to come forward out of the class from which candidates have hitherto been drawn (which can only be done by the kindling of greater spiritual zeal or by the removal of the difficulties which are at present keeping men away from holy orders) or else we must make up our minds to draw recruits from a different class. An income of 150*l.* per annum will be penury in the eyes of the public school and university man; it will present itself in a different light to the lad who is just passing out of the sixth standard in the elementary school. There are those who think that in the boys who pass through the elementary schools there is a large store of material which the church has hitherto failed to turn to account. There will be need of extreme caution in dealing with the candidates who come from this class. There is an obvious danger that lads may be tempted by the desire of "bettering" themselves both socially and financially by ordination. That has to be guarded against by a strict and prolonged course of discipline which allows no scope for self-indulgence and acts as a thorough test of vocation. Again, this material is lost unless boys can be got hold of at the age of sixteen or earlier. That means an interval of seven years before they can be ordained. It is necessary to isolate them, to a large extent at all events, from their previous surroundings. If they escape the temptations to self-indulgence which university life entails, they also lose the breadth of view and the wholesome contact with their fellows which it provides. There is undoubtedly a danger that they may contract some of the failings of seminarists. We are by no means blind to the difficulties and defects under which such a scheme labors, but in view of the present scarcity of men, and the certainty that there does often exist a real sense of vocation among the poor which has hitherto been crushed out and wasted, we can not turn contemptuously away from an experiment which is being carried out with great zeal and courage.

In so far as the present dearth of clergy arises from the general moral and intellectual conditions of the age, the evil can only be indirectly treated. The dearth of clergy is only a symptom. The remedy must be applied to the underlying causes. If Englishmen can be awakened out of moral torpor to value the ideals of simplicity and self-sacrifice and piety and reverence above those of comfort and ease and mammon-worship, there will once again be a more plentiful supply of candidates for holy orders. If the intellectual atmosphere becomes once more favorable to faith instead of to skepticism, and the problems which vex an age of unfaith are solved by fuller knowledge and clearer light, one main obstacle to a better supply of candidates will have passed away.

Various Topics

A NEW AMERICAN CHURCH building in Berlin is under way. The corner-stone was laid Thanksgiving day by Ambassador White.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN HAWAII: The diocesan synod of the Anglican church in Hawaii has taken steps looking to incorporation with the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States.

FRENCH CATHOLICS PROTEST: The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says 8,000 persons have petitioned the chamber of deputies against the order of M. de Lanessan, the minister of marine, abolishing the Good Friday ceremonies in the navy.

CHRISTIANS IN INDIA are increasing in numbers rapidly, according to the recent census in south India, where the Christians now number over 1,000,000, the increase during the decade was 18 per cent, as compared with 7 per cent for the population, 6 per cent for the Hindus, and 9 per cent for the Mohammedans.

BIBLICAL SEERS AND EPILEPSY: An eminent medical authority in London, Sir Thomas Brunton, has expressed the opinion that the Biblical seer was only an epileptic. In an address on Theories, Apparitions and Visions, he declared that nearly every one of these phenomena is traceable to mental causes produced by disease.

THE POPE AND DIVORCE: At the consistory, held December 16, the pope, in an impassioned address, denounced the suggested divorce laws for Italy and appealed to the Italians not to allow such an evil to be introduced. The pope declared that the example of other countries in the matter of divorce was criminal, in so far as they recognized divorce. He prayed God to spare Italy from the social plague which once admitted, even on a limited scale, spread like a conflagration. The pontiff declared that divorce was the moral ruin of woman.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND EVANGELICAL UNION: The tercentenary of the birth of Duke Ernest the Pious (who was born December 24, 1601, and who died in 1675) began at Gotha, December 26. The emperor, replying to an address by Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe Langenburg, regent of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, declared that the great aim of his life had been the union of the Evangelical church in Germany, and that he hoped this day would mark the beginning of a flow of spiritual and temporal blessings throughout the whole of Germany.

THE ZIONIST CONGRESS opened in Basel, December 26, under the presidency of Dr. Theodore Herzl, of Vienna, and founder of the Zionist movement to Palestine. The congress is attended by over a thousand delegates, representing every important country of the world with the exception of Australia. In the course of his opening address Dr. Herzl referred to his audience held with the sultan last May, in which the sultan had expressed his sympathy with the Zionist movement, said he considered the Hebrews to be desirable colonists, and had declared himself their friend.

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MISCELLANY

The Kidnapping of Miss Stone

The Brigands' Carefully Planned Conspiracy

THE current issue of *Everybody's Magazine* contains a graphic account of Miss Stone's capture by brigands, written by Mr. Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., who went to Bulgaria soon after the outrage and spent many weeks in gathering all available information concerning it. Mr. Lyle's account is in part as follows:

At Bansko, in Macedonia, near the Bulgarian border, Miss Stone had just closed her summer school, and shortly before noon of September 3d set out for Djumia, several hours distant. Accompanying her were an Albanian preacher named Tsilka, and his wife, the Bulgarian teacher, who is a graduate of the Presbyterian hospital, of New York; a Bible woman; three muleteers; and six students who were returning with Miss Stone to the mission schools at Samakov, in Bulgaria. The party traveled for about three hours from Bansko, then stopped to eat a cold lunch which they had brought with them. When they set out again it was to continue their journey, Indian file, along the right bank of a stream that flows through a deep gorge. They passed a jutting rock and came into an open space flanked by steep bluffs. Beyond them was what the Bulgarians call the Supported Rock, because it is propped up like a shelf against the declivity. The missionaries kept on, without once thinking of any danger, when suddenly from behind the rock appeared a score of men, who thereupon halted them with menacing carbines.

Instantly the party was surrounded. Swarthy men dressed like Turks pulled the women from their horses and drove their prisoners across the stream, which was knee-deep. The brigands gave their orders by gruff signs, and by an occasional word in bad Turkish. Without thinking, they later let fall some phrases in Bulgarian, and this was good Bulgarian. Having plundered and gorged, the ruffians thought of murder. An hour before, they had captured a Turk, a poor wretch with hands tied behind him by his girdle, and a wounded head still running blood. Either the man might be able to identify them later, or perhaps it was thought necessary to convince the other captives of their intense earnestness; at any rate, they dragged the Turk ten feet down the bank and flung him upon his knees among some bushes. Then they clubbed and stabbed. The body was recovered later, and it bore seven knife wounds. The tragedy took place in full sight of the prisoners.

Then came the real business of the expedition. This was the kidnapping of Miss Stone. The brigands paid only slight attention to any of the others. Miss Stone had gone to a rill just at hand, doubtless to bathe her temples lest she should faint after what she had just seen, when several of the outlaws motioned to her to come with them farther up the hill. Their manner was imperative, but not particularly rough. The conspiracy seemed to be carefully planned beforehand, even to details, for, with a remarkable considerateness and delicacy, they provided Miss Stone with a woman companion, Mme. Tsilka, and signed to her to follow Miss Stone. Mme. Tsilka glanced at her friends, lastly at her husband (she was not permitted to speak). The latter started forward, either to protest or to go with her, but several brigands ran between them and forced him back with their drawn weapons. Then the band divided. Some remained with the prisoners to be left behind, the others forced Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka to mount their horses, and went on with them up the hill, when all trace of them was quickly lost in the gathering dusk.

The teachers and students were kept on the terrace throughout that night and closely guarded. They were not permitted to talk or to ask questions. Any movement or word brought the menace of a knife-point. In this way the brigands were remarkably successful in keeping their identity secret. The prisoners could see, however, that the band was composed mostly of young men, in whom there appeared some semblance of culture. Five or six only were older men, and these were grizzled fellows, veritable brigands. At daybreak of the next morning, Sept. 4, the brigands on the terrace left their prisoners behind them, and silently departed in the direction taken by their fellows and the two captives the evening before. The latter had had a start of ten hours of darkness in which to travel. The border was but five miles away, and by secret passages known only to themselves they doubtless crossed into Bulgaria and sought hiding in one of the many caves of the Penin or Rilo mountains. As soon as they were left free, the prisoners hurried back to Ban-

TROOPS IN SEARCH OF MISS STONE'S CAPTORS

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sko and telegraphed to Dr. House, of the missions at Salonica, and on the same day the people of the United States learned of Miss Stone's capture.

Since then only three or four bits of authentic news of the two women have been made public. Of reliable information, there is first the letter left under the doorstep of Mme. Tsilka's father in Bansko during the night of Sept. 13. In it Mme. Tsilka advised her husband to return to his church work in Albania, and not wait for her in Macedonia, since she might not be freed before two months. Two letters from Miss Stone were enclosed. [The contents of these letters, the terms of the brigands, and the efforts to ransom have all been recorded in PUBLIC OPINION. —ED.] A later letter has come from Miss Stone. They are still alive and well. But any definiteness as to when they can be rescued is as far distant as at any time since their capture. Now that snow has fallen in the mountains, when brigands usually retire to villages for respectable citizenship during the winter, it is hoped that those holding Miss Stone will hasten the negotiations. Otherwise they may keep her in a cave till springtime. Their sufferings may scarcely be imagined. It is true that they have been reported safe and well, and that they are both hardy women, but Miss Stone is over fifty years of age.

Telegraph Talk and Talkers

L. C. HALL, in the January *McClure's*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

"TELEGRAPHESE" is a living, palpitating language. It is a curious kind of Volapuk, a universal tongue, spoken through the finger-tips and in most cases read by ear. In its written form telegraphese, or "Morse," as it is called in the vernacular, is rarely seen. Yet as a vehicle of expression it is, to the initiated, as harmonious, subtle, and fascinating as the language of music itself. Nothing could be simpler than its alphabet of dots and dashes. Yet it has come to pass that out of the manner of rendering this simple code has been evolved a means of communicating thought and feeling rivaling in flexibility and scope the human voice. A telegrapher's Morse is as distinctive as his face, his tones, or his handwriting; and as difficult to counterfeit as his voice or writing. Of this individual quality of telegraphese, the old war telegraphers tell many stories. A Confederate, for example, encounters on the march a line of wire which he suspects is being used by the enemy. He taps the wire, "cuts in" his instruments, and listens. His surmise is correct; he "grounds off" one or the other end, and, trying to disguise his style of "sending," makes inquiries calculated to develop important information. But the southern accent is recognized in his Morse by the distant manipulator, who, indeed, may have been a co-worker in the days "before the war." So the intruder gets only a good-humored chaffing. "The trick won't work, Jim," says the federal operator. "Let's shake for old times' sake, and then you 'git' out of this."

A woman's Morse is as feminine as her voice or her handwriting. I have often put to the test my ability to distinguish between the Morse of a man and that of a woman, and only once have I been deceived. It was mortifying to find that I had mistaken the sex of the sender, but I was consoled when I met the young woman. The high coloring was there, and the self-satisfied air; so also were the masculine tie, the man's vest, and the striped shirt-front. Nor were the diamond pin and the toothpick wanting. When she introduced herself by her sign, called me "Culley," and said I was "a crack-a-jack receiver," I was convinced that it was nature, and not I, that had made the mistake as to her sex.

The mere sound of the styles of some transmitters is irresistibly comic. One of these natural humorists may be transmitting nothing more than a string of figures, and still make you chuckle at the grotesqueness of his Morse. It is an every-day thing to hear senders characterized as Miss Nancys, rattle-brains, swell-heads, or cranks, or "jays," simply because the sound of their dots and dashes suggests the epithets.

Inheritance

GRACE ELLERY CHANNING, in the January *Atlantic*

Lo, what am I? A patch of things,
Mere odds and ends of lives flung by,
From age-long rag-bag gatherings
Pieced up by Fate full thriftily:
Somebody's worn-out will and wit,
Somebody's habits and his hair,
Discarded conscience, faith once fair
Ere time, the moth, had eaten it;
My great-grandfather's chin and nose,
The eyes my great-grandmother wore,
And hands from some remote—who knows?—
Perchance prehensile ancestor;
Somebody's style, somebody's gait,
Another body's wrist and waist,
With this one's temper, that one's trait,
One's tastes, another's lack of taste;
Feelings I never chose to feel,
A voice in which I had no voice,
Revealing where I would conceal
Rude impulses without a choice;
Faults which this forefather or that
Unkindly fostered, to my ill,
With others some one else begat
And made the matter worser still.
They chose, these masters of my fate,
To please themselves, bequeathing me
Base pleasures in the things I hate,
Liking for what misliketh me.
Out of the ashes of their fires,
Out of the fashion of their bone,
They fashioned me, my mighty sires,
And shall I call my soul my own?

. . . . . .

Ay, borrowed husk, head, heart, and hand,
Slave on and serve me till we die!
I am your Lord and your Command!
But only God knows—what am I.

My Task

MAUDE LOUISE RAY, in *Harper's Magazine*

To love some one more dearly ev'ry day,
To help a wand'ring child to find his way,
To ponder o'er a noble thought, and pray,
And smile when evening falls.

To follow truth as blind men long for light,
To do my best from dawn of day till night,
To keep my heart fit for His holy sight,
And answer when He calls.

The Tempter

EDMUND V. COOKE, in *Lippincott's*

Squat in my path was my besetting foe;
I hurled him down a thousand fathoms length!
I paused to breathe, I turned again, and lo!
Again my way he blocked and mocked my strength.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23

DOMESTIC.—Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, declined the position of secretary of the treasury for business and domestic reasons....The treasury department drew a warrant in favor of Rear Admiral Schley for $3,334, his share of the prize money due him for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago....Photographic supplies corporations unite and form a $2,500,000 combination....Admiral Cervera sent a Christmas present to Vicar-General O'Callaghan, of New Hampshire, in remembrance of the latter's service to Spanish sailors...William Ellery Channing, author and poet, died at Concord, Mass....Six persons were killed by an accident to a trolley car near Allentown, Pa., which jumped the track on a sharp curve at the foot of a mountain, owing to wet rails and snow.

FOREIGN.—General Kitchener reports brisk fighting in the Transvaal and Orange River colony, with severe casualties to both British and Boers....A revolutionary demonstration against Turkey occurred in Sofia....The Chinese court arrived at Tzu Chow, within the boundary of Chi Li province, where it was welcomed by numerous officials. ....Sir Joseph Henry Gilbert, a well known chemist, died in London....A London dispatch announces the death of Edward Onslow Ford, R. A., the sculptor; he was born in 1852....A Levant line steamer, which arrived at Hamburg recently, has been quarantined, owing to the discovery on the vessel of rats which had died from bubonic plague.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24

DOMESTIC.—Civil Governor Taft sailed from Manila for San Francisco on the transport *Grant* in improved health; all the insurgent chiefs in the island of Bohol surrendered with their guns....Secretary Long dismissed Edgar S. Maclay from his post in the Brooklyn navy yard....The Union Traction company, of Philadelphia, increased the wages of its conductors and motormen as a Christmas gift....As a Christmas gift M. C. D. Borden gave to his employees a sum equal to 10 per cent of their wages for six weeks....George Emory Fellows, of the University of Chicago, has been elected president of the University of Maine, at Bangor.

FOREIGN.—Two Irish members of parliament and other members of the United Irish league were sentenced to terms of imprisonment from one month to three months for connection with a meeting called to incite tenants not to pay rent....A fort occupied by outlaws in South Beloochistan was demolished by British guns; a number of the men were killed and others captured, the British loss being three dead and eight wounded....A severe reverse was suffered by the British forces in South Africa when De Wet, with a strong commando, attacked Colonel Firman's force at Zeefontein, and heavy casualties occurred, while the Boers carried off two guns.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25

DOMESTIC.—The annual report of the Philippine commission gives a summary of the legislation desired from congress; the commission wants its present authority continued for two years longer, and in the plan of civil government proposed provides for a popular assembly....The acceptance by Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, of the secretaryship of the treasury, to succeed Lyman J. Gage, was authoritatively announced at Washington.... A sternwheel Mississippi steamer was burned at her wharf in Memphis and three lives were lost, there being fifteen passengers asleep on board at the time. ....The police officers and patrolmen, as well as prisoners, are quarantined by smallpox at a Philadelphia police station.

FOREIGN.—The Argentine minister postponed his departure from Santiago de Chile, and it was announced that a protocol had been signed establishing a modus vivendi between the two countries; meanwhile warlike preparations continue in both countries, the Chilean senate authorizing the expenditure by the government of $15,000,000 in preparations for defense; Argentina will construct in Italy two warships of 8,000 tons....President Castro, of Venezuela, has given new offense to France by seizing the property of a French citizen....Jacques Francois Henri Fouquier, the publicist and former member of the French chamber of deputies, is dead at Paris; he was born September 1, 1838.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26

DOMESTIC.—The navy department has taken the first steps toward the adoption of wireless telegraphy on warships. ....The McKinley National Memorial association has issued a statement in discouragement of commercial enterprises for the raising of funds for the association....Three men were killed and many were injured by the falling of a large steel crane at the American Bridge works, in Chicago.

FOREIGN.—The Zionist congress was opened at Basel, and President Herzl in his opening address referred to the statement of the sultan that he was a friend of the Jews....The news of the signing of a protocol which assures the peace of Chile and Argentina was confirmed, and it was regarded by the newspapers of Buenos Ayres as a triumph of common sense rather than of diplomacy....The draft of a treaty of commerce between Italy and Russia was signed at St. Petersburg....The differences in the Japanese cabinet have been arranged through the telegraphic mediation of Marquis Ito, and the budget has been withdrawn to be redrafted.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27

DOMESTIC.—A party of eighteen Americans, of the Ninth regiment, were attacked by bolomen on the island of Samar, P. I., and seven Americans were killed; Captain Schoeffel was slightly wounded....U. S. Senator W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, died at his home in Camden, N. J....Captain Richard P. Leary, who was the first American governor of Guam, died at the naval hospital in Chelsea, Mass....

FOREIGN.—The German cruiser *Vineta* arrived in the harbor of La Guayra, Venezuela; France does not anticipate complications with Venezuela over the infringement of the rights of a French citizen by that republic....The rebels under General Marin were defeated by the Colombian government troops at Honda, on the Isthmus of Panama; 400 men were killed in the fight....The Marquis Ito, of Japan, was received in audience by King Edward.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28

DOMESTIC.—Andrew Carnegie has changed the form of his offer of $10,000,000 for higher education to the government, so that the gift will not be in steel corporation bonds....The battleship *Missouri* was launched at Newport News and named by Miss Marion Cockrell, of the state from which it takes its name.

FOREIGN.—The revolution in Venezuela is spreading; the rebels are awaiting the landing of arms and ammunition from the filibustering steamer *Ban Righ*....Severe fighting is reported at different points in Colombia, in which the government troops were said to be victorious.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29

DOMESTIC.—The latest hitch over the transfer of the Danish West Indies to this country is said to be due to the activity of speculators at Copenhagen, who hope to reap personal profit out of investments....In a train wreck at Malta, Ill., four persons were killed and eighteen injured....Hugh Bonner, ex-chief of the New York fire department, has been asked to take charge of the Manila fire department.

FOREIGN.—General Luciano Mendoza, the revolutionary leader in Venezuela, is reported to have suffered several defeats and to have fled with a small party to inaccessible mountains in the state of Guarico....An electric wire caused a loss of $250,000 in a Victoria (B. C.) department store....The seaport town of Saffee, Morocco, was struck by a waterspout and two hundred persons were washed out to sea and drowned.

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BOOK REVIEWS

"Thomas Wolsey" "The Women of the Salons" "William Hamilton Gibson"

THOMAS WOLSEY, LEGATE AND REFORMER. By Ethelred L. Taunton. Cloth, $5. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head.

THIS interesting volume is a thorough examination of Wolsey in his relations as an ecclesiastical statesman. This work, the author thinks, has never been done before. Wolsey was first and last a churchman, but this, the most prominent feature in his character, has been thrown into the background by his great achievements in the secular sphere. The author has gone to the original documents, and has considered every scrap of evidence that could have any bearing on the subject. He does not appear as a champion of Wolsey, but merely as one seeking the truth. The result seems to us a remarkably candid and convincing discussion. The author is a Roman priest, loyal to the Roman church. He has no sympathy with the Reformation as it came through the new learning, Luther, and Calvin. But he does fully recognize the need of reformation—the shortcomings, even the gross immorality of some of the popes and the clergy. He thinks, however, that reformation should have taken place within the church. Wolsey throughout his public career was a loyal and consistent Catholic. All his strivings after position and honor were that he might use these in reforming the monks and clergy and advance the cause of Rome. He did use all his ingenuity to be made a legate, but as soon as he got the commission he instituted thoroughgoing reforms. He did aspire to become pope, and worked to that end, but it was with a view to glorifying his king and to the enlightenment and glorification of Christendom. In the celebrated divorce case which was Wolsey's undoing, his course, so the author claims, was in the main consistent and upright. After his fall his true greatness and genuine piety came out. "Despoiled of all his goods, shut out from the presence of the king by enemies who knew and dreaded his influence, stripped of all his dignities and basely accused of high treason, stricken in body and soul, and a prey to grief which reveals a highly sensitive nature, Wolsey rose to the occasion and showed the true nobility of his soul. He found in God and the service an abundant consolation for his earthly disgrace." The author squarely faces the evidence as to Wolsey's illegitimate children, and finds it at least not fully convincing, and dismisses it with the comment: "An age that could tolerate Alexander VI, who certainly, while pope, had a son, would look mildly upon such lapses on the part of a cardinal." The publishers have given us an elegant piece of work. The illustrations are exceptionally good.

THE WOMEN OF THE SALONS, AND OTHER FRENCH PORTRAITS. By S. G. Tallentyre. Cloth, pp. 235, $4. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

WE HAVE here some brightly written sketches of women who made notable "the age of persiflage"—saloniérs in whose rooms the revolution and the encyclopedia were nursed into being; where free thought, politics, science, and literature, love-making, intrigues, brilliancy, and corruption were mixed indiscriminately together. Madame Du Deffand is the subject of the first sketch, perhaps because she was typical of all that was best and worst among the rulers of the salon. She is followed by Mlle. Lespinasse, a woman of talent but mainly distinguished by the looseness of her morals and as having "the most inflammable imagination since Sappho." Madame Geoffrin, the subject of the third sketch, appears to have been able to combine brilliancy with respectability, while Madame D'Epinay, her successor, possessed neither, and it is very difficult to understand from the account of her career how she came to be classed among the brilliant women of her time. When she shines at all it is by the reflected brilliancy of her friends, Rosseau and Voltaire among others. Madame Necker and Madame DeStaël come next in chronological order, proving that goodness, strength, and rare mental qualities could exist even in the fetid atmosphere of the old régime. Madame Recamier is dismissed as a person of small importance, as indeed she was. A woman who could only say, "Look at me; in that lies my strength and your weakness." At this point in the volume the "other French portraits" begin with a sketch of Dr. Tronchin, whose fame at one time was as great as that of Voltaire or Diderot. Madame Bonaparte, the mother of Napoleon, Madame de Sévigné, and Madame Lebrun are the subjects of the concluding sketches in a volume that is perhaps fragmentary and furtive, but interesting because of the light it throws upon one of the most important phases of French society in the era preceding the revolution.

WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON. By John Coleman Adams. Cloth, pp. 275, $2. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN HIS SHORT and very busy life Mr. Gibson did much to dignify and beautify the study of nature. Equally facile as artist or author, he brought to his work a technical care and perfection that won for him immediate and wide recognition. Mr. Adams has given due emphasis to these qualities and has imparted an added value to his biography by dwelling on the personal charm of the man and his attitude toward his chosen calling. The reader is struck by the artist's ability to see beauty in the most unpromising material, a city backyard, the street, a bare barn-yard. "He was a genuine missionary of science, an apostle of art, a herald of the wonders and beauties of the world."

ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY. By Annie Besant. Cloth, pp. 403. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head.

AN EXPOSITION of the teachings of the latter-day mystics. The central thought is the existence of a divine idea behind each external act and within each material form. With this as a starting point, Christ and his teachings and the sacraments and dogma of the church are discussed. This part of the Christian belief is esoteric—hidden—because it is beyond the comprehension of the average mind, and to attempt to explain it generally would result in nothing but confusion. The author inclines to the belief that men are slowly coming to a fuller comprehension of the linking of the material with the spiritual and the persistence of the latter through all time.

SCIENCE AND CHRISTIANITY. By F. Bettep. Translated from the German. Cloth, pp. 326, $1.50. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

AN EXCELLENT attempt to reconcile the teachings of science and Christianity. The author contends that there is no conflict between the defensible conclusions of science and the beliefs of the Christian religion. The Darwinian teachings are rejected as untenable, and such questions as the nature of matter, the origin of motion and of life, intentional fitness in the arrangement of nature, consciousness, and free will are declared to be beyond the reach of the scientist. The subject matter of the book is divided into five chapters: Progress, Evolution and Modern Science, Christians and Science, Science, and Materialism.

DIOMEDE THE CENTURION. By Howard A. M. Henderson. Cloth, pp. 422, $1.50. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

A BOOK which reflects well the philosophical thought of the Roman world at the time of Christ and the influences which gradually undermined the empire of Rome, and traces the evolution of Christianity through the shifting lines of school and doctrine. The book is practically a study in comparative religion and is more the result of erudition than of any marked fictional or dramatic ability.

A MEDLEY BOOK. By George Frost. Cloth, pp. 204, $1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A COLLECTION of clever essays ranging in content from "Shopping" to "The Immanence of Poetry in Life," together with several short stories possessing many elements of excellence and charm.

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THE FOUR EPOCHS OF WOMAN'S LIFE. By Anna M. Galbraith, M. D. Cloth, pp. 200. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co.

THE NECESSITY for different methods and teaching in the medical treatment of women is one of the crying needs of our time, and Dr. Galbraith's book arrives at an hour when its reception should be cordial and sincere. Careful study of this book will disclose to maturing girls and to married women that indispensable knowledge of themselves, the precautionary measures which they should take to insure perfect health, and the dangers which are a constant menace to their happiness and well being. The book is entirely sane and a valuable contribution to the science of everyday life.

THE TEACHER'S COMMENTARY. By F. N. Peloubet. Cloth, pp. 400, $1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

IN A REVIEW of the first volume (Matthew) of this series we called attention to the value and comprehensiveness of the work of Dr. Peloubet. The present volume conforms in plan and method to the first, the resources of art, literature, history, etc., reinforcing the author's comment and exposition. The same conservative spirit is present, together with that wisdom which refuses to embroil the subject in academic discussions.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE. ST. LUKE (GOSPEL AND ACTS). By Frank Schell Ballentine. Cloth, pp. 331, 50 cents. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

THIS STYLE of translation makes the Gospel read almost like a new book. The arrangement of the matter is very different from that of the authorized version; the lines run clear across the page; the verse numbers are omitted; the material is paragraphed, showing change of thought; and parallelisms are shown.

MONASTICISM AND THE CONFESSIONS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. By Adolf Harnack. Translated by E. E. Kellett and F. H. Marseille. Cloth, pp. 171, $1.25. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE DEEP reverence of Dr. Harnack for his theme, his sympathy with the older faiths, and his deep insight into their meaning render his exposition of the ideals and history of monasticism unusually suggestive and profound. The Confessions of St. Augustine are summarized and woven into a simple and beautiful story of his life.

THE FIERY DAWN. By M. E. Coleridge. Cloth, pp. 361, $1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE romantic story of a young poet and patriot of Lyons, France. The story is well designed and contains more than one scene both picturesque and dramatic.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY TESTAMENT. In Modern English. Part Three. The Pastoral, Personal, and General Letters, and The Revelation. Cloth, pp. 513, 50 cents. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

LESTER'S LUCK. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Cloth, pp. 362, $1.50. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THE NAME of Alger is a household one with boys. This book in plot and narrative goes back to the good old times when road agents and thrilling adventures were possible and when a boy who was clever could find all the danger he wished. The youth here does so, and what he finds and what he does will delight many a youthful reader.

THE WILD FOWLERS. By Charles Bradford. Cloth, pp. 175, $1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AN ADMIRABLE little book for the amateur or experienced hunter. The old sportsman will find here the crisp, morning air and the thrill of sport, while the practical hints about guns, ammunition, and methods of taking game will lead the amateur to realize that "reading and writing are inflicted by schoolmasters, but a crack shot is the work of God."

IDYLLS OF THE GASS. By Martha Wolfenstein. Cloth, pp. 295. Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Society of America.

A SERIES of sketches of life in the Jewish quarter of a European town. Their apparent aim is to depict the homely life of the "Gass," but in the back of the author's mind—and not so very far back in the concluding chapters—is an arraignment of the "Christian" nations for their oppression of the race.

THE OPEN-AIR BOY. By Rev. G. M. A. Hewett. Cloth, pp. 271, $2. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THERE could be no more useful book than this to place in a boy's hands, both from an educational and practical standpoint. The work is in reality a treatise on all sorts of wood and field craft, from fishing to ferreting, the most valuable feature being that the implements are not provided, but the boy is shown how he can make his rods and his fish hooks himself.

SHORT TALKS WITH YOUNG MOTHERS. By Charles Gilmore Kerley, M. D. Cloth, pp. 262, $1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WE ARE sure that a careful reading of Dr. Kerley's book will educate a young mother to the point where she becomes a wise guardian of an infant's life and not an incompetent and ignorant relative.

THE BABY. His Care and Training. By Marianna Wheeler. Cloth, pp. 189, $1. New York: Harper & Bros.

A PRACTICAL treatise on the care of babies in sickness and in health by the superintendent of the New York babies' hospital, who must be presumed to speak with authority on all subjects relating to the care of infants.

THE KING'S RUBIES. By Adelaide Fuller Bell. Cloth, pp. 344, $1. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

DESCRIBES how a young boy finds his people through the agency of some family jewels. His adventures are often amusing and sometimes exciting, as boys' adventures go.

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THE WHITE STONE. By John McGraw Foster. Cloth, pp. 118. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A SERIES of helpful, strong sermons which emphasize the beauty and truth of the teaching of Christ. The book is suitable for Christmas both from the point of bookmaking and of subject matter.

MISTRESS MAY. By Amy E. Blanchard. Cloth, pp. 231, 80 cents. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

A BOOK written after the manner and plan of the Elsie books, but far superior from a literary standpoint. The book is well suited to childish needs and is pure and wholesome.

LUKE DELMEGE. By Rev. P. A. Sheehan. Cloth, pp. 580, $1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS IS a story of a young priest who gradually has his hopes crushed out by successive failures in the tasks that he sets himself to accomplish.

BUD. By W. K. Marshall. Cloth, pp. 307. $1. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

THE THEME of the book is the interaction of all classes of society, the hero being a poor newsboy who by hard work and upright dealing wins respect and admiration.

ESTHER AT THE THOUSAND ISLANDS. By Flora Longfellow Turknett. Cloth, pp. 158, 90 cents. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

A CHILD'S story of a summer on the St. Lawrence, illustrated with photographs.

THE ART OF SOUL WINNING. By J. W. Mahood. Cloth, pp. 102, 25 cents. New York: Eaton & Mains.

A BOOK which should be read by every clergyman who finds his people unresponsive and lacking in earnestness and enthusiasm.

BIGG'S BAR AND OTHER KLONDYKE BALLADS. By Howard V. Sutherland. Cloth, pp. 78, 75 cents. Philadelphia: Drexel-Biddle.

A COLLECTION of clever verse redolent of mining life, filled with keen humor, and free outdoor fun.

DEAR DAYS. By Armour Strong. Cloth, pp. 316, $1. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

A STORY of school life in the city of Washington. The principal characters are a little invalid and her pretty sister.

BAIRD'S GRADED WORK IN ARITHMETIC. By S. W. Baird. Cloth, pp. 160, 25 cents. New York: American Book Co.

THE seventh volume in the series designed to cover the first eight years in arithmetic.

RICHARDS'S NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY. By Eugene L. Richards, M. A., Professor of Mathematics in Yale University. Cloth, pp. 173, 75 cents. New York: American Book Co.

THE SONGS OF DEGREES, OR GRADUAL PSALMS. Interleaved with Notes from Neale and Littledale's Commentary. By A. B. B. Cloth, pp. 51, 50 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, Dec. 28

If any evidence was needed of the unparalleled prosperity with which this nation has been blessed during the past year, the expenditure for Christmas gifts and decorations should be ample. Up to the last hour on Christmas Eve the eager buying continued, while many orders will not be filled before the year's end because of the avalanche of business offered. Preparations were made for unusual activity, but in many cases stocks and facilities proved utterly inadequate. Holiday mail was 40 per cent heavier than last year's, which gives some measure of the expansion. Distribution of Christmas gifts among the employees of large firms and corporations was on the same scale, often the increase over last year amounting to 100 per cent, while the profit sharing at the end of the year will reach unprecedented figures. It is noticed that southern trade shows less satisfactory gains over last year than in other sections, which is not surprising, as the principal product of the south has averaged from $8 to $10 a bale less than a year ago, while the quantity thus far marketed shows no commensurate increase.

IRON AND STEEL

Following closely upon the interruption by floods and storms last week, transporting and manufacturing facilities were further handicapped by numerous accidents. Iron furnaces and steel mills were tied up, and the movement of coke was hampered. This resulted in such insufficient supplies of fuel that many stacks were banked at a time when full activity was especially desired. The situation as to coke is more critical than at any previous time this season. As high as $3.50 per ton was offered for prompt delivery without securing supplies. Pig iron production is no longer at the high mark recorded when December opened, and with fancy prices for fuel it is natural that Bessemer should advance. In anticipation of a higher level, the principal consumer made large purchases at $16.50, which has been the figure on smaller quantities for some weeks. A large Mexican rail order has been offered, but may go to Europe as domestic makers are unable to undertake any new deliveries for some time to come. Minor metals have quieted down after the violent reaction last week.

COTTON AND WOOL

Business in wholesale dry goods has been interrupted by holiday influences and stock taking among jobbers. Cotton goods ruled quiet, apart from the demand from converters, which was on a liberal scale. Cotton mills are sold ahead for several months as a rule, and there is no urgency to make new contracts, especially in view of the uncertain raw material market. In the woolen goods division overcoatings find ready purchases, while prices on some lines just opened are about 5 per cent higher than last season. Results thus far are most encouraging. Reorders in spring weights are fair. Wool is strong and tending upward, with a good demand, not only from mills and dealers, but on speculative account. Stocks are closing the year in much better condition than at the start, exceptional consumption having made large inroads. Raw cotton is also making a better showing.

WHEAT AND CORN

Wheat recovered most of the recent moderate decline, supported by a fairly steady demand. Notwithstanding the high level of quotations as compared with earlier years, exports for the week from all ports of the United States, including flour, amounted to 3,540,972 bushels, compared with 2,756,014 bushels a year ago, and 2,417,018 bushels two years ago. Interior receipts were light, and flour mills have been handicapped by the car shortage which made it difficult to bring in raw material or take out the finished product. Nevertheless Minneapolis flour output continues to make most favorable comparisons with earlier years. Corn continues about 60 per cent above the price a year ago, which readily explains Atlantic exports of only 313,258 bushels, against 3,319,255 last year.

STAPLE PRICES

	Dec. 27, 1901	*Dec.* 28, 1900
Flour, strght wint	$3.50@$3.90	$3.35@$3.60
Wheat, No. 2 red	88¾c.	77½c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	71¼c.	45¼c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	51½c.	28c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	75⅛c.	56c.
Cotton, Mid. uplid	8½c.	10 5-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3c.	3⅛c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26@26½c.	29@30c.
Pork mess new	$17.00	$12.00@$13.00
Lard prime, cont't	10.40c.	7.25c.
Butter ex. creamery	25c.	25c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	11c.	11¼c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°	3 21-32c.	4⅜c.
Sugar, granulated	4 65c.	5.60c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots	7 1-16c.	7⅜c.
Petroleum, rfd gal.	7.20c.	7.25c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$15.75@16.00	$13.50
*Steel billets, ton	$27.50@28.00	$19.75
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	13.00c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.00c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	23.65c.	27.00c.

*Pittsburg.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 250 in the United States, against 237 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 18 last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

Gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for December to date are $20,953,410, a gain of 4.5 per cent over last year and 17.6 per cent over 1899.

Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, Dec. 28

The New York loan market, while decidedly firm, has shown a better tone and an absence of disquietude about the

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January disbursements. Exchange has been steady, but no gold exports were looked for, while one of the principal items of the week was a sale of a block of $2,500,000 government bonds to the treasury. The inactivity of the stock market also caused a much-reduced inquiry for accommodations, but, above all, the market was cheered by the belief that after the holidays money will return to New York from the interior in large amounts. It is, in fact, stated that funds are already returning to western financial centers from nearby points, and the feeling is that more liberal supplies of money can be looked for in the market within a short time. While it is true that call-loan rates this week have ruled at from 6 to 8 per cent, the tone of the loan market was easier, and rates as low as 3@4 per cent were made after demands had been supplied. Time money was quiet, with little inquiry and an indisposition on the part of lenders to make any but long arrangements, the rates asked being based on 5@5½ per cent for all periods. Commercial paper was dull, with small offerings and a narrow buying demand, which was almost entirely from out of town. Rates were firm, 5@5½ per cent being quoted for indorsed bills receivable.

Foreign exchange is steady at 4.86¾ @4.86⅞ for demand sterling.

THE STOCK MARKET

Though dull and heavy early in the week on the holidays and on a break in American sugar, the New York stock market is higher and more active on a better feeling about money, with a decided recovery in sugar on better trade prospects and a sharp advance in Amalgamated copper on more favorable views of the copper situation. Railroad stocks show advances, Union Pacific rising on the company's favorable report and the anthracite colliers on good conditions in the coal trade. Decreases in railroad earnings for the third week of December had little effect. The United States steel stocks are strong on the expected favorable December quarterly earnings statement. Bonds are very strong, and the demand for investments is increased by the prospect of a heavy January demand for reinvestment of income.

While the dullness incident to the holiday season and the ending of the year affected the stock market to some extent this week, there has been no lack of interest in the proceedings. Speculation has continued to be almost entirely professional in origin and quality, and the public is not yet inclined to enter the market. Investment buying of bonds and the dividend-paying stocks is, however, seen, and there is also a tendency on the part of financial interests not directly identified with speculation to pick up securities at moderate concessions.

BANK CLEARINGS

Weekly clearings (five days) aggregate $1,840,468.295, a decrease of 22 per cent from last week, but a gain of 3 per cent over last year. Excluding New York, the total for the week is 15

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per cent less than last week, but 9 per cent larger than this week in 1900.

Various Topics

A new record price for a seat on the New York stock exchange was established Thursday by a sale at $80,000.

The cotton crop, as estimated by 142 members of the New York cotton exchange, averages 10,590,000 bales. The minimum estimate is 9,500,000 bales and the maximum 11,500,000 bales.

According to the *Railroad Gazette's* annual estimate for the year ending December 31 the amount of mileage built by the railroads was 4,518 miles by 342 companies, as against 4,804 built by 286 companies last year.

Official returns of the French vintage in 1901 give a total of 57,963,514 hectoliters, or, calculated at twenty-two English gallons per hectoliter, 1,275,000,000 gallons. The value of the vintage is set down at 952,223,941 francs.

The *Insurance Press* publishes in its current issue a series of tables showing that within the past twenty-five years the fire loss in the United States has exceeded $2,800,000,000. To this total the year 1901 has contributed losses aggregating over $170,000,000.

The outlook appears to point to an unprecedented surplus in the world's stock of sugar. Licht, the German authority, has increased his former estimate of the present beet-sugar crop by 280,000 tons, thus making the total crop 6,710,000 tons.

Reviewing the conditions in the principal capitals of the world as measured by the liberality of the provision for celebrating with gifts and social festivities the merry season of Christmas, the London *Mail*, assuming that this furnishes a standard by which to estimate the condition of business and the general well-being of the people, thus summarizes the situation in seven cities: "London, medium; Paris, poor; Berlin, bad; Vienna, bad; Rome, good; St. Petersburg, good, and New York, excellent."

Wit and Humor

"Well, anyway, the English can beat us at cricket."

"Cricket isn't a game. It's a condition."—Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

"Are you working—have you any engagement now?" asked the elastic skin man of the living skeleton.

"No," replied the other freak, "I am what is known as 'an idle curiosity.'"—*Youth's Companion*.

A lecturer on optics, in explaining the mechanism of the organ of vision, remarked: "Let any man gaze closely into his wife's eyes and he will see himself looking so exceedingly small that ——" Here the lecturer's voice was drowned by shouts of laughter.—*London Tit Bits*.

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1. Pour the dry flakes from the package into a colander.
2. Put a liberal amount of salt into a little boiling water.
3. Pour the boiling salted water on the rice, through the colander.
4. Drain, shake slightly, and turn out on a hot dish; serve with sugar and milk. That is all—and the rice is perfectly prepared in less than a minute.

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NEW BORN INFANTS—One cup of Cook's Flaked Rice, one quart water, boil ten minutes, add a pint of milk, pinch of salt, and a very little sugar, and strain.

THREE MONTHS' OLD CHILD—Use double the quantity of Cook's Flaked Rice (two cups) and do not strain.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 2
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
January 9, 1902

IT is hard to say which side has won the Ohio political battle. We were told that the speakership of the lower house of the legislature was the most important element in the contest, and the "Hanna men" have secured that position and organized the house to suit themselves. The senate, however, is in the hands of the "Foraker men." Things of immense importance are said to hinge upon the result of the contest between the Ohio senators for control of the legislature, but unless one is imbued with that intense political temperament peculiar to Ohio, he can see nothing at issue in the fight except the personal prestige of Senators Hanna and Foraker —a thing of small importance except to the gentlemen in question.

AMONG the bargains which appeared after the holidays was the Panama canal, marked down from $109,000,000, to $40,000,000, a reduction so substantial that the Panama route, as the summary in the American department shows, again comes up for serious consideration. Many who had given up hope of getting a fair hearing for this route, in view of the nearly universal prepossession in favor of Nicaragua, are now bringing forward their arguments and are securing respectful listeners. Newspaper opinion is plainly in favor of a thorough consideration of the Panama route, whereas two weeks ago the press would have none of it. Probably the same change of position will manifest itself in congress when the canal bills are taken up.

OUR best information is to the effect that the first Cuban election was a farce, Maso withdrew leaving only Palma in the field, and, of course, his electors were chosen with practically no opposition. There was no interest in the election among the people, an indifference which would have been excusable had it been altogether due to the withdrawal of Maso. But the indifference of the people antedated this event; as a whole they cared little about the result—a fact which does not augur well for the political future of the country. However, it remains to be seen what the Cubans would do in case of an unhampered election; the supervision of the United States over that held last week was so close that it is not to be wondered at that the people thought it a waste of time to participate.

PALMA is probably the safest man who could have been chosen for first president of Cuba. His personality and his past history all encourage the belief that an administration under his control would be conservative and wise from our standpoint at least. Since the election he has said that he should seek first of all a reduction of our duties on sugar and tobacco, that economy and strict justice to all should be his rule, that he should make no demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops, and that "patriots would be called upon to serve their country as unselfishly as during the revolution." If they do that there is no question of the success of the republic of Cuba, but it is just on this point that there are the gravest doubts.

LAST week was a bad one for the trusts. Two industrials went to the wall and the trolley combine that controls the electric railroads and telephone lines of Michigan and Ohio found itself in very embarrassing circumstances. The collapse of the asphalt trust is the subject of comment in another place; the concern was the common over-capitalized affair that goes down at the first pinch. The crude rubber trust, however, was not over-capitalized; it was under-capitalized if anything, but it "bit off more than it could chew," to use a vulgar but exactly descriptive phrase. The trolley combine almost failed because, it is alleged, a competitor, jealous of its progress, had managed to cut off its credit. Thus we have illustrated three ways in which a trust may hang itself, confirming the opinion of Mr. Schwab among others that the trust question may be left to regulate itself.

AFTER priding ourselves for several years that we had become a "creditor nation," it is rather disappointing to be told that we are in debt to foreign nations for a matter of $1,700,000,000. This, at all events, is how we stand according to the computation of Mr. Nathaniel T. Bacon, who takes a page of the New York *Times* of Sunday last to prove that we owe this fabulous amount for interest disbursements, travelers' expenditures, military expenditures, outside of the United States, gifts and benefactions, foreign investments, and the repurchase of American securities held abroad. But the net trade balance in our favor is put at $3,500,000 annually, and if we continue prosperous we may pay off the $1,700,000,000 in time. It can't be said that the debt has worried anyone, and we can continue to be proud, not because we are creditors, but because we could owe $1,700,000,000 without knowing it.

A VALUED reader of PUBLIC OPINION has asked us to "excoriate" Secretary Long for his remarks at the launching of the battleship *Missouri*. Aside from the fact that we do not feel it our duty to excoriate anyone, we must decline to accede to our correspondent's request, because, placing the construction we do upon Mr. Long's remarks, we find nothing objectionable in them. The secretary argued that naval expenditure was a good thing because it was not wasteful but productive; a large part of it represented wages, and the navy was a shield against danger and a protector of trade. Of course if one understands Mr. Long to mean that the naval expenditure of a hundred millions is to be defended on the ground that it is a distribution of so much money, then the government ought at once to spend a hundred billions and make us all rich. But we do not believe that the secretary was guilty of enunciating such a fallacy.

MR. KIPLING is after his hapless countrymen again in a column poem deriding their self-complacency and rebuking their indifference to the safety of the nation. There are seventy odd verses in the poem and each is provided with a sting for those who have been "Idle except for boasting." After such a raking over as no nation ever had before, Mr. Kipling tells "the islanders" how they must strengthen the nation—"Men, not gods, devised it; men, not gods must keep." And "keep" by breaking every man "to the matter of war." That's all—teach "each man born in the island" to shoot, and the salvation of England will be accomplished. How the anti-militarists and anti-imperialists will howl—and rightly, too.

IT is not likely that this indictment will have any lasting effect. The country, so the correspondents say, is already resenting the slurs on the Englishman's love for sport conveyed in the reference to "The flanneled fools at the wicket, and the muddled oafs at the goals," but Kipling's criticisms are likely to cause serious self-examination and to echo and re-echo in the press and from the platform for some time, even if his advice is disregarded.

AT least two and perhaps more full-fledged revolutions are in progress in Venezuela against the Castro government, promising the overthrow of that flimsy affair at no distant date. The dispute between Argentina and Chile now appears to be in a fair way toward amicable settlement or at least postponement, but a brand new boundary dispute has broken out between Peru and Ecuador.

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AMERICAN

Panama or Nicaragua?

THE PANAMA CANAL COMPANY'S OFFER GIVES A NEW TURN TO THE DISCUSSION

ALL the New York newspapers, as well as most others, are now disposed to give a hearing to the claims of the advocates of both canal routes. This situation has been brought about by the abatement of the demands of the Panama company, which now offers to accept $40,000,000 for what they formerly asked $109,000,000. "The Panama canal is not to be opposed simply because it is the Panama canal," says the *Tribune* (Rep.). The route must be settled on the merits of the case. This is also the opinion of the *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.). The *Sun* (Rep.) gives a hearing to General Abbot's arguments in favor of Panama, but says that these were doubtless considered by the commission which reported in favor of Nicaragua, and that it remains to be seen whether or not the new attitude of the Panama company changes the situation. The Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) points out also that the conditions have materially changed since the action of congress on the Hepburn bill, and "it seems very desirable that a certain latitude of choice should be given in the matter."

The Panama stockholders have been accused of trying to "bluff" the United States into paying an exorbitant price for their works, but the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) thinks this charge unjust. One hundred and nine millions was the price asked by the company for all its property; $40,000,000 is the price they will accept for such part of this property as is wanted by the United States, so that the difference between the past and present claims of the company is due to "an honest difference" of understanding as to what was to be bought and sold.

"If, then," asks the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.), "we can obtain the franchises and property of the Panama company at a fair and reasonable price, does any senator or representative know of a valid reason for rejecting the offer and proceeding with the Nicaraguan scheme? We are told that public sentiment is committed to Nicaragua, but this is sheer nonsense. The people are enthusiastic in their support of the isthmian-canal proposal, but they are practical and level-headed enough to recognize that the question of routes must be settled without reference to caprice, sentiment, or prejudice." The Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) says that the "Nicaragua crowd have been driven from the last line of entrenchments, and they are now seeking shelter behind sentimental shams"—the fact that the Nicaragua canal route is already before congress and the bad faith of the Panama company. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) shows that the offer of the Panama stockholders to accept a low price for their assets completely changes the situation, and this paper claims that if the canal commission recommended the Nicaragua route only because it was cheaper, the Panama route should again be considered, because at the latest price set upon the latter it would be cheaper than Nicaragua. This is also the opinion of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): "The engineering estimates have been drawn up after very careful investigation and may be relied upon. Incidental questions must arise as to cost, but it would seem that the cheaper maintenance of the Panama route entitles it to favorable consideration. Either is practicable, but the Panama being only about a third of the length of the Nicaragua gives it an adv[illegible] that can not be ignored. Besides, in the opini[illegible] great many engineers it is the better of the two [illegible] for engineering reasons. It follows, therefore, that the offer of the Panama stockholders ought to be carefully considered."

The opinion of the Memphis *Scimitar* (Dem.) is representative of those who hold that the Nicaragua route is the only one worth considering: "The Nicaragua route has been selected and will be adhered to because the canal commission has recommended it and because bills have been introduced and favorably reported in congress to make that recommendation effective, in response to a general expression of public sentiment, and thirdly, for the reason that the public has made up its mind to have a Nicaragua canal and is careless of the matter of expense. But above all, the American people understand that any change in the program thus mapped out and partially acted on would open the way to differences and delays that might defeat the canal project entirely."

Germany, Venezuela, and the Monroe Doctrine

THE basis of the trouble between Venezuela and Germany has already been explained at length. The dispute as to the German claims was in the usual slow course of settlement, when a few newspapers here and many in London saw fit to start a war scare based on the supposition that Germany contemplated acts antagonistic to the Monroe doctrine, and that the United States stood ready to oppose these acts by war if necessary. Of course this set the newspapers to work demonstrating that we had no grievance against Germany, and that the talk of war in behalf of the Monroe doctrine, behind which the recalcitrant Venezuela was hiding, was absurd and vicious. "The attempt made by certain alleged newspapers to create a belief that war is imminent between the United States and Germany over the latter's justifiable effort to protect the interests of her citizens is almost too contemptible to merit attention," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and yet there are millions of people [illegible] country who depend for their daily news up[illegible] whose business it is to manufacture sensatio[illegible] particular brand. The Monroe doctrine is not an ægis for thieves, even though they masquerade in the guise of volcanic republics. Whatever action Germany may take in Venezuela will be taken with the knowledge and the approval of the United States. And so we are in no more danger of fighting Germany than we are of being invaded by the Hottentots, and the battle of Dorking has been indefinitely postponed." The Boston *Journal* thinks that "it can not be too strongly emphasized that the United States has no objection to make to the course which Germany proposes to take to enforce her claims against Venezuela. She is welcome to get her money in any way she pleases, so long as she does not enter upon the

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permanent occupation of ports or other territory. The United States has had experience of her own with the truculent dictator who is the present head of the Venezuelan government, and there will be no disposition at Washington to strain the interpretation of international obligations in his favor."

So also the Indianapolis *News* declares that "there is, as yet, no reason whatever for any anxiety in this country in regard to the trouble between Germany and Venezuela. Rather it is natural to assume that our government and that of the emperor understand each other thoroughly. We have, indeed, been told that such is the case. But even in the absence of information, the people would be justified in viewing the situation calmly." And the St. Louis *Republic*, in similar strain, asserts that "this government has neither the will nor the right to stand between Germany and Venezuela in the settlement of the former's claims. Emperor William has officially declared to the state department that he has no intention of acquiring territory in the West Indies or in South America. He may count confidently on the certainty that the United States government will not distort the Monroe doctrine into an utterance justifying the protection of any South American government in wrong-doing." This is also the opinion of the Savannah *News*. "If," the *News* says, "the people of Venezuela are relying upon the United States to prevent Germany from blockading her ports and collecting duties on imports, they will find they are mistaken. The United States have a strong squadron of warships off the Venezuelan coast for the purpose of protecting their own interests, and to see that the Monroe doctrine is not violated, but they do not intend to interfere with Germany in her efforts to collect the claims which her citizens have against Venezuela."

The Washington *Post* lays claim to "inside" information respecting Germany's motives and intentions. It is not altogether the railroad debt that Germany is concerned about; she is determined to end the situation in Venezuela which results in the ruin of German investors and business men. The *Post's* opinion is that "Germany will launch herself in stormy waters when she undertakes to seize the Venezuelan custom-houses and collect from the world's commerce with that republic a debt which Venezuela herself does not acknowledge and for the integrity of which we have no final voucher. The Berlin government may see fit to accept the *ex-parte* statements of the kaiser's subjects and to make them the basis of a more or less peremptory demand for restitution. But those statements furnish no law for Venezuela, nor is the United States under any obligation to accept them as gospel truth. But the real question is whether European powers can send fleets and armies to the western hemisphere to collect debts claimed—honestly or dishonestly—by their subjects? Perhaps they can, but we take the liberty of persisting in the conviction that the experiment is fraught with peril."

Cuba's First Election

T. Estrada Palma Chosen Without Opposition

THE Cuban elections passed off last week without excitement, and resulted in the choice of General Estrada Palma as first president of the new republic. The popular ballot taken Tuesday was preliminary to the real elections to be held on February 24, but the vote is decisive enough to forecast the official return of the president-elect without opposition. On that day the president, vice-president, senators, representatives, governors of provinces, and members of provincial councils will be formally designated. General Palma was virtually the only candidate in the field. Maso, the Democratic candidate, having retired from the contest on the ground that the election arrangements were unfair. "The attitude of the Maso party," says the New York *Sun* (Rep.), "if by their abstention from voting they intend to lay the foundation for protest and repudiation of the result, can accomplish nothing; unless, indeed, it takes an aspect which shall render it impossible for the United States to withdraw from the island at the expected time. Loyal Cubans of all shades of political opinion will prepare to accept and sustain the coming administration of President Palma."

"The elections practically redeem the pledge which

WAIT TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY
—*Cleveland Leader*

KEEPING AN EYE ON THE GERMAN
—*Phila. North American*

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this country made in the congressional resolutions before the outbreak of the war, and are a proof that political good faith has been kept with Cuba thus far," the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) asserts, voicing an opinion that forms a part of nearly all the editorials on the elections. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that "in choosing General Palma—as they have practically done—the Cubans have done well. It is well that he is a man of ripe years and long experience. It is well that for many years past he has been identified with civil rather than with military affairs, for Cuba has now no more need of fighting. It is well that he knows and is known to the United States and is inclined to remain in close and cordial relations with it." The success of General Palma is also gratifying to the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which says that "It is not without significance that the first president-elect of the reconstructed republican government of Cuba should be General Tomas Estrada Palma, who for twenty years has been familiar with American life and American ideals. In fact, General Palma, living in the retirement of his rural home in the state of New York, rather represents the even sense and lack of flightiness that is characteristic of the American statesman who hails from the country." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) claims that "unless these men—Palma and his coadjutors—are fit to take charge of Cuba, there is no excuse for the policy heretofore pursued by our authorities. If they be fit—as we are bound to suppose—there can be no excuse for holding them in leading strings a moment longer. We have selected the persons to whom the destinies of the island shall be confined, and, while there may have been a polite comedy of popular suffrage, the fact is notorious that we have presided over the whole incident from beginning to end. The *personnel* of the proposed political organization has been carefully chosen. It represents the deliberate judgment of the administration. If we are not ready now to make good our pledge of four years ago, we never shall be."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) looks upon the withdrawal of Maso as a very serious matter. "Only the strongest administration," this paper says, "can succeed in establishing a popular government in the face of such conditions as the deliberate non-participation of a large proportion of the voters, who thereby seek to reserve the right to make trouble for the elected officers upon any and all occasions. Unless Maso's strength is greatly overestimated, President-to-be Palma will have a difficult, if not impossible, task." As we said at the beginning of this summary, most papers regard the election as a consummation of the promises made to Cuba by the United States. There are doubters, however, like the Boston *Post* (Dem.), which asks: "Will President Palma ever be inaugurated and receive from the United States the government of the island of Cuba? More than two years ago—and he has not taken back his words since—Senator Hale, of Maine, declared, in the United States senate: 'There are very powerful influences in this country, largely located in New York city, largely speculative and connected with money-making enterprises, that are determined we shall never give up Cuba. I think the time will never come, unless something earnest and drastic is done by congress, when the last soldier of the United States will be withdrawn from Cuban soil.'"

The Failure of the Asphalt Trust

THE *North American*, of Philadelphia, where the failure of the Asphalt trust affected a large number of investors, says "the collapse reveals a state of financial rottenness in a stock market scheme, which has been unblushingly touted by some of its promoters almost up to the last, that, if not criminal, is none the less scandalous. Mr. Wortendyke, of counsel for the Asphalt trust, in a formal statement admits that 'the earnings of the subsidiary or operating companies during the present year have been very large, yet they are not sufficiently large to meet in full the fixed charges of the proprietary companies.' In other words, the asphalt paving business has been profitable, but the trust has been grossly over-capitalized for purposes of speculation among those who were kept in ignorance of the true value of the contributing properties. But

A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH —*Minneapolis Journal*

WATCH YOUR UNCLE SOAK 'EM SOON S HE GETS THE THING BUCKLED ON.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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there came serious interruptions in the cunningly devised program. Considerable competition developed in various localities. The political end of the game did not work altogether smoothly, so that there was danger of losing large contracts. The water began to run out of the over-soaked securities, and, in spite of the efforts of John M. Mack and others to stop the leak with reassuring statements to the press, values shrunk rapidly to their normal size. Excessive prices were paid in order to perfect the monopoly, but since the public was to be made to pay the bills, with a liberal commission added for the benefit of the promoters, close buying was not absolutely essential. It cost little to print a few million dollars more of bonds and stock certificates. Now that it is too late, it appears that the asphalt trust was rotten from the start. If the men who engineered it did not know the actual condition of things, with their superior opportunities, they must have been wofully ignorant; if they did, they were something worse."

"The cause of the failure is not difficult of determination," says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.). "The spirit of inflation is primarily responsible for it. Shrewd promoters were enabled to so play upon the fancy of the public as to lead it to believe that earnings might be realized as easily as stocks may be watered. The watering of stock is a simple process; the realization of profits is a hard and fast proposition, dependent for its decision upon the immutable law of supply and demand. It is the uniform experience of enormously inflated corporations that sooner or later this law will work their undoing. Inflation can not be indefinitely projected. The end must be reached in time. The asphalt trust has reached the end of its tether, and is a wreck against the laws of sound business. The public should learn that the season of inflation is ending, and be quick to run to cover before the end actually arrives." When a trust undertakes too much it fails, just as an individual who overreaches his ability, the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) observes: "A trust usually buys up separate concerns in a particular line of business, paying for the same in trust stock. It capitalizes its prospects for as many millions as it dares, and the gudgeons who buy the watered atmosphere wait in delightful expectation of profits. In order to realize those profits an unusual price must be maintained, and an unusual price always provokes competition. Trust manipulation is regarded with distrust by the public in general, and with positive hatred by the laboring class. When a trust comes to bid for a contract against an independent concern, the trust is compelled to use money with legislative bodies, and even then hostile sentiment is often too strong to permit it to carry off the contract." The wreck, the New York *World* (Dem.) thinks, "need have no effect upon prosperity. The working companies are still intact, demand for paving is brisk and growing. The organizers of the trust may mourn the 'paper profits' they hoped to make golden out of the necessities of the public; the only actual losers are the 'lambs' who have blindly bought asphalt shares upon the market."

The Foreign Trade of America

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESSES AT THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the American Economic association, which began at Washington, December 28, was characterized by able discussion of the foreign trade problems and policy of the United States. The ball was set rolling by Mr. Brooks Adams, who read a paper in the first session on The Meaning of the Recent Expansion of the Foreign Trade of the United States. In closing his address Mr. Adams presented the two methods of attack to which this country lies open, in the event of her pushing home her economic advantage.

"European nations, singly or in combination, may attempt commercial exclusion somewhat on the principle on which Napoleon acted against England; or they may adopt a policy which will lead to war, such, for example as disregarding the Monroe doctrine. In case of war the United States is vulnerable through her communications. Like all centers of international exchanges the United States must preserve her outlets open else she will suffocate, and these outlets now embrace both oceans. Such is the first method of attack. The second is by opening regions which shall be to America what America has already been to Europe—to force mineral production once more westward. I

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO THE ROLLER?
—*Philadelphia North American*

UNCLE SAM: "Here's a good place to turn over a new leaf."
—*Minneapolis Journal*

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forbear to enter upon a discussion of northern China. This much, however, is clear. If such a people as the Germans could subdue those provinces, police them, organize them on the American basis, with labor trained and directed by Europeans versed in the American system, there seems to be no reason why America should not be undersold. The problem of future civilization, therefore, promises rather to turn upon the capacity of Europeans to partition and reorganize China, and upon the attitude which the United States may assume toward the experiment, than upon natural physical difficulties."

In the discussion that followed Mr. George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, scouted the idea that we have anything to fear in the Orient.

"No people who are simply patient, imitative, and industrious, but without intellectual life and energy—no people who are conservative rather than enterprising, can equal the people of the United States in productive capacity. They will fail to do it even with capable leadership. Japan has had a marvelous awakening, has a government not lacking in enterprise or ability, and her people are alert and receptive; but the fear of Japanese competition has passed away."

He gave it as his conviction that the "recent expansion of our exports is based on elements of superiority that will endure, but that superiority will avail little unless our relations with other peoples are those of comity and reciprocity. Two policies are open for us to pursue. One is the policy of isolation and exclusion—the policy of doing our own work completely, and of being confined to our own work and markets. It is a policy that will sacrifice our advantages, and is inconsistent with the genius and ambitions of our people. The other policy is that of fair trade, of amicable arrangements with others, which, while pressing our products into foreign markets, will recognize the fundamental truth that every country must employ its people in some manner, and that if we are to supply their wants in some line they must divert their labor into other lines."

The bubble of a European trade coalition against the United States was pricked by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, chief of the department of statistics of the Boston public library, in his paper on the Commercial Policy of Europe. After tracing the course of the commercial relations of Europe from the Cobden-Chevalier treaty between France and England in 1860, down to the present time, he concluded: "We have heard much of a combination among European nations against the commercial interests of the United States, and officialdom has shown periodic tremors over the possibilities involved in such a combination. But if our sketch of tariff legislation and treaty practise shows clearly any one fact, it is the utter impossibility of such a customs or commercial union."

Justice Brewer on the Jury System

Justice David J. Brewer, in the *International Monthly*, Burlington, Vt. Condensed for Public Opinion

IF the jury is to be preserved, some things must be done—things necessary to elevate its character, make it a fair representative of the highest intelligence of the community or at least of the average, and not, as it now generally is, of the lowest intelligence. I make these suggestions as helpful in the matter. First, give them better compensation. As a rule they are paid no more than the ordinary day wages of an unskilled laborer, and it is generally true that poor pay brings poor service. Better eight jurors reasonably paid than a dozen poorly paid. Secondly, free the work of the juror from some of the disagreeable annoyances which now too often attend it. He should not be compelled to work more hours than the judge. To shut him up and keep him confined day and night is a crime against society. He is treated too often as an object of suspicion—as though he were probably dishonest and must be specially shielded from temptation. Why should he be shut up while the judge is not? A bad man on the bench or in the jury-box will surely find ways to be tempted, and few things are more calculated to degrade his office in the sight of the juror, and to bring out all the evil that is in him, than the consciousness that he is an object of suspicion.

Everyone knows that in an important case the struggle of counsel is to secure one or more jurors who are friendly to their client or in sympathy with the cause or interest with which he is identified, or who may be easily influenced by appeals to prejudice or sympathy. The intelligent business man, the mechanic, and the farmer too quickly respond to the voice of the judge demanding justice, and hence, if possible, they must be excluded and the ignorant, easily moved by appeals of counsel, secured. Let the rule of unanimity be abolished and the result determined by the conclusions of two-thirds or three-fourths of the jury, and this struggle after the single helpful juror will largely disappear. And why should it be deemed essential? Neither in legislative halls, among judges, in arbitration proceedings, nor in scarcely any other body called to make a determination, is it the rule. In my judgment, the great objection to the jury system, as it is administered today, and the one which more than any other threatens its overthrow, is this rule of unanimity. Were it abolished, less time would be wasted in impaneling a jury, and a better class of jurors would ordinarily be selected. More than that, the truth would be more certainly determined.

But the final question is, whether it is worth while to preserve the system, even with the amendments suggested. For myself, I believe in the jury, and that it should be preserved as a factor in judicial investigations, and for these, among other, reasons. It is a tribunal which comes into being with the occasion and vanishes with the end of the trial. The community soon forgets who sat upon it, and there is no building up of prejudice against the individuals who composed it. How seldom do we see in the papers any complaint of the jurors who try a case, while the judge who presides at the trial is often thereafter the subject of bitter attack!

Again, there are many questions whose determination can not be according to any strict rules of measurement, and yet they must be settled. Is there any better way than, as it were, by asking the community how they should be settled? And that is done by leaving them to a jury, who, in theory at least, announce the average judgment. Take suits for personal injuries. Who shall say how much an arm or a leg is worth?

And, finally, it is of importance that the people as a whole should realize that the administration of justice is a part of their work. We can not too often repeat the statement that if popular government is to continue, all must take an interest therein, and realize that upon each one rests some share of responsibility; and the administering of justice is one of the peculiar duties of government.

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FOREIGN

The Anglo-French-American Shore

P. T. McGrath, in the January *North American Review*, New York
Condensed for Public Opinion

THE international entanglement identified with the "French shore" of Newfoundland is taking on an acute phase just now, through the lapsing at New Year of the *modus vivendi* governing the fishery on the coast, which arrangement the colonial ministry is unwilling to renew, throwing the responsibility for further action upon the British and French governments, which are at present engaged in an endeavor to compass a settlement of the whole difficulty that has now existed for nearly two hundred years. The right to participate in the fisheries on the western foreshore of Newfoundland is enjoyed by three nations, Great Britain, France, and the United States—a condition of things which is without a parallel in the world today. Great Britain, in the first place, claims not alone the widest and most comprehensive rights as to fishing, but also, as owner of the island, the power to develop the hinterland of this western slope, the resources of which are said to be both varied and valuable. Her claim does not seem an extravagant one, when her title to the ownership of the territory is taken into consideration. But right at this juncture arises the much-vexed question of "French rights." As previously explained, the French have the right to catch fish in the territorial waters of the coast (the off-shore waters being free to all), and to dry it on the strand, maintain temporary structures on the coast for the latter purpose, and cut wood in the forests to construct these erections. It would seem that no ambiguity could be possible in this respect, for the provisions are clear; but, strangely enough, the key to the gravity of the problem now taxing the statesmanship of England and France is afforded by the simple query: "What is meant by the word fish, as used in the treaties?" "Codfish," say the British; "the only fish known, caught and of value in the region at the time the treaties were made, and therefore the only fish which could have been meant by those who framed the treaties; furthermore, the only fish which is dried and cured by exposure on stages on the beach, as the process is detailed in the treaties." The French repudiate this construction and maintain that every fish or marine animal found on the coast comes within the meaning of the treaty terms. On the strength of their contention they have set up substantial permanent factories and gone into the business of canning lobsters, an enlargement of the treaty privileges which the British maintain is altogether unwarranted by the language of the instruments. But that represents only the first issue upon which there is a disagreement. The second lies in the French contention that their fishery privileges are exclusive, or to be enjoyed by them alone, while the British argument is that these rights are merely concurrent, with the colonists participating on the same basis, saving only that they are not to interfere with the Frenchmen.

Repeated attempts have been made to settle the question, but as they have always been characterized by a sacrifice of the colony's rights by the British plenipotentiaries, and as the colony is entitled to decide whether the terms are satisfactory or not, she has invariably rejected them. Not until Mr. Chamberlain took charge of the colonial office was there a British minister who seemed to realize what was due by him and his colleagues to the oldest colony of the empire; and one of his first acts was to despatch to this island a royal commission of inquiry to investigate the whole question of French rights and obtain official data as to the actual condition of affairs on the treaty coast. As soon as the commissioners returned to England and laid before him an outline of their work and findings, he began a vigorous platform crusade against the intolerable conditions created by the French occupation of the coast. Instead of enunciating diplomatic platitudes, he strongly and aggressively outlined the case for the two countries, and warned France that she must be prepared to quit ere long, on a basis of compensation in money or territory elsewhere. The British idea is to effect an agreement with France for a renunciation of her rights in this region, France to be paid in cash for giving up her treaty coast liberties, and to be granted some territorial equivalent elsewhere for ceding up to England the Miquelon isles, which form the base of operations for the whole Gallic fishing industry in North America.

It now becomes proper to consider the rights which the Americans possess on the west coast. These are quite clear and well defined, for, profiting by the bitter experience which the ambiguity of the treaties with France caused, the first article of the convention of 1818 stipulated that "the inhabitants of the United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of his Britannic majesty, the liberty to take *fish of every kind* on that part of the coast of Newfoundland, etc." The American right is therefore "concurrent," it exists for all time, and it applies to every kind of fish. It is a concession of rare commercial value, and if the fisheries were conducted upon any kind of scientific basis, and with judicious regulations calculated to perpetuate the fish life of the north Atlantic, it would provide an unfailing mine of wealth for the New England fishermen.

Did Russia Instigate the Chinese Outbreak?

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says he has received from Dr. Ular an important communication, based on confidential documents. These give evidence that the events in China during the last few years were not only foreseen, but even prepared, with a view to the execution of a great political scheme for the establishment of Russia's preponderancy in the far east. Dr. Ular recently returned to Europe after a journey in Manchuria and Mongolia. He is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on Chinese affairs in Europe.

The documents consist of a code telegram from the taotai at Canton to his son, the chief manager of the telegraph office at Maimachin, near the Russian frontier; a letter in Chinese from the same writer to the same address, and an inclosure in Russian, destined for a high Russian official of the Amur district. The documents, it is asserted, clearly prove an agree-

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ment between China and Russia before the beginning of the boxer outbreak. The agreement may not have been a formal treaty, but the effect, it is declared, was the same.

The *Times* says that "Price-Woo," mentioned in the documents, stands for Prince Oukhtomski, the well-known Russian statesman. "Koo" is presumably M. Vongrot, formerly in the employ of the Chinese imperial maritime customs service under Sir Robert Hart, and now holding a high position in the Russo-Chinese bank. "Soo" is presumably Sulvoski, the Russian commander on the Mongolian border. The alleged bargain was that the boxer movement was to be encouraged; that Russia would protect the dowager empress against the vengeance of the powers, and that, in return, Russia was to be allowed to occupy Manchuria and Mongolia.

Russia, France, and the Sultan

LIGHT ON RUSSIAN POLICY TOWARD TURKEY

THE *Revue de Paris* of December 15 contained the first of a series of articles on foreign affairs by Victor Bérard, a distinguished professor, who has gained international fame on account of his studies of Armenian and Turkish subjects. The first article dealt with the recent Franco-Turkish dispute. In this article M. Bérard set himself a problem—How was it that Sultan Abdul Hamid showed so firm a front throughout the whole dispute? The answer was that the sultan found, quite unknown to his counsellors, tacit or formal encouragement to resist France. It was not, however, from Germany, for William II urged Abdul Hamid to yield; nor from Austria, who was delighted to see a lesson given to him; nor from Great Britain, who was too busy elsewhere to heed his appeals; nor from Italy, who facilitated in every way the initiative of France. From whom, then? "One power alone," says M. Bérard, "appeared to hesitate, and for two months of the ten weeks of the Turk's obstinacy withheld its opinion. It was not till early in November that we learned from an official note that M. Zinovieff had in person urgently advised the palace and the porte to yield to the French injunctions." M. Bérard recalls the circumstance that M. Zinovieff was once director of Asiatic affairs of the Russian foreign office, and asserted that Russia ultimately means to secure control of Greater Armenia. Consequently, she was afraid of what might happen as a consequence of the sending of the French fleet to Mytilene.

The London *Spectator* has a long article on the papers of M. Bérard, which the *Spectator* regards as an indication of a French awakening to the emptiness of the Russian alliance. As to Russia's relations with the sultan, the London *Journal* says: "No doubt for some time past the policy of Russia toward Turkey has worn a very cynical air. She is the natural protector of the eastern Christians, and before now she has intervened in their behalf at great cost to herself. Why, then, does she pose with something like ostentation as the friend of their oppressor, and make the maintenance of the present state of things in Turkey a distinct feature of her foreign policy. It is not hard to imagine the sort of reply which a Russian might give to this inquiry. 'Even if our zeal for the Christians has grown cold, it does not,' he would say, 'rest with the other great powers to blame us. You have done exactly the same thing yourselves. You professed a great deal of compassion for the sufferings of the Christian subjects of the porte, but you did nothing to help them. We, on the contrary, did our utmost to help them. We carried war up to the gates of Constantinople, and concluded a treaty which would have made the sultan a dependent of Russia and Russian influence all-powerful in the palace. Then, for the first time, you resorted to action. You had done nothing to help the Christians, but you could, and did, interfere to tie the hands of their deliverer. We are not going to give you the chance of playing the same part a second time. Our eastern policy will be directed to the same ends, but it will be carried out by different methods. The powers would not permit us to help the Turkish Christians in our own way because they dreaded our reaping some reward from what we had done on their behalf. We, in our turn, shall not permit anyone else to step in to do what is our own proper work. The great powers found the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire a convenient cry for their own purposes. They will now see that it can be used equally well to prevent them from advancing their own interests to the detriment of ours.'

"We do not see what answer could be given to a Russian who should speak in this way. What Europe did in reference to the treaty of San Stefano was first to forbid Russia to give any effectual aid to the Turkish Christians, next to substitute a treaty which purported to place them under the protection of Europe, and finally to leave this substituted treaty absolutely unexecuted. That is not a pleasant record for any of the powers to look back upon, and as long as it remains uneffaced we had better, perhaps, say nothing about the indifference of Russia to the condition of Armenia."

The *Francais* accuses M. Zinovieff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, of deliberately meddling to the detriment of France at the time of the recent dispute with Turkey. It is declared that M. Zinovieff did not maintain either a friendly or a neutral attitude, and that he snubbed M. Bapst (councillor of the French embassy). The *Francais* also accuses Russia of permitting M. Zinovieff's conduct.

"Morning" in South Africa

THE RESTORATION OF NORMAL CONDITIONS

OF more significance than the news of guerrilla skirmishes is a dispatch from Pretoria, published recently, telling of the resumption of active business in and about the capital of the Transvaal. "The entire district between Pretoria and Johannesburg and for miles around," says the correspondent, "is almost as safe as Piccadilly in London or Broadway in New York." The local markets, he adds, are booming, sales of land at advancing prices are of daily occurrence, new industrial and commercial enterprises are being promoted, and work at the mines is maintained unbroken. So great is the change in this respect since last year that even the burghers who were morose and sullen are now taking part in the activities of the towns, and are apparently much less moved by the hostilities in the outlying country than are the residents of London.

London *Sunday Sun*

"The night cometh and also the morning." Never since the exodus of the Uitlanders from Johannes-

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burg in the dark days preceding the outbreak of war in October, 1899, have there been such evident signs as there are at present of the dawn of a new era in the Transvaal. In the course of a few months the Rand gold-mining industry will have attained something like its old dimensions, and the streets of Johannesburg, long deserted, or peopled mainly by military, will again present those scenes of activity so familiar before the launching of Mr. Krüger's ultimatum. It is good news indeed that peace should be so far restored as to enable the mines to resume work; but were every mine on the Witwatersrand in full operation tomorrow, comparatively little advance would have been made toward the re-settlement of the country. It was not on behalf of the capitalists that England went to war, and it remains as true today as when Lord Salisbury uttered the words, "We seek no goldfields; we seek no territory." Our object in 1899 was to right the wrong under which our fellow-subjects suffered; our object now is to secure equal justice and perfect freedom for all men throughout South Africa. The fortune of the stricken field having placed the Boer territories under our sovereignty, it becomes our bounden duty to make of them prosperous, contented colonies. This object will not be attained merely by the re-starting of the mines; of far greater importance is the general trade and agricultural development of the country. As to general trade, we have most encouraging returns. Notwithstanding that the railways, mines, dynamite, and other revenue-producers are still unremunerative, the customs receipts have been increasing rapidly, and are now not far short of totals reached three years ago.

Various Topics

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL again came up for discussion when the reichstag met January 8. Russia's threats of reprisals have given pause to the advocates of the bill in its present form, but a vote of 290 to 110 is still claimed for it.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE does not constitute in our eyes a permanent arrangement. International politics are made up of contingencies, and the triple alliance would lose for us all raison d'être the day it ceased to represent economic friendship and full liberty for the development of Italian interests in the Adriatic. We mean that the triple alliance, which does not exclude treaties of reassurance and admits of other friendships, represents at the present moment the only serious guarantee of methodical Italian action amid the imbroglio of international politics. We must be the more on our guard against changes immediately and certainly advantageous only to third parties, inasmuch as experience has proved that we ought, practically, to count solely upon our own energy and foresight.—*La Tribuna,* Rome.

SOCIOLOGICAL

Is Housewifery a Not Gainful Pursuit?

FLORA M. THOMPSON, in the January *Arena,* Boston
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE United States census of 1900 bears evidence that all but twelve per cent of the women of the country have not a gainful pursuit. With statistics thus defining the economic status of woman's labor performed under the terms of the marriage contract, the American woman is compelled to believe either that matrimony is not a sound business proposition, so far as she is concerned, or that there is a mistake in the logic that establishes the wife's occupation as a "not gainful pursuit." The assumption is that the work a woman does for her husband without wages is not gainful for the reason that it is not pursued to the end of the money thus to be made. The whole matter is supposed to be disposed of in the understanding that love is the animating principle and all-satisfying return of the wife's work in the household. In a sense and under normal conditions, this is true; and still the lofty spirit of devotion in which a woman may cook, scrub, wash, and sew (keep house and do housework) does not dispel—it does not even sublimate—the economic relations of this work. Nor does love correct the errors arising from failure to appreciate the economic value of this work. On the contrary, failure to consider a housewife's wage in the science of household economy—failure to attach economic value to the labor performed by the wife for the family—is a source of confusion in problems pertaining to men's business gains and losses and of all the hardships, injustice, and the inequalities to which the paid labor of woman is subject; it is also the unsuspected source of much social evil. Here is the origin of a vast number of divorce cases that are set down in court records as attributable to secondary causes.

It has been estimated that the American people are poorer each year by $1,000,000,000 because housewifely pursuits are not followed more economically. This includes waste incurred by extravagant expenditures of money—also waste of human energy attendant upon bad cooking and unsanitary housekeeping. If this estimate be even approximately correct, the "not gainful" pursuit of the housewife is thus seen to restrict materially the gain of men's pursuits. Again, no value attaching to the industrial pursuits of the wife, no business obligation of excellence in these pursuits, is imposed upon her. The wife has not the economic incentive to the right performance of her labor that competition provides; neither is she subject to any legal obligation in this matter. According to her temperament, circumstances, and ability, therefore, she is logically free to neglect the work devolving upon her in the domestic relation and to be an idle good-for-nothing, or else to find occupation outside the home that is gainful in a simple business sense.

I am convinced that to attach the dollar sign to this unpaid labor of wives would have the effect of so elevating it from its present submerged status that much good would result to society as well as much gain to the wealth of the nation. If the law defined a percentage of a man's income as the wife's wage in recognition of the service she accords him in the family, justice in this matter would acquire a measure by which intelligence could then proceed to make all necessary terms insuring order and progression of the social good involved. Thus the wife's right to the worth of the work she performs under the bond of matrimony would be created, and there would then exist economic cause compelling business accountability in the performance of this labor, which, besides tending to improve the marriage relation, would tend also to improve both the labor and the character of women.

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Hangings and Lynchings of 1901

CHICAGO (Ill.) *Tribune*

THE dark records of hanging and lynching are made up for the year 1901. The former shows a gleam of encouragement. The latter, in some respects, is distinctly discouraging. There were 118 legal executions during the year, one less than those during 1900. Of those executed, seventy-one were Negroes and forty-seven whites. The crimes which led up to these executions were as follows: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; train robbery, 1. In 1900 only five were hanged for criminal assault. This increase in executions for criminal assault would apparently indicate that this crime, which is falsely assigned as "the customary crime" in the south, is coming more and more to be punished by the law instead of by the mob, but the increase of lynching for the year makes it difficult to determine this with absolute correctness.

The lynchings for the year number 135, as compared with 115 in 1900, an increase of 20. Of these, 121 occurred in the south and 14 in the north, as compared with 107 in the south and 8 in the north in 1900, an increase which is not creditable to the five northern states, California, Idaho, Montana, Kansas, and Indiana. The number of Negroes lynched in 1901 was 107, the same number as in 1900. Besides these, one Indian and one Chinaman were victims. Curiously enough, the principal crimes which led to these lynchings are almost the same in the two years, being 39 for murder in 1901 and 39 for murder in 1900; 19 for criminal assault in 1901 and 18 for criminal assault in 1900. The six southern states which have the largest number of mob murders are: Mississippi, 16; Louisiana, 15; Alabama, 15; Georgia, 14; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 11. Three of these states, however, show improvement, Mississippi having 4, Louisiana 5, and Georgia 2 less than last year; but Alabama has increased 7; Tennessee, 5; and Texas, 7. Discouraging as the figures appear, there are many causes at work in the south which promise improvement. It is not encouraging that the number of lynchings in the north should have increased as much.

Where Temperance Is Enforced

THE DISCIPLINE OF RAILROAD EMPLOYERS

A WRITER in *Harper's Weekly* says that the railroad force of our country has become stronger in its example and power for good than all the temperance organizations.

"The discipline of the railroad employees of the country is probably stricter, and better enforced, than in any other line of work. A number of years ago temperance was not strictly enforced on trainmen, but the engineers were compelled to report for business in a perfectly sober condition. There were some lax rules in regard to the trainmen, and it was not uncommon to see many of them drinking at the public houses along the route when their train was waiting for orders. But today not only temperance, but almost teetotalism, is enforced on our leading railroads, especially among engineers, firemen, switchmen, and train dispatchers and conductors. The managers of the railroads found that many of the accidents were due to drink among the employees, and, after considering the problem for a few years, the man who could not get along without drinking was gradually forced from the ranks of the railroad employees. Today these workmen represent the largest and strongest army of upright, sober, industrious men in the world."

This writer says that dismissal for drinking is the worst possible thing that could happen to a railroad man in any position. "If he applies to another road he must furnish reference or tell where he was last employed. His record is then looked up, and each road furnishes another with the correct data required. If the dismissal has been for drinking, the applicant is very naturally turned down. Yet allowances are made for human weakness, and if an otherwise good employee falls once, unless he is an engineer or train-dispatcher, he may receive a reprimand and warning. He is then placed on trial, and if he does not repeat his offence he may be retained indefinitely. Indeed, many men have been reformed from drink in this very way. Realizing that their positions depended upon their sobriety, they have steadily refused to touch liquor at all. In this effort to reform they are mightily helped by their associates. These are all railroad men who are placed in the same position; they must live a sober life. Consequently the weak man in the number is encouraged rather than tempted, and his battle is rendered much easier."

Too Much Parent

January *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston. Excerpt

IN these days of strenuous parentage, it may not be amiss to suggest mildly that there may be, in the constitution of a family, such a thing as too much parent. Time was when being a parent was incidental to other business in life. Our grandfathers brought up children, a dozen at a time, with a careless familiarity that takes away the modern breath. Each of the dozen was disciplined and duly chastened. They were whipped when they told lies, and occasionally when they did not. They learned to read at four; were put to work at five, as a matter of course; and developed, in due time, the stuff that men are made of. There was never any particular fuss about it. The larger the family, the more whippings it took. But there were always enough to go around, and no one the worse for it. The advertisement, "Boy missing. Run away from home," was not an uncommon feature of the weekly newspaper. But of the remnant who had the courage to stay at home and grow up, it may be said that they made admirable citizens. They had the rare privilege of passing their childhood and youth in the presence of men and women who had other and more important business in life than that of being parent to offspring. They grew up with a chastened sense of their own unimportance in the scheme of being, and a philosophic expectation of taking the hard knocks of life as they came.

We have changed all that. We have listened to the voice of Froebel, "Let us play with our children;" and to the educational moralist, "A father should be his boy's best friend"; and to our most famous and most unpractical poet, "The child is father to the man"; and the whole business of child-raising is turned other end to. We no longer raise them by the dozen. One or two at a time is as much as we dare venture, and very cautiously at that. We study the development and take notes on the bumps, phrenological; the other kind the modern child is never allowed to have. We agonize over our relation to his moral growth, and

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drop tentative, trembling seeds into the ground of his being, and exchange specimens if anything comes of it. The result, as a whole, is not, it must be admitted, altogether unpleasing. There is something about the well-born, well-bred, wholesome child of today that makes glad the eye and the heart. But the poor parent! We protest that he has never had a chance in life. Ten to one his own parents belonged to the old school, and disciplined him within an inch of life. And now his children belong to the new. He is ground between the upper and the nether stone. Only in scattered, precious moments does he dare call himself his own. Late in the evening, perhaps, when the all-important child has been adequately played with and encouraged and developed and put to bed on his hygienic pillow, there comes a moment when the exhausted parent may sit down before the fire and draw a comfortable, grown-up breath, and gather strength and wisdom for the morrow.

A Model City

A Suggestion for the St. Louis Exposition

A SCHEME for a model city has been submitted to the commissioners of the St. Louis exposition by the New York Municipal Art society. Mr. William S. Crandall thus outlines the plan for the latest issue of *Municipal Affairs:*

Its general purpose is to show (1) the progress already made in every phase of municipal development, (2) the most successful methods of solving each and every municipal problem, beginning with the laying out of a city (streets, avenues, parks, etc.) and ending with the public baths, laundries, theaters, and telephones, having run the entire gamut of municipal problems and city conditions, and (3) how art may be combined with utility so as to make the city not only the most effective industrial, commercial, and social unit, but also the most attractive and the most beautiful. To this end plans, photographs, and sketches should be secured from the most progressive cities of the world, and, wherever possible, the machinery actually used should be displayed. For instance, Chicago should send a working model of the sanitary canal by which it disposes of its sewage. Paris should exhibit its system of sewers. Glasgow might be called upon to portray its well-developed system of garbage disposal and utilization. New York would explain the rapid transit subway it is now building—the most extensive system in the world.

Private companies would gladly display the various kinds of machinery and manufactured products used by cities or private corporations doing municipal work, such as fire apparatus, garbage incinerators, paving materials, water meters, filters, hydrants, etc., sewer appliances, lighting systems, voting machines, etc., etc. Wherever possible this display would be supplemented by practical illustration. Fire companies from various cities could give drills showing latest and most approved methods of fighting fires and saving life. The streets of the exposition would be cleaned in the best possible way, and garbage disposal works erected upon the grounds. In other instances, where it is impossible, owing to lack of space or of facilities for doing the work, stereopticon views and moving pictures could be used very effectively, and the visitor to the exposition thus enabled to see what the cities of the world were doing for their citizens, without visiting them personally.

The Social Conscience in Germany

Professor Georg Simmel, in the January *International Monthly*, Burlington, Vt. Condensed for Public Opinion

THE lack that men felt of a final object, and consequently of an ideal that should dominate the whole of life, was supplied in the eighties by the almost instantaneous rise of the ideal of social justice. Suddenly men became aware of the miserable estate, crying almost to heaven, of the proletariat, the plundered condition of the working classes, the injustice done them, the destruction of their family life, their physical and mental degeneration, consequent particularly upon the labor of women and children—all of which had hitherto remained as unknown to the upper classes as though all this had taken place on another planet; it was as though the soul of man had acquired an organ that up to this time it had not possessed, and that reacted upon these conceptions with entirely new feelings, and with the suggestion of entirely new social ends. The social conscience awoke, and seemed to supply to existence a new and definite purpose, a new evangel, that might become a center round which should cluster all the ideals of life. Practical and ethical, as well as theoretical, forces were intermingled in this field. For all at once, it was seen that it was society, the sum of all social groups, from which we derived every inner and outer good as a loan, that the individual was but the crossing-point of social threads, and that he, by a devotion to the interests of all, merely discharged an obligation of the most fundamental character—by a devotion that had as its primary object the most oppressed and undeveloped portion of society, which, nevertheless, through its labor supported the whole.

Men suddenly recognized the absolute frivolity and falsity of the principles of the social "laisser aller"; the principles, namely, that, through the natural harmony of interests, society, as a whole, will pursue the right path if the individual looks after his own welfare absolutely without regard to others; that the oppressed deserves to be oppressed, since the very fact of his being so proves his unfitness for a higher condition; that the difference in station between rulers and ruled corresponds closely and correctly to the amount of energy that each person contributes to life. Now it was perceived how completely the accidents of history, the chances of birth and of environment, the great advantage possessed by the capitalist over him who has only the strength of his hands, convert this apparent justice into a very caricature of justice. In short, the watchword, "the social question a moral question"—supported, on the other hand, by a scientific understanding of the overwhelming importance that social forces have, even as regards the life of the individual, and on the other, by the great political-social measures that relate to the protection of the aged or infirm laborer—possessed itself even of those who were enemies of socialism, as well as of those who stood aloof from it, and seemed to provide us, not with *an* ideal, but with *the* ideal itself. The depth and passion with which this ideal was seized upon, however, appear to have been due to that state of the inner life which we have already described, and which reached its climax in the reception accorded to Schopenhauer; the absence of an ultimate end, of an absolute ideal of life, the thirst for a definitive value that should sum up in itself all the details of existence—such an ideal as just this conception of Socialists furnished, by virtue of its all-embracing extent and its vague boundaries.

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LETTERS & ART

Verestchagin's War Pictures

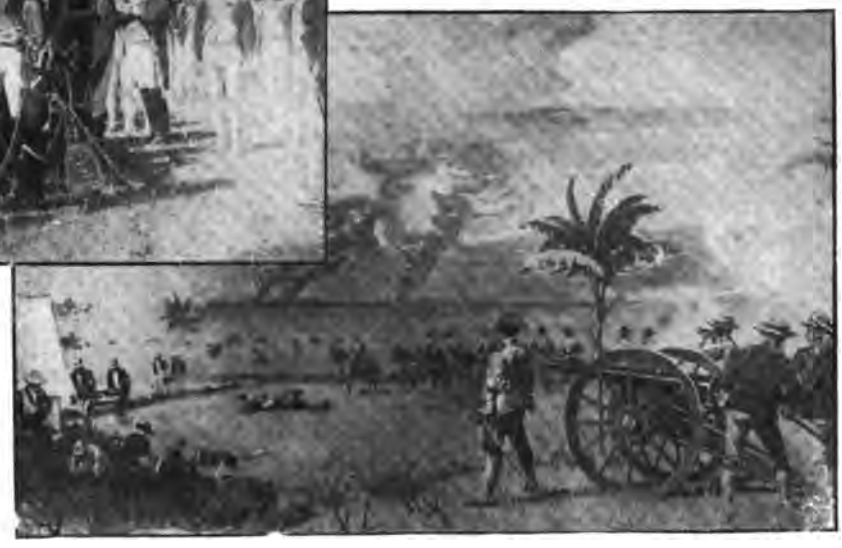
A REMARKABLE COLLECTION ON EXHIBITION IN CHICAGO

THE celebrated Russian artist, Vassali Verestchagin, has been in Chicago superintending an exhibition of some of his recent works. Five galleries of the art institute were needed to accommodate the vast collection. Lena M. McCauley thus describes the exhibit for the Boston *Transcript:* "As one enters the doorway to the first gallery the impression is that the snow-clad summit of Kanchinga rising 28,000 feet above the plain starts from the jungle of green at your feet. These mountain pictures are tremendously impressive, outlined against a sky of clearest blue. Popular interest is attracted by the twenty large canvases illustrating the burning of Moscow, the retreat of Napoleon and other incidents of the Russian campaign. The artist had written a book on the subject long before he painted the pictures. Historically the series begins with the council of war before Borodino. During the battle the emperor is indifferent. Seated on a camp chair with his arms folded, his head sunk forward on his breast, and one foot lifted and resting on a drum, he is the object of curious questionings of his officers behind him, who have been anxiously watching the progress of the battle. Taking the Great Redoubt represents a mass of struggling men, the wounded and dying in great confusion. In the distance is seen the white horse of the emperor. The faithful soldiers strive to rise and cheer because victory has been won.

NAPOLEON AT BORODINO

"In an adjoining room are the eleven large pictures of the war in the Philippines. The only battle scene is that of Santanna near Manila, with General Atkinson in command. General Lawton in charge of the bridge during a battle and General MacArthur in the Spanish cemetery are shown in the largest pictures. 'The Spy' is a tableau before an American officer's tent, where a captured Filipino has been brought for judgment. 'The Deserter' is a similar picture, but the scene is within the dark shadows of a room. As might be expected the collection contains works of different degrees of merit. The painting is frankly done; there is neither hesitation nor sentimentality; the artist aims to paint literally and to tell stories, and he succeeds. It has been said that Verestchagin is to art what Tolstoy is to literature. He aims at truth, and he has no taint of morbidness to work an undercurrent in his realism."

Verestchagin's passion for realism has met with violent opposition. His pictures have more than once been destroyed by the mob, condemned by the military, or forbidden by the church. A writer in the *St. James's Gazette* says: "He defied tradition and convention when, after an exhaustive tour in Palestine, he painted Christ climbing out of the tomb as, according to Verestchagin, he must have done, and the picture was destroyed as it hung in the gallery. When, again, he painted Christ among his brothers and sisters Verestchagin again passed under the ban of the church, and the archbishops on the continent forbade the people to attend his exhibitions. Von Moltke, too, prohibited his troops from going to see Verestchagin's vivid pictures of war as it is, although the Emperor William spent some time a year or two ago in the artist's studio, and, after gazing silently on 'The Retreat from Moscow,' said to Verestchagin: 'And yet there will be men who will want to rule the world.'"



THE BATTLE OF ZAPOTE BRIDGE

(This painting, valued at $10,000, was irreparably damaged in being removed from the art institute.)—*From the Chicago Chronicle*

While realistic battle scenes and the tragic side of war are the themes of his most celebrated pictures, they are but one phase of Verestchagin's art. In the present exhibition there are several hundred canvases depicting landscapes, character studies, and portraits. This versatile artist is, moreover, a soldier, traveler, mountain climber, writer of books, philosopher, and poet. His sixty years have not chilled his enthusiasm.

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Recent Italian Fiction

NOTABLE NOVELS OF THE YEAR—MILAN AS THE LITERARY CENTER OF ITALY

ACCORDING to the Rome correspondent of the New York *Nation*, the most notable recent contributions to Italian fiction have been made by Matilde Serao, Luigi Capuana, Carlo Del Bazo, Arturo Graf, Marquis Filippo Crispolti, and Grazia Deledda. This writer says that Matilde Serao is almost at her very best in "Suor Giovanna della Croce," the story, simple but deeply pathetic, of a nun thrown with needless brutality upon the world by the suppression of the convents, and sinking gradually into the most abject misery. This year, too, Luigi Capuana has made good his reputation of being one of the best among Italian novelists. His "Il Marchese di Roccaverdina" is a powerful and convincing story of the Nemesis that pursues the murderer. Carlo Del Bazo, whose picture of the incredible corruption of the clergy in "Gente di Chiesa" created such a furore, has published a novel of political life called "Le Oestriche." This reviewer says: "Sig. Del Balzo is a deputy who sits on the extreme left of the chamber, and it is simply his *metier* to represent the church as a putrefying mass in a world that has great need of being made over by reformers of his way of thinking. This time he has fallen foul of Crispi and the bank scandals. We should not wish to imply that Sig. Del Balzo is altogether wrong in his views; but what his novels gain in intensity of coloring from the heat and force of his convictions, they lose as works of art. Still, in spite of bad construction, of clumsiness, and ingenuousness, they are readable even to those who can not see things as does a deputy of the left."

Arturo Graf has made a hit with a novel, "delicate, charming in form, full of poetry and clean." His "Il Riscatto" is the autobiography of a man, still young, who has inherited from a long line of ancestors a tendency to suicide, and who is redeemed by love at the moment when, by irresistible force, he seemed about to follow the example of his forefathers.

One of the most discussed novels of the year was the Marquis Filippo Crispolti's "Un Duello," an exhaustive treatment of the practise of duelling. According to this writer the novel is an exceedingly good one, marked by an unusual distinction of tone, and, among other merits, giving a striking picture of Roman society.

Grazia Deledda receives high praise for her delineations of life in Sardinia. "The first chapter of 'Elias Portolu,' if we were to go no further than that, conveys a notion of the state of mind as to right and wrong, as to duty, property, and human life, of the rude population of the mountain region about Nuoro. The witchery, however, is not so much in them as in the hand that has drawn their portrait. Grazia Deledda has the poet's gift; her touch converts what she sees and feels into a thing of beauty. And she loves her Sardinia even to the remotest recesses of its mountains, and its inhabitants, especially the lowly; and she knows the processes of their minds, the cravings of their hearts."

Other novelists favorably mentioned for their work during the past year as Signors Giacomo, Novaro, and Avancini.

In connection with his review of the year's fiction this writer makes an interesting note of the fact that Milan is fast becoming the literary center of Italy. In the days when the peninsula was cut up into a number of states, it was no more than natural that there should be several literary, scientific, or artistic centers. After the unification of Italy these cities remained as centers, and, notwithstanding occasional jealousies, this dispersion of intellectual forces had the advantage that in none of the larger cities was there the dull provincialism of which people complain in the cities of France outside of Paris. The fact that of all the works enumerated in this communication, only one was not published in Milan, would indicate that the old order of things is passing away. Their authors, Sicilian, Neapolitan, Tuscan, seem more and more to gravitate to the Lombard capital, which more and more becomes the city of initiative, the city of Italian intelligence. And this without as yet deadening the life of other centers. Rome is not merely in name a capital; Turin has a strong independent existence, an admirable alert intelligence, a power of originating and carrying out good ideas that makes it hard to say that she is second to any other city; Florence, Naples, Venice —they are all instinct with new life. It is only that Milan is acquiring a sort of primacy.

The Curse of British Music

ERNEST NEWMAN, in the London *Speaker*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE festival is the curse of British music; and, if a concrete example is needed to support this proposition, I will instance the case of Dr. Edward Elgar, whose rare musical gift the festivals have done their best to spoil. What is "a festival work"? It is an attempt to breathe the breath of life into the stalest, most pedantic, most unhappy form that was ever known in music. In its worst mode, the English festival cantata or oratorio is bad verse set to bad music; in its intermediate mode it is good music hampered by passable words; in its best form it is good music and good poetry, each doing its utmost to cut the other's throat—we get neither the poet at his best nor the musician at his best. There is at present only one first-rate festival oratorio, Dr. Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," and the trail of the provincial festival is visible even there. My complaint against the form is that it is positively the greatest shackle on a modern composer that his most fiendish enemy could devise. Has a musician a dramatic gift? He must adapt it to the needs of a chorus soddened with the stupid old oratorio tradition. Is the lyric or the elegiac his strong point? He must keep it strictly within limits, for again there is the antiquated choral tradition to be considered. Is his temperament remote as the stars from the ways of all his festival predecessors? He must, nevertheless, conform more or less to their ways, no matter what may be his subject—dramatic or epic, sacred or secular.

If the road to success lies at present through the bog of the festivals, a composer must needs take that path; but he can not do so without wasting a good deal of his time and strength as an artist, and without a quantity of undesirable substance clinging to him for some time after. Of course, even within the narrow limits of the festival forms Dr. Elgar has done magnificent work. Of the "Gerontius" one can only say that no music so thrillingly spiritual, so beautiful with the beauty of refined thought and noble feeling, has been written since "Parsifal." There is fine writing, again, in all the other choral works; and every now and then Dr. Elgar achieves a superb triumph in spite of the limitations imposed on him by his

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predecessors. But the strongest men of all decline to allow themselves to be fettered by nincompoops and academicians. One could not imagine Wagner, for instance, ever consenting to write an English festival cantata, even if his refusal meant his waiting another twenty years for recognition. There is nothing, except the influence of the old tradition, to hinder Dr. Elgar from being in every way the leading representative of a quite new school of English music. His music suggests a broad and open relation to life, a moral purpose deep, steady, and universal—something peculiarly characteristic, one loves to think, of English poetry at its best, from Shakespeare to Wordsworth. "This is the best of me," he has written at the end of the full score of his "Gerontius"; "for the rest, I ate, and drank, and slept, loved and hated, like another; my life was as the vapor, and is not; but *this* I saw and knew; this, if anything of mine, is worth your memory."

The Literature of the West

WILLIAM R. LIGHTON, in the Boston (Mass.) *Transcript*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

OF the many charges that have been laid at the door of the west, none is more true than this: that it has no literature of its own—none which makes even a decent pretense of reflecting its real life. To be sure, many writers, both natives and aliens to the soil, have fashioned saleable and readable stuff out of odds and ends of raw material gathered from the Missouri to the Pacific, and have earned a cheerful, afternoon-tea sort of reputation thereby; but their material has been mostly only drift pebbles; they have not yet touched the rock quarries. It will avail nothing to cite Bret Harte or Mark Twain or Owen Wister, or any other name on the list, in refutation. Their work was true and vital enough in relation to the phases of life they sought to portray; but those phases were transient, merely momentary. Briefly, the literature of the west has been only the literature of the mining-camp and the cowboy. If a writer, hardier than his fellows, has ventured to lay hold upon new matter, pricking at it tentatively with his penpoint, he has not yet dared to ignore the popular clamor for picturesqueness.

So far as I can now recall, there is extant only one big, worthy example of what the literature of the west must be if it respects the truth: Mr. E. W. Howe's "Story of a Country Town." If you care for any sidelight on the meaning of what I am saying go to that book for it. Thank heaven, it is still to be had! For the rest, what have we? Not much but a hopeless tangle of tinsel and crimson rubbish—some of it exquisitely written—"good literature," if you like that phrase, but mostly untrue, and therefore rubbish. The best of it is only as the first low foothills away below and out of sight of the mountains. Two books stand out above the rest, not so much by reason of accomplishment as because of their indicating better tendencies. These are Francis Lynde's "The Helpers" and Frank Norris's "The Octopus."

I want to engage for a time in the entrancing business of prophecy. One of these days a man will arise and offer to the world a western book that will be likely to set a new fashion—many new fashions—in literature. He is nameless as yet; but I feel sure that he is now alive and that his offering will not be long delayed. When it comes, it will compel wonder that it did not come long ago—its meanings will be so big, so obvious, so simple. It will not concern itself very much with traditions of the literary workshop; it will go its own way like a god, justifying itself at every step as it goes. It will not give much heed to the preconceived tastes of those who are to buy; yet it will find its way straight to the national heart and stay there. A daring prophecy, perhaps; but it is bound to be fulfilled. And I feel safe in going a step farther. This book will come from and relate to the prairies and their people; for that is where the vital life of the west is throbbing. These are the men and women who are to shape western destiny. Their life is in no sense histrionic; they do not know the meaning of that word. There the life is sustained by first relations with heaven; there the men are doing the things which really count; theirs is the real courage. Dull, you say, and earthy? Dull enough, truly, for the beholder who can not see; but the book that is to come will turn that dullness into a radiant glory. The idea that the prairies are raw, and that, therefore, the soul of the man who turns over their sod must be raw too, is very foolish. The meanings of soil and sky are not subject to change. When this great western novel comes, you will know it by this sign—it will declare and establish the immutable sanity of the mother-earth; it will be large with the truth that the blessed old mother never betrays the heart that loves her. And the western farmer loves his prairies to the point of adoration. That is his faith, his salvation, his immortality.

Various Topics

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, the last of the brotherhood including also Thoreau, Hawthorne, and Emerson, which made Concord famous, died December 23. He was an author of marked originality and poetic power, though less disciplined than his three contemporaries. His published volumes number nine, and he left copious manuscript, from which selections will be made for publication later. Mr. Channing was married in 1842 to Miss Ellen Fuller, sister of Margaret.

THE ROYAL THEATER OF MUNICH is one of the signs that show that the Wagnerian idea is destined to spread in the world not by a servile imitation of Beyreuth, but by adaptations to diverse mediums and by transformation and development according to the genius of races and nations. It proves that with energy, devotion, and willingness one can free himself from the debasing servitude of the contemporary theater, the tyranny of custom and that of gold, and think of nothing but of a great art and of its civilizing mission.—Translated from *La Revue*.

D'ANNUNZIO AND THE CENSOR: The production of Gabriele D'Annunzio's tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini," has been prohibited in Rome on grounds of morality. The first night assumed the character of a great national event, cables the Rome correspondent of the *Sun*. Many ministers, senators, and deputies, almost all the diplomatic corps, and a large number of men distinguished in literature and art, including Mascagni and the aged Tommaso Salvini, were present. Opinions of D'Annunzio's play are divided. Some of the critics complain that it is tedious, some find the action impetuous and feverish, while others regret that everything is sacrificed to action and theatrical effect. It is perhaps true, as some assert, that the play would have been a failure but for Mme. Duse's impersonation of Francesca and Gustave Salvini's acting as Paolo. D'Annunzio has challenged one adverse critic to a duel.

From Guerin Meschino
D'ANNUNZIO AND GARIBALDI CHANGE PLACES

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SCIENTIFIC

How Incandescent Light Filaments Are Made

B. V. SWENSON, in the January *Cassier's Magazine*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

ALTHOUGH used so universally, very few, even of those who have spent years in the electrical business, have ever seen an incandescent lamp in process of manufacture. The best absorbent cotton is generally used as the basis of the filament. The raw cotton is placed in a pot or vessel, treated with zinc chloride, and worked to a pulpy mass which permits of filtration, and is then carefully filtered through fine-mesh platinum filters.

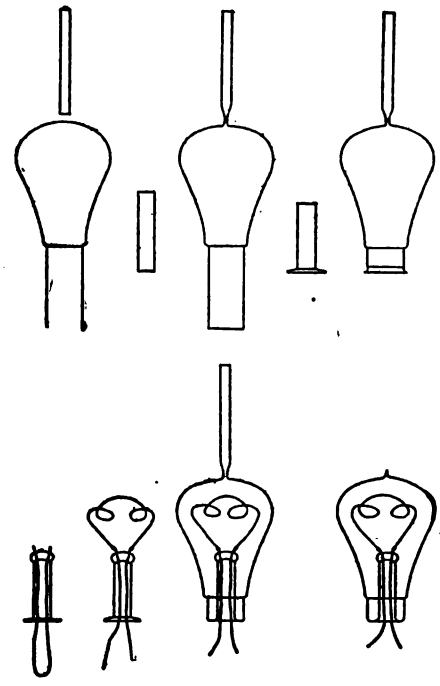
After being filtered several times the density is brought to the desired value for what is known as the squirting process. The "mass," as the pulpy material is called, is then placed in spheroidal-shaped vessels, which are provided with openings at both top and bottom. The lower ends are provided with platinum dies, the openings in which are of sufficient size to permit the passage of the mass and form it into a thread of a certain diameter, dependent upon the kind of lamp desired. This is accomplished by subjecting the mass to air pressure which varies from four to twelve pounds per square inch, depending upon the condition of the mass, temperature, atmospheric conditions, etc. The temperature of the water-bath in which the vessels are placed at the time of squirting is about 90 degrees, C.

The filament passes from the die into a glass jar which is filled with methyl alcohol containing a ten per cent solution of hydrochloric acid. It immediately hardens in this solution, and the acid neutralizes any alkaline effect which may have been retained from the zinc chloride treatment. At this point the filament is of a yellowish-white color, and as it slowly passes through the die and coils itself in the alcoholic solution it looks very much like vermicelli. After remaining in this solution for three or four hours, the filament is washed in acid solutions, in pure distilled water, and finally in a bath of methyl alcohol, the entire washing process taking about twenty-four hours. It is then wound upon velveteen drums which are about 18 inches in diameter, and is allowed to dry. When thoroughly dried, it is cut to the desired lengths, and the individual filaments are made up in bunches of ten or more. They are next wrapped around carbon forms to produce the desired shape.

These forms, each accommodating a number of filaments, are placed in a crucible and packed in graphite, there being first a layer of graphite, then a number of forms, etc., the top layer being graphite. The cover is then placed on the crucible and the whole is sealed, small openings being left for the escape of the gases which are driven off in the carbonizing process. The crucible is placed in the carbonizing furnace and the temperature is gradually raised to about 2500° F. and maintained at this point for about twenty-four hours. The temperature is then raised to about 4500° F. and kept at this point for several hours longer, after which the crucibles are allowed to cool slowly. The time occupied in the carbonizing process depends upon the size of the filaments, and for very large filaments may be much longer than the just-mentioned period. The crucible is finally unpacked and the filaments are removed, the graphite and forms being preserved for further use.

After having been sorted the filaments are again classified according to their electrical resistance, and are then ready for the "flashing process."

The earlier forms of filaments were far from being of uniform cross section, and the flashing process was introduced to render them more uniform. The process consists essentially in placing the filaments in a jar containing hydrocarbon vapor,—generally gasoline or pentane,—and raising them to incandescence by sending an electric current through them. The high temperature decomposes the hydrocarbon vapor, and pure graphitic carbon is deposited upon the surface of the filament. If the latter is uniform the deposit occurs equally over all portions. If, however, the electrical resistance is abnormally large in some portions, a greater temperature results in those portions,



STAGES IN THE MANUFACTURE OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS

After the preparation of the filaments, as described in this article, they are inserted in the base of the lamp; the base is then cemented into the lower part of the bulb from which the air is exhausted through the tubes shown at top.

due to the increased expenditure of energy at these points, and a larger deposit of carbon occurs there, the filament becoming more uniform.

When the flashing of filaments was introduced the general method used was a step-by-step process, first treating, then measuring the resistance, treating and measuring until the proper resistance was obtained. At the present time the flashing process is automatically cut off at the moment when the filament resistance is correct. It is done under a partial vacuum, and the voltage used is about 40 per cent above the normal value. The operation lasts about ten seconds, depending upon the size and kind of filament as well as upon the practise of the manufacturer. Since the resistance of the filament is generally reduced to less than 50 per cent of its former value by the flashing process, it is necessary to automatically regulate the voltage during the process.

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A Study of Plant Sleep

MAUD GOING, in the January *Popular Science News*, New York

SOON after sundown, or in early twilight, the foliage of many plants alters its position, till it has assumed an aspect differing markedly from that which is presented to the sun. To these movements of leaves, under the influence of approaching night, Linnæus gave the name of sleep. A good example of it is shown by the leaves of common lawn clover. Soon after sundown, or even earlier if the plants are growing in shadow, the two side leaflets of each cluster of three turn forward till they have assumed the position of the covers of a closed book. Then the middle leaflet bends downward till it touches the edges of the pair so that their nocturnal position suggests the fancy that the clover leaves are saying vespers, with heads bowed low above folded palms.

Some other members of the great bean family sleep almost as markedly as do the clovers. In the common locust, or false acacia, and in the wisteria, the end leaflet of each cluster hangs like a plummet, with its point towards the earth, and the side leaflets dangle in two rows, back to back. The leaves of the garden string beans assume a like position, while those of the honey locust are raised upright. But the bean family plants are not the only ones which settle themselves for the night into positions seldom assumed during the day. The willow twists its foliage into a nearly vertical position. The leaves of the cornel and of the grape are slightly raised at their edges and depressed towards the middle.

All sleeping foliage is curiously rigid, and obstinately refuses to be twisted into any position save that which it has itself chosen to take. The rigidity of sleeping leaves is due to the presence of water in their tissues. And their position is invariably such as to bring the surface of the leaf into or towards a vertical position. When morning breaks the plant awakens, and its leaves assume their work-a-day attitude. In our climate, mature and waking foliage spreads its green surface so as to intercept and catch the light as it falls from the sky. All day, during the growing season, water ascends from the roots of the plant, into its leaves, and there it evaporates slowly during the sunlit hours, giving up its mineral and chemical treasures. These are appropriated by the vital forces of the plant, to enter into the composition of cell walls and living protoplasm. Some of the gases which have come up as the constituents of the water are used in starch-making and tissue building. The gases and watery vapor which are left over from this process are breathed away mainly through the stomata,—minute orifices which exist in great numbers on the lower surface of leaves. More water comes up from the roots to supply the loss of that which has been withdrawn from the leaves by transpiration, and this, in turn, gives up some of its constituents to feed the plant.

But starch and protoplasm can be made only in the presence of light. So, as soon as light is withdrawn, whatever moisture is exhaled from stems and leaves passes out into the air without yielding up its treasures, and the plant thus parts with its fluids and gains nothing by the process. Hence, when sunlight has vanished nature checks plant transpiration. This checking is brought about in part by the action of the stomata, which remain open in daylight and close at nightfall. But the closing of the stomata does not completely check transpiration, which can go on, to some extent, through the skin of the leaf. The so-called "sleep" of foliage seems an effort of nature to bring the leaf surface into a vertical position and thus to put a further check on transpiration. The leaf may be folded along the middle, or raised upright, it may turn over sidewise, or dangle with its point towards the earth. But in all these positions it is the edge of the green blade, not its surface, which is presented to the sky.

I have observed that in October and early November the foliage of many native plants inclines towards its sleeping position even in the sunniest hours of a sunny day. Perhaps these old leaves, whose forces are nearly spent, are unable to carry on the work of starch making and tissue building. So, there is no longer a reason why fluids should pass into their tissues and out again, and economical nature checks transpiration by turning the leaf-surface edgewise toward the sky.

Secrets of the Nerves

THE INVESTIGATIONS OF LOEB AND MATHEWS

THERE was announced to the American physiological society, at their annual meeting at Chicago last week, the discovery of the secret of nerve and muscle stimulus and of the manner in which nerve impulses are carried from part to part of the body, and that in which muscles contract and expand in response to these impulses. Involving as it does the explanation of the rhythmic beat of the heart and many other problems directly connected with vital processes, this is regarded by Professor Jacques Loeb and Dr. A. F. Mathews, of the University of Chicago, as the most nearly fundamental physiological generalization in fifty years.

It has for some time been a matter of surmise among scientific men that the proteid molecules of nerve and muscular tissues are colloidal, that the contractibility of muscle fiber is due to some sort of stiffening or coagulation, that nerve-cells retract their processes in some such way, and that neuron energy is a form of electrical energy. These have been matters of surmise heretofore; now Professor Loeb puts them in the form of an hypothesis, and it is expected that the investigator and his colleague will, as soon as possible, give to the public, in scientific form, data in support of the preliminary statement, substantially as follows:

First—Motor nerves contain or consist of a colloidal solution the colloidal particles of which carry positive electrical charges.

Second—Nerve-protoplasm is stimulated by the passage of the colloidal particles from a condition of a solution to that of gelation, or jellying.

Third.—This change is brought about by the action of ions, electrically charged atoms or groups of atoms, which bear negative charges. The stimulating action of any chemical compound depends on these negative charges. These ions (anions) having one charge, are less efficient than those with two or three. In other words, the stimulating action of any ion is proportional to the number of negative charges it bears.

Fourth.—The colloidal particles of the nerves are held in solution by positively charged irons, sodium, potassium, calcium, hydrogen, etc., and the effectiveness of these ions in preventing stimulation varies directly with the number of positive charges they bear. A one-charged ion, such as sodium, is less poisonous than a three charged, such as iron.

Fifth.—By these facts chemical stimulation is shown to be identical with electrical. Whenever in any part of a nerve

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negative charges are in excess the nerve is stimulated, that is, the colloids pass from a solution to a jelly. The stimulus always arises at the kathode or negative electrode.

Sixth.—The irritability of a nerve is diminished whenever the solution of the colloids is rendered more permanent. It increases as the nerve approaches the gelation state. All positively charged ions thus diminish irritability, negative increase it. This explains electrotonus, as the irritability of the nerve is increased near the kathode and reduced at the anode.

Seventh.—Heat diminishes the irritability of the nerve by rendering the solution more stable; cold increases it by rendering it less stable. At high temperatures gelation takes place and the nerve is stimulated.

Eighth.—The nerve is stimulated mechanically because the colloidal particles are forced together. As they coalesce their surface becomes less. Less positive charges can reside on it and part of the negative charges previously induced in the surrounding water are set free and immediately precipitate the next group of colloids.

Nine.—These in their turn set free negatives which precipitate the next group, and so the nerve impulse is carried. Technically these negative charges are called the negative variation, and this stimulates each successive element of the nerve.

Ten.—Anæsthetics all dissolve fat. They reduce the irritability of the nerve or protoplasm because the colloids in the nerve are largely fat compounds and more soluble in a mixture of ether and water than in water alone. All anæsthetics render the colloidal solution more permanent and prevent gelation.

The Cure of Snake Bite

FURTHER SUCCESSES OF THE CALMETTE REMEDY ANNOUNCED

IN an article just published in Paris on the prevention of deaths from snake bites, M. Henri de Parville cites several well authenticated cases in which the antivenomous serum of Dr. Calmette, head of the Pasteur institute at Lille, has been the means of saving life. Dr. Calmette, it may be remembered, was himself bitten on the hand by a cobra when experimenting in his laboratory a short time ago, and only escaped death by the application of the serum discovered by himself. A mining engineer, in a letter to the writer from Australia, also relates how he was bitten in October by a deadly serpent and an hour afterwards was fast losing consciousness, when the timely intervention of Dr. Calmette's antidote brought him back to life.

But the most striking testimony to the value of the French professor's serum comes from India, where a woman was recently bitten by a venomous snake of unusually large dimensions, and cured when she was at the point of death. To prepare the serum the venom has to be procured from living serpents, and it was while engaged in this risky operation that Dr. Calmette came near losing his life.

RELIGIOUS

Women in the Methodist Church

THEY ARE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO SIT IN THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

THE new constitution of the Methodist Episcopal church, adopted by the general conference of that body at Chicago, in May, 1900, has been ratified by the necessary three-quarters vote of the annual conferences. The important changes are three in number: women are given the right to sit as delegates in the general conference; laymen's electoral meetings acquire the right to vote upon constitutional questions, and a two-thirds vote is substituted for a three-fourths in amending the constitution. Most of the newspaper comment is upon the admission of women to the general conference.

The Kansas City *Star* calls attention to the different character of the vote in different localities. "It is surprising to see that the strongest opposition came from the eastern New York conference, which gave 73 votes for and 140 against the new constitution. The next strongest protest came from the Baltimore conference, with 70 votes for and 104 against. It might have been expected that New England would be most tenacious of traditional usages, but the conference reported from that section gave 168 for and only 9 against. On the other hand it would have been supposed that the extreme west would have been particularly liberal. But the California conference voted 66 against and 78 for. A strange conflict among the Scandinavians is shown in the fact that Sweden supported the new constitution with 6 votes and cast 71 against it, while Norway gave its 44 votes for a more liberal law."

The Salt Lake City *Deseret Evening News,* the official organ of the Mormon church, dwells upon the equality of ages, sexes, and conditions that has prevailed in the organization of the "latter-day saints" from the beginning, and considers the recent concession of the Methodist churches "a mark of the progress of the present age in reference to women. The reluctance to permit, in Methodist church councils, direct representation from at least one-half of its members, was not a sign of that Christian liberality of sentiment entertained in the early Christian church."

The Pittsburg *Times* voices the common opinion when it says that the women are doing the greater part of the work of churches of all denominations today. "Upon them devolve, as a rule, the chief task of meeting the financial exigencies, the care and education of the children who are to make the future church members, and the charitable work of the congregation, and they constitute the larger number of attendants upon the services. This being the case, it is no wonder that many of them should deem it no more than right that they should have some voice in defining the creed of the institution of which they are the bulwark. That this is a reasonable request has been recognized by a large majority of the men of the Methodist church acting as delegates in its various conferences, and their example is likely to be followed by other church bodies if the result of their action comes up to present expectations."

"It requires no prophetic gift to foresee that this widespread and general recognition of woman in this militant church means ultimately more than sitting as delegates in the general conference," says the Chicago *Chronicle.* "The privilege of voting sooner or later generates the privilege of holding office. Without ordination women have long been modestly exercising in several communions the predicatory office, despite the Paulist injunction that the sex shall be silent in the temples. That to sit as delegates in the general conference means in due time ordination to the ministerial rank, consecration to the episcopal dignity is rendered

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probable by the universal trend of progress as irresistibly initiated in the new century."

It is interesting to read in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* that the admission of women was accomplished "against the judgment of many of the ablest and most influential men in the church. Some stood on the narrow Pauline ground concerning the matter, and simply cited Scripture against the innovation. Others took broader views and, while conceding the vast importance and usefulness of women in religious activities, held that they should not be called upon to take part in the work of legislation and administration. But all opposition had to give way before the sentiment that, as women were doing most of the work of the churches, their sex should be represented in the great legislative council of the denomination."

Is Prohibition Immoral?

BISHOP POTTER AND DR. RAINSFORD ATTACK PROHIBITIONISTS

AT a meeting of the Church club in this city, December 30, Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Mayor Low's pastor, took a firm stand for Sunday opening of saloons. This was surprising in itself, but still more of a revelation was the attack which they made on prohibition as a false and harmful doctrine. Bishop Potter first arraigned the teaching of John B. Gough as vicious sentiment in that he always pictured the drunkard as a helpless martyr. He then paid his respects to prohibition: "Wherever it has triumphed it has educated a race of frauds and hypocrites. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont today, by actual statistics, the consumption of certain preparations is larger than anywhere else in the country. One of these is a sarsaparilla which has 17 per cent of alcohol, another is a compound with 27 per cent of alcohol, another is a bitters with 61 per cent of alcohol. Besides that, everybody who knows anything about the administration of the law knows that it is a grotesque farce. It has been a huge failure in the city of New York. We are going to persist in this policy, to screw up all the front doors on Sunday and open the back door; we are going to nurse a race of hypocrites, to furnish an opportunity to the police to exact a bonus, and to close the door to the manly and Christian method of dealing with intemperance. Prohibition is an impudent fraud and an impudent failure. Education, elevation, transformation are notes which the church should learn to strike."

Dr. Rainsford described the saloon as the poor man's club, and after advising his hearers to visit one to see the sort of men that frequent it, said: "The trouble is, the reformers want to make the people right by law. Then they leave the law to carry out itself. On the committee of fifty, I wish you could have heard the reports of the women, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance union, all good women, but doing the devil's work. It was appalling."

As was to be expected, these remarks have raised a perfect storm of protests from the temperance reformers. William T. Wardwell, a well-known advocate of prohibition, denied the contention that prohibition produces hypocrites, and declared that the statements of both Bishop Potter and Dr. Rainsford were "unfair and entirely untrue." Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York state president of the W. C. T. U., said: "As to our doing the devil's work, it seems a strange thing for a minister of the Gospel to say about thirty thousand Christian women, who are known to be trying to do the Lord's work. Dr. Rainsford may not agree with us, but he should be able to recognize the character of our efforts."

Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, acting as spokesman for the national officers of the W. C. T. U., said: "Bishop Potter has arrayed himself with the saloon element. When he opposes prohibition he takes the part of the rum-seller and places himself on a level with the people of the saloon, which he champions. There is a Sunday-closing law in New York, and when he opposes Sunday closing, as he did in his address, he becomes a lawbreaker as well as an equal of the criminal who frequents the saloon."

The opinion of the New York *Times* is that the view of Bishop Potter is one "with which sensible men generally can agree, and its advocacy by a prelate of such high standing and such singular devotion and earnestness must go far toward dissipating the prejudice based on a misconception of the demands of religion. The abuses should be corrected and the bad saloons, as far as possible, should be driven from business, or restrained. But to try to close the saloons of all sorts on Sunday, in order to accomplish the reform of evils common to only a part of them, is a fearful blunder. The sooner the really pious people of the city understand this fact, the better for all concerned."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* agrees with the bishop's criticism of John B. Gough's picture of the drunkard: "If we excuse him for his defects of will and character, we must excuse all the wrong-doing in the world in the same way, sanction every indulgence of self, repudiate all discipline, deny the freedom of the will. But the world is not so generous to other faults, and the fact is that the drunkard is too often coddled and his abuse is too often coaxed into a repetition by kind treatment when he should be abandoned to his own resources and literally left alone."

Religion in 1901

The NEW YORK *Tribune*

THE old saying that prosperity is bad for religion seems to be borne out in the year just closing. The three larger Baptist benevolent societies report a decline in contributions. The Congregationalists have held their own, but can report no great forward movement. The Episcopal missionary board faces a deficit of $80,000, all the more embarrassing because it is expanding its missionary effort. The Methodists have done well in raising $15,000,000 as a twentieth century fund, but there are indications that it has been done at the expense of some other interests. The Presbyterians and Roman Catholics appear to have done well. In all these bodies there has been a growth in membership, but the denominational organs seem to think that it ought to have been greater. Evangelism has made an unsatisfactory showing. Various twentieth century revival movements were started at the beginning of the year, but not one of them fulfilled expectations. Even church members appear to be out of sympathy with the purely emotional appeals to sinners that were once so potent.

One of the most important events of the year affecting religion was the passage of the Associations

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law by France and the resulting expulsion of about eleven thousand members of religious orders, a few of whom came to this country. The Presbyterian church decided to put forth a statement explaining but not superseding its creed. The Baptist societies held meetings largely devoted to the discussion of ways and means. The Episcopal general convention appointed bishops for Porto Rico, and the Philippines, but otherwise took no action on burning questions submitted to it. The Roman Catholics have effected a federation of their lay societies; but the year has witnessed a notable increase of Protestant missionary activity in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines at the expense of that body. All the larger Protestant bodies report the erection of churches and school houses and many accessions to their membership. The fact has just been announced that the Roman church in this country is alive to the need of holding its own in these new possessions, and with that end in view will train American priests to take the place of native priests. At a recent conference all the sects of the Quakers met and declared for arbitration instead of war. The tendency toward liturgical worship and ceremonial has been developed in the non-liturgical churches. Lent and Holy Week are looming up larger than the Week of Prayer, and vested choirs have increased among the Methodists. On the other hand, extreme ritualism in the Anglican and Episcopal churches has received a distinct setback, and it is believed that it will soon cease to be a vital issue in these churches.

While there have been no large benefactions to religion during the year, many millions of dollars have been given to secular objects, in some cases by church members who declined to give anything to meet the urgent needs of their denomination. Hardly less marked than the interest in education has been the quickening of the church's interest in social betterment, which manifests itself sometimes in the broadening of parochial activities, but quite as often in the creation of purely secular agencies, testifying to the sense of sympathy and brotherhood. Whether or not this impulse of brotherhood was originally inspired by religion, it is no longer coterminous with religion. Many men and women not religious feel the uplift of its inspiration, and labor with passionate zeal for the regeneration of the downmost man.

Various Topics

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY FOR INDIA: A dispatch from Madras to the London *Times* says that at the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Educational conference recently steps were taken to found a central residential Mohammedan university for India.

RELIGION IN AUSTRIA is in a state of turmoil. The Evangelical alliance of Halle, Germany, has voted 500,000 marks ($119,000) in support of the "Emancipation from Rome" movement. An establishment of eighty Jesuits is to be founded at Agram, Hungary, next July. Its object is said to be to secure "a basis of operations for a far-reaching invasion."

PAPAL BIBLE STUDY COMMITTEE: The London *Tablet* announces that Pope Leo XIII. has appointed a special pontifical commission for the consideration of all questions connected with Biblical studies. Catholic scholars all the world over will have the fullest opportunity of stating their views and difficulties and bringing them to the direct notice of the Holy See. Cardinal Parocchi, a high authority on all questions connected with Biblical exegesis, will act as president of the commission. Cardinal Segna and Cardinal Vives will be assessors and Father David Fleming secretary. There will also be eleven consultors, chosen from different countries of the world.

The Death of Religion in England

R. Brimley Johnson, in the January *Atlantic Monthly* Boston. Excerpt

WE Englishmen have largely ceased to be a religious people. The arrogant assumption of nineteenth century science, that spiritual values were proved non-existent, has been formally abandoned by the learned; but its effects on daily thought and conduct are no less powerful. And they have received most unexpected and dangerous support from the fashionable Christian virtues of tenderness and tolerance. Having discovered, to his own entire satisfaction, that nothing is really anybody's own fault; having noticed, with pardonable pride, that the genius of the English race is invincible; having arranged with complacent foresight, that his hospitals and what not shall prevent any serious personal privations, the Anglo-Saxon householder turns contentedly to his newspaper, at once the priest and the Bible of his generation, and tickles his appetite by grumbling over the incapacity of all officialdom. Meanwhile, the souls and bodies of men are left to the tender mercies of the officials.

Granted, certainly, that the "conditions of life" make the influence of the ideal non-existent for the majority; yet it becomes the reformer to herald some more strenuous ideal than the extension of material well-being, whose summons must ever remain powerless to shake the "seats of the mighty," or even to "flutter the dovecots" of Suburbia, whence should come the helping hand. If the Paradise of the future is to be consciously hand-made, not God-given, let us see to it that the architect thereof is an artist in spiritualities, and no mere cunning craftsman, a seer of visions, a dreamer of dreams. The jingo imperialist is not only a poor diplomatist, but the missionary of barbarism; the exploiter of home labor is not only economically and socially, but morally decadent. Further progress along the paths followed by the Victorian age will infallibly lead us to moral and economic chaos. The standards by which we have prospered in growth exceedingly are yet proved dangerous for our own manhood, and are manifestly unfit to elevate the world. And in the meantime, if we can so far improve the social conditions of life that each man shall be free to worship an ideal, let us remember to have ready an ideal for him to worship.

We are haunted to-day by self-consciousness, a blind respect for sanity and balance, a stupid craving for measuring the proportions of things, which makes it seem almost ridiculous for a man to go on his knees before the God in whom he is not quite certain of believing, since he knows that other Gods as great have been worshiped by other men as wise. Today we must raise a plea for reflection and a little holding of the breath in silence. Reticence is needed in thought, speech, and action. The power of vision must be recovered. Stepping aside from the glare and noise of daily life, turning our back a while on the accumulation of coin, we must seek, till happily we find it, for some genuinely spiritual ideal of sufficient ethical power to inspire enthusiasm. The problem will be to discover a faith which is consistent with tolerance and charity, yet strong enough to govern life. For the most zealous belief in humanity, the very widest tolerance, the most profound learning, will avail nothing without the conviction of right and wrong, the consciousness of struggle, and the assurance of victory over evil.

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MISCELLANY

Floral Art in Japan

P. HARIOT, in *La Nature*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IF the art of the florist is highly honored among us, it is still more so in Japan. In this latter country nothing is left to chance in connection with the arrangement of flowers, everything being done according to laws. Vases for flowers and bouquets differ with the conditions of the environment and with circumstances. There are flowers which must be used for this anniversary; for that fête, others, on the contrary, which are absolutely prohibited.

Each of the styles used in the floral art has a name. The first and most ancient is called Shin-no-hana, which consists in a methodic composition of branches and varied leaves around a central stem which is straight and vertical. The Rikkwa style differs only in the fact that the central stem is always curved and is never in the center. These two simple and primitive styles have been replaced by others much more complicated.

FOUR CHARACTERISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS

Branches of pine and prune in bamboo vase—Japonica in circular vase—Lespedeza suspended in a crescent—Clematis suspended iron vase

The introduction of a more modern art is due to a celebrated philosopher, Sen-no-Rikiu, who was the creator of real floral schools. Each of them possesses certain secret conditions, conserved with a jealous care, and known alone by the adepts.

The vases are extremely variable in form and character and the matter which composes them is equally different. Some are of bronze, richly ornamented, others are derived from the vegetable kingdom, as the bamboo flower tubes. Further, all are used in special circumstances, the formula being master and harmony being necessary between the flowers and the vases which hold them. Thus for the Yugen-tei which symbolize sympathy and tranquillity, one should employ the Iris in a vase of bamboo with two compartments; for the Yushin-tei characterizing affectionate attachment, a vase of bronze called Suna-bachi with a branch of pine around which is twined a bough of Glycine; for the Uraraka-tei which represents serenity, a vase of bronze containing white chrysanthemums, etc. Severity demands the Eulalia japonica, an ornamental plant cultivated in European gardens, and the Patrinia scabiosaefolia arranged in a small bronze vase called Nozame. Security has for emblem an aquatic plant, and veneration a pine or other evergreen tree.

Each month has its flower and each circumstance happy or unhappy. Felicity is expressed in February by the Ardisia japonica, etc. Thus it is a serious mistake to offer the wrong flower, and further certain combinations of flowers are permitted but others are rigorously prohibited, and to each plant is attached a symbolic signification. Special bouquets are made for birthdays, deaths, for the first day of the eighth month, on the occasion of entering a religious life, and for numerous ceremonies.

The place a bouquet occupies in a room is also important. A bouquet has its proper place before the Kakemono or painting which ornaments every well-furnished room of a Japanese house. Between this painting and the bouquet there should exist a harmony based on conventions and traditions. Thus before every painting of the famous artist To-em-mei, who loved chrysanthemums, one should always place a bouquet of chrysanthemums. The manner in which a floral composition should be examined is also fixed. One should remain respectfully at a distance of three feet. Only after showing his admiration for the painting may one express admiration for the bouquet, which it is impolite to regard too attentively or too long. The first thing said should be of the color of the flowers, spoken simply and quietly in a soft voice, approbation being expressed by different words suited to different tints.

The Paris Cemetery for Animals

EDOUARD CHARLES, in the January *Strand Magazine*, London. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

LONDON has its burial ground for the pet dogs and cats of the wealthy close to Hyde park; Brussels has one in Laeken park; but Paris has the finest of all,—a cemetery for dogs, cats, and domestic pets generally, from a canary to a monkey.

La Nécropole Zoologique, as the spot is named, is situated some short distance outside the capital itself, at Asnières, in the center of the river Seine. The canine population of Paris runs into 150,000. The average life of a dog is eight years, and the death-rate is 12 per cent, or 18,000 yearly. By law they should each be interred; an act of parliament passed in 1850 rendered it a punishable offense to dispose of a dead dog other than by burial. But it did not provide a public burial ground. Consequently the waters of the Seine became polluted, and in the gutters of the city itself and outside the fortifications the dead were deposited by night. It is a difficulty the municipal au-

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thorities have done nothing to cope with even to-day, but they pay annually a sum of no less than 4,000 francs for the recovery of dogs' bodies. With a view to ameliorating this sad condition of affairs and providing for those whose sentiments prompted them to give animals that had perhaps been their life-long companions decent interment, M. George Harmois, a well-known French littérateur, philanthropist, and lover of animals, proposed the Nécropole Zoologique. The suggestion received moral and financial support from many prominent persons, both in literary and sporting circles; Emile Zola expressed himself as particularly in favor of the proposition, while Madame Durand, proprietor and editor of the only daily newspaper in the world run by women for women, interested the ladies of France in the scheme. So the "Dogs' Burial Company" was formed with a quarter of a million of francs capital, divided into shares of 100 francs each, and the first step was the purchase from the city authorities of the Ile des Ravageurs.

Today it is quite a beautiful little park, decorated with innumerable tombs and gravestones, and resplendent with beautiful blooms, and as an object of curiosity certainly well repays a visit. The largest and most imposing example of the sculptor's art to be found in the grounds was erected shortly after the opening of the cemetery to Barry, a great St. Bernard, the most celebrated of all the rescue dogs that have worked in the hospice on Mount Bernard. This noble animal saved in his time the lives of no fewer than forty persons who had been caught in storms on the mountain, and to the great regret of the monks sacrificed his own life in attempting to save the forty-first.

Concerning the graves of the cats, canaries, parrots, etc., there is little to say, though the felines are represented in goodly number. Funerals here vary in price just as with the undertaker who caters for our custom. An animal can be buried as cheaply as 5 francs, or as much as 500 to 1,000 francs can be paid, and this is merely for interment and includes no monument. From 25 francs upwards the charge also includes the transport of the deceased from the house to the cemetery in the official carrier-tricycle, ridden by a uniformed cyclist. At moderate prices the company also supplies coffins, takes photographs and disinfects the apartments wherein the animal expired, and knowing that few people care to keep defunct creatures near them, the company has also provided a place where the corpse can await interment at a charge of 3 francs per day.

The Day and the Deed

FREE WILL

Marquis de La Mothe-Fenelon, Born Aug. 6, 1651. Died Jan. 7, 1715

One can only be doubtful of the greatest good when one sees it imperfectly. Superficial knowledge degrades it to the level of benefits which are infinitely inferior. Then the shadows that obscure it, and the distance that divides us from it, seem to equalize it with the finite things we touch and know. It is this false equality which allows man to hesitate and choose, and exert his freedom of selection between advantages that can not really be compared. But if the greatest good should suddenly become evident, its infinite, all-powerful enchantment would overwhelm all desire of free-will, and every other attraction would disappear as the shadows of night disappear before the light of day. We know that most of the delights of this life are so unsatisfactory in themselves, or so insecure, that we can easily draw comparisons. As we compare, we weigh them that we may choose, and as we weigh them our inmost consciousness tells that we are free to choose, because the claim of those things is never so strong as to destroy all balance and absolutely force our will. It is in this balancing that free-will is exercised. Take away free-will, and you take away all vice, all virtue, and all merit.

AMERICA

By Bayard Taylor, Born January 11, 1825, Died December 19, 1878

Foreseen in the vision of sages,
  Foretold when martyrs bled,
She was born of the longing of ages,
  By the truth of the noble dead
  And the faith of the living fed!
No blood in her lightest veins
Frets at remembered chains,
Nor shame of bondage has bowed her head.
In her form and features still
The unblenching Puritan will,
Cavalier honor, Huguenot grace,
The Quaker truth and sweetness,
And the strength of the danger-girdled race
Of Holland, blend in a proud completeness.
From the homes of all, where her being began,
She took what she gave to Man;
Justice, that knew no station,
  Belief, as soul decreed,
Free air for aspiration,
Free force for independent deed!
  She takes, but to give again,
As the sea returns the rivers in rain;
And gathers the chosen of her seed
From the hunted of every crown and creed.

Various Topics

TO UNLOAD PASSENGERS FROM MOVING TRAINS: Among the patents which have been recently granted in the United States may be mentioned one issued to Mr. John W. Jenkins, New York city, for an interesting system whereby passengers are to be discharged from a train without the necessity of stopping at stations. The characteristic feature of the invention resides in the employment of a number of "saddle cars," which are successively taken up and dropped from the moving train and through the medium of which passengers may enter or leave a train without interrupting its movement.—*Scientific American.*

WOMEN NOT WANTED IN THE FRENCH POST OFFICE: M. Millerand has presented a report to the president of the French Republic in which he proposes the gradual elimination of women from the service of the French post office. Since the initiation of the feminine service the department has been very carefully watched, and the experience of eight years has demonstrated numerous shortcomings, notably the physical inaptitude of the majority of women for certain parts of the work. During the year 1897 the working female staff, numbering 5,470, received 161,013 days' leave, or an average of thirty days per employee.

FEMALE IMMORTALS: Under the auspices of Adolphe Brisson, the *Temps* and the *Annales Politiques et Litteraires*, a plebiscitum has been organized, the voters being requested to propose the names of forty women to constitute a French female academy. In the final classification places have been made for five queens or princesses, sixteen writers, scientists or philosophers, two musicians, five painters, and eight dramatic or lyric artists. Queen Wilhelmina heads the list with 5,212 votes; Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania, comes next with 4,150 votes; the Empress of Russia secures 3,240; Sarah Bernhardt, 4,010; Mme. Augusta Holmes, 3,996; Mme. Bartet, 3,913; Mme. Adam, 3,433; Mme. Gyp (whose real name is Comtesse de Martel, and who is a grand niece of Mirabeau), 3,040; Mme. Edmond Rostand, 2,862. Emma Calvé is thirty-ninth, with 2,830 votes, and the fortieth on the list is Ellen Terry, with 1,875 votes.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30

DOMESTIC.—The cruiser *Prairie* sailed from Norfolk for Port of Spain, Trinidad, near the coast of Venezuela.... Hugh J. Bonner, of New York, accepted an appointment as chief of the fire department of Manila....The transport *Grant* arrived at Nagasaki on her way to San Francisco; Governor Taft is a passenger on this vessel....A new movement was made in the Northern Pacific matter by securing an injunction to prevent retirement of preferred stock.... The navy department has decided to establish wireless telegraphy plants at the Washington navy yard and at Annapolis.

FOREIGN.—A small German cruiser has been ordered from Kiel to Venezuelan waters; diplomatic relations continue between Germany and Venezuela; Venezuela has demanded the dismissal of Herr Knoop, manager of the German railway in Venezuela....General Baron Yamaguchi, who commanded the Japanese troops in China, has resigned from the Japanese army, because public charges of looting had been brought against him....Religious rioters in the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides, attacked and drove police from the island....A telegram from Tokio has been received announcing that the government budget has passed the house of representatives of the diet substantially in the form in which it was presented.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31

DOMESTIC.—The Cuban election passed off quietly, the Nationalist ticket, headed by Señor T. Estrada Palma being the only one in the field....The cabinet selected the International banking corporation as fiscal agent of the United States in China....The governors and attorney-generals of seven northwestern states agreed on a plan of action in opposition to the Northern Pacific-Great Northern-Burlington merger .... Judge Lochren, of the United States circuit court, in Minneapolis, dissolved the temporary injunction against the retirement of Northern Pacific preferred stock.

FOREIGN.—The total reduction of the effective Boer fighting force in the last year, according to official reports, is 21,800, and Englishmen believe the prospect of a speedy ending of the war is much brighter than a year ago....It was stated at Copenhagen that the information was given on the best authority that the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the sale of the Danish West Indies will be signed, in spite of the agitation against it....The Anglo-French modus vivendi covering the fisheries on the French shore of Newfoundland, expired....The municipal authorities of Paris voted 150,000,000 francs toward the completion of the works of the metropolitan tramways.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt's New Year's reception was the most largely attended affair of the kind in many years, over eight thousand people passing through the White House and shaking the president's hand....Emperor William at the New Year's reception of the ambassadors requested the American ambassador, Andrew D. White, to ask the president to permit his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, to name the kaiser's yacht, being built in this country....A new code of laws went into effect in the District of Columbia.... The New York state legislature assembled at Albany, and the appropriation bill, for the first time in New York's history, was introduced on the opening day; in his message to the legislature, Governor Odell takes strong ground against open Sunday saloons in New York city....Mayor Seth Low was inaugurated, and almost the entire government of New York city changed hands from Tammany to the reformers.

FOREIGN.—Czar Nicholas and President Loubet exchanged friendly greetings, the czar referring to France as an ally....M. Camille Barrere, French ambassador at Rome, made a speech, saying there was no longer any Mediterranean problem between France and Italy. ....President Koch, of the reichsbank, says the business situation in Germany is improving.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2

DOMESTIC.—Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, sent his message to the legislature; he reported marked prosperity and progress....The national debt of the United States at the close of business December 31, 1901, less cash in the treasury, was $1,011,628,286; the cash balance was $321,603,278....The transport *Crook*, carrying troops to the Philippines, arrived at Port Said....Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, took the oath of office.

FOREIGN.—General Matos, with three hundred revolutionists, set out from Fort de France, Martinique, on the steamer *Ban Righ*, converted into a war vessel, to attack Venezuela and overthrow President Castro; he issued a bitter manifesto against Castro, and called upon all patriots to support the revolt ....On the initiative of the British representative, the foreign embassies at Constantinople are preparing a collective note protesting against the exaction of Salonika quay dues, without the previous approval of the powers....King Edward received a gift of £200,000, which is to be used for a sanitarium for consumptives....The eleventh congress of Russian naturalists opened at St. Petersburg, with 3,000 persons in attendance.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3

DOMESTIC.—The board of directors of the Panama Canal company in Paris decided to offer the canal property and franchises to the United States at the price named by the Isthmian commission, $40,000,000....The steamship *Walla Walla* was sunk by a collision with the French bark *Max* off Cape Mendocino, Cal., and 42 persons are missing.

FOREIGN.—The German charge d'affaires at Caracas has handed to President Castro a note in which the German claims in Venezuela are defined, and a time limit is set for President Castro's answer thereto; the note is not intended as an ultimatum from Germany....The Marquis Ito was entertained at the mansion house, London, by the lord mayor, many prominent Englishmen being present to meet him....Lord Strathcona has given £25,000 to Aberdeen university....The strike situation at Barcelona is so alarming that large reinforcements of troops have been concentrated in and about the city.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Hay and a number of men interested in the Carnegie project of a national university met at the state department and formed a corporation known as the "Carnegie Institution," the legal obstacles to the acceptance of the gift having been removed....In the Ohio legislature, the Hanna men secured control of the house and the Foraker men of the senate....The Crude Rubber company, organized by Charles R. Flint and incorporated under the laws of Virginia in 1897, passed into the hands of a receiver, the liabilities are $2,000,000 in excess of assets....The managers of the St. Louis exposition announced the offer of a prize of $200,000 for a dirigible airship.

FOREIGN.—The Chinese empress dowager issued an edict announcing that the emperor would grant an audience to the foreign ministers at an early date....Gen. Matos, the rebel leader, who sailed from Martinique on the *Ban Righ* landed in Venezuela.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5

DOMESTIC.—The bark *Doris* went ashore at Boynton Beach, Fla., and proved a total wreck....Three trainmen were killed in a head-on collision between two freight trains near Rex, Ga....Bishop Brent, of the Philippine islands, will try to raise $100,000 for Protestant Episcopal church work there.

FOREIGN.—Six men of the Scots Grays were killed and thirteen wounded by Boers in ambush forty miles east of Pretoria....Princess Louise, the daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium, has been pronounced insane.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Thompson's "Eugene Field"
"New England Society Orations"
"The Millionaire Mystery"

EUGENE FIELD. By Slason Thompson. Cloth, 2 vols., $3. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

MR. THOMPSON has written the life of his friend in accordance with Field's own idea of a perfect memoir, namely, that it should contain no facts that might interfere with its being novel and interesting reading. If we accept this standard we must admit that this work comes very near the mark of perfection; it is lively reading from first to last—a collection of some of the most amusing anecdotes that ever clustered about the life of one man and a reflection of one of the oddest personalities in the hall of literary fame. Yet while we have been entertained and amused we can not help feeling that we have seen too much of Field, the buffoon, and too little of Field, the dreamer. Mr. Thompson, however, warns us in the beginning that he is going to write of the man, not the author. He holds that what was deepest and sweetest in Field's nature found expression in lullaby and song or in the life *intime* of the home, that for his friends and the world at large he played the clown and jester; consequently throughout these pages he wears the motley. Mr. Thompson, then, writes only of the Eugene that "he knew and loved," with a frankness and candor that would delight Mr. Henley. He knew his subject intimately, both as boon companion and as fellow worker on the Chicago *Daily News*, and is prepared to sift for us much of the accepted Fieldiana. Field's self-revelations were not to be trusted, and if he had undertaken to write his autobiography it would probably have been, as his biographer avers, the most remarkable work of fiction in American literature. The nearest he came to it was in his "Auto-Analysis," in which he so cleverly dovetailed fact and fancy that it was widely accepted for the truth. That one line, "I do not smoke," used to be written on the blackboards of public schools along with quotations from his poems, whereas Field was known among his friends as an inveterate smoker. His "Auto-Analysis" was not the only hoax in which he indulged. In 1893 Hamlin Garland contributed an article to *McClure's Magazine*, entitled "A Dialogue between Eugene Field and Hamlin Garland," in which Field talked in an approach to illiterate dialect, such as he never employed and cordially detested, and discussed social and economic problems in which he took not the slightest interest. The whole interview was a serious piece of business to the serious-minded realist. To Field, at the time, and for months after, it was a huge and memorable joke. Yet there are probably thousands who accept the Field of the "Auto-Analysis" and the Garland dialogue as the true presentment of the man, just as there are many in London who believe the confession made at an English dinner that P. T. Barnum discovered him in a semi-savage state in the wild west. Field had no thought of playing the impostor; it amused him to baffle a curious public, and besides, the whole business of an author, or any man, "turning himself inside out before a gaping world" was so sickening to him that he preferred to tell anything about himself rather than the truth.

Mr. Thompson calls his work "a study in heredity and contradictions." The "heredity" chapters we find quite as interesting as the others. None of Field's forbears were commonplace, and his father, Roswell Martin Field, supplies a romance that is one of the features of the first volume. The *denouement* of the story, which is too long to outline here, was that Vermont lost the most brilliant young advocate of his day, and Missouri gained the lawyer who instituted the proceedings for the manumission of Dred Scott. This is how Eugene happened to be born in "poor old Mizzoorah," as he so often wrote it. His education was mostly acquired in New England, where he spent his youth. He was a student at three colleges—Williams, Knox, and Columbia (Mo.)—and a graduate from none. In his "Auto-Analysis" he says: "In 1872 I visited Europe, spending six months and my patrimony in France, Italy, Ireland, and England." This was as near the sober truth as anything Field ever wrote about himself. On coming of age he came into possession of $8,000, which he squandered as stated. Returning penniless to St. Louis, almost his first step was to marry the sister of his college chum, Julia Comstock, who at that time was barely sixteen years old. His first attempt to earn a livelihood was as a reporter on the St. Louis *Evening Journal*. One of his most important assignments was that of reporting Carl Schurz when he stumped Missouri in 1874 as a candidate for re-election to the United States senate. It was evidently a case of misreporting, as Mr. Schurz more than once remonstrated, "Field, why will you lie so outrageously?" Among a series of snares laid by the reporter for the senator, Mr. Thompson relates that on one occasion when there was a momentary delay on the part of the gentleman who was to introduce Mr. Schurz, Field stepped to the front, and with a strong German accent addressed the gathering as follows:

> Ladies and Shentlemen: I haf such a pad colt dot et vas not possible for me to make you a speedge to-night, but I haf die bleasure to introduce to you my prilliant chournalistic frient Euchene Fielt, who will spoke you in my blace.

It was in Denver, as managing editor of the *Tribune* (1881-1883), that Eugene Field entered upon and completed the final stage of what may be called the hobble-de-hoy period in his life and literary career. Mr. Thompson says: "He went to the capital of Colorado the most indefatigable merrymaker that ever turned night into day, a past master in the art of mimicry, the most inveterate practical joker that ever violated the proprieties of friendship, time, and occasion to raise a laugh or puncture a fraud." It was during this period that he formed a life-long friendship with Bill Nye, Madame Modjeska, and Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun*. Mr. Thompson says that for a number of years Mr. Dana made Field an annual offer of a position on the *Sun* at twice the salary he received in Denver or Chicago, which the latter repeatedly declined on the ground that "he could not and would not write for the east." During this period Field wrote the "Tribune Primer," which was copied far and wide throughout the United States. His only attempts at serious work he attributed to others. To Madame Modjeska he credited that exquisite bit of fancy "The Wanderer." The part he took in the political affairs of Denver was one to make all public characters quake. For example, his biographer relates that during one campaign, as chairman of the Republican committee, a certain Mr. Londoner was delegated to work up enthusiasm among the colored voters of Denver, and in an unguarded moment he took Field into his confidence and boasted of his flattering progress. The next morning the following advertisement, displayed with all the prominence of glaring scare-heads, appeared in the *Tribune:*

> Wanted!! Every colored man in the city to call at Jack Londoner's store. A carload of Georgia watermelons just received for special distribution among his colored friends. *Call early and get your melon!!*

How Mr. Londoner fed and appeased the hungry multitude that blocked the street that morning is another story.

On taking up his new work in Chicago in 1883, Field's abilities were diverted into a new and deeper channel. In his "Sharps and Flats" column in the *Daily News* there began to appear along with the trivialities things of an enduring nature. Field then began his literary education. "Sir John Maundeville, Kt.," was his prototype, and Father Prout was his patron saint. "The one introduced him to the study of British balladry, the other led him to the classic groves of Horace." For three years Mallory's "History of King Arthur" was the delight of his soul and the text-book for his conversation and letters. Field's method of work, the nature of his daily work and life, how he became an incurable bibliomaniac, the animating spirit of the "Saints and Sinners' Corner" in McClurg's bookstore, the idol of stage folk and of all folk, in fact, who love good

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fellowship—are some of the themes of the entertaining chapters that treat of Field's later life. We pass over this period more hurriedly because we have already dwelt at length upon it in our review of "Sharps and Flats." It is, however, the period of greatest interest from every point of view. In the closing chapters Field begins to reveal himself as something more than a bundle of contradictions and irresponsibility. The man seems more akin to the poet, and the long list of the good and great who delighted to call him friend testifies that the masque of jester did not conceal a true heart and a gentle spirit. Mr. Thompson's estimate of the value of Field's work is undoubtedly the correct one: "His art was to magnify what is little. Sense of earthly grandeur he had little or none. Sense of the minor sympathies of life—those minor sympathies that are common to all and finally swell into the major song of life—of this sense he was compact. It was the meat and marrow of his life and mind, of his song and story."

THE SHIP OF SILENCE AND OTHER POEMS. By Edward Uffington Valentine. Cloth, pp. 161. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.

THE title poem of this collection was well chosen; it is one of the best both in thought and versification, having an almost majestic quality that appears again in King Herod's Son. Between these and the collection of miscellaneous sonnets at the close of the volume there are some love poems of fair quality and some nature poems that are better. The poem we quote below fairly illustrates the author's gift for imagery as well as his limitations as regards versification:

THE CRYPTS OF THE HEART

Down o'er the winding stairs of self,
Down through the inner dark,
With fearful feet I go;
Slippery the way and damp
With old forgotten tears.
I groping go alone,
Unto the silent crypts that keep
Youth in a meet sarcophagus,
Where winged forms are gathered,
With fingers on their lips,
Watching the shrouded biers
Of the dead things within the heart;
No sounds disturb their sleep;
And there I count the dead,
Behold their faces sleeping;
The cere-cloth from the lips
Of some old sin I draw;
Or kiss the brow of some chill faith;
And envious I grow of the pale pasts
And of the deeds of death.
"O Morning's hope!" I cry,
"Art thou no more for me?—
Or thou, once-dear companion-wraith?"
The blood-blot on the breast
Of some fair faith I slew,
I consecrate with tears.
"Live, live again!" I say,
"Art thou so dead?
Thou wast no born to die!"
And lo, a war of words,
The sound of answering voices!
"I died in giving life
Unto a greater need—
Mourn not my fate!"
And one that smiled in sleep:
"Not wholly dead! I keep
My sweetness for a future time,
My light for other days!"
And one: "Not yet!—
When alien ills betray,
My face and hand for help!"
Then from the lips of sin:
"Thy garden-hour of agonies
Will know my feet, my cup
Will comfort on a sterner cross!"
Then once more silence,
Darkness and the pale faces
Of the mute watchers,
With fingers on their lips.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY ORATIONS. Collected and Edited by Cephas Brainerd and Eveline Walker Brainerd. Cloth, 2 vols., pp. 466-418, $5 net. New York: The Century Company.

"WE whose names are herewith subscribed, convinced that it is the duty of all men to promote the happiness and welfare of each other, witnessing the advantages which have arisen from the voluntary associations of individuals, allied to each other by a similarity of habits and education, and being desirous of diffusing and extending the like benefits, do hereby associate ourselves under the name of the 'New England Society of the City and State of New York.'" So runs the original record of the first meeting of the society that assembles annually in New York to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The organization was consummated in 1805, with James Watson for its first president; but the records of the meetings before 1820 are very scanty and contain none of the addresses or poems. But beginning with the latter date, with the exception of the orations delivered in 1823, 1826, and 1834, the present collection in the possession of the society is complete. From this collection the volumes now published have been compiled, evidently with a view to presenting only those which possess a national and lasting value and significance. The list of the orators is long and contains many honored names. There is scarcely a man among them who has not played an important and manly part in our national history. Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Mark Hopkins, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen Bryant, William M. Evarts, and George William Curtis have each been honored by the society, and have honored it in turn by the vigor and wisdom of their utterances. The prevailing tone of the orations is naturally the glorification of New England, but coupled with this tendency is a broad and sincere patriotism and a deep and thorough appreciation of national interests and affairs that betokens how well the speakers realized that New England was not great in and of herself alone but as the nucleus and a component part of the United States. Whether by accident or design, the period from 1857 to 1870 is unrepresented by a single oration. It can not be that the orators of the New England society were silent during that time of national storm and stress. It was not their wont to steer clear of questions of contemporaneous interest. Quotations might be made at great length, but we must content ourselves with a single paragraph from a speech of William M. Evarts, delivered in 1854, and having a strange and pertinent application to the attitudes of certain New Englanders of today. "Nor did our Puritan fathers teach, either by lesson or example, that all men are capable of political self-government. Their doctrine and their practise alike reject such folly, and give this as the demonstration and the truth—that men capable of governing themselves as men are able to maintain a free civil state as citizens. While they knew that a strong people neither need, nor will endure, a strong government, they no less knew that strength must be somewhere, in people or government, to hold any political society together and their practical politics were directed by this conviction."

THE MILLIONAIRE MYSTERY. By Fergus Hume. Cloth, pp. 287, $1.25. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co.

A DETECTIVE STORY with many complications and a successful ending. Richard Marlow fleeing from a false charge of murder feigns death. His body is removed from the vault by his physician and a faithful servant. The blackmailer, whom Marlow was seeking to escape, discovers the men in the act of removing the body and kills the doctor. Then he appears in the village as the real father of Marlow's supposed daughter. But in the end all the crooked ways are made straight, the real murderer of the girl's father is discovered to be none other than her pretended father, from whom Marlow was fleeing. The dead man comes to life, the guilty one flees the country, and the girl marries her lover, the young squire.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH DICTIONARY AND CYCLOPEDIA. By William James Miller. Cloth, pp. 296, $1. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

A GLOSSARY of religious terms and usages of especial value to Episcopalians. The origin of the feasts and sacraments of the church, the meaning of various conventional words and phrases, and the source of religious customs, ancient as well as modern, are explained in full.

ALPHONSE DAUDET. Selected stories, including La Belle-Nivernaise. Cloth, pp. 185, 50 cents. New York: American Book Co.

THIS little book contains six of Daudet's best stories carefully edited by Professor T. Atkinson Jenkins. There is no doubt that the best results are obtained in the study of French when the text is in dialogue, thus permitting the student to observe the infinite shades and distinctions of which French is susceptible. The present stories are substantially all dialogue, and are therefore to be recommended for the above reasons.

THE FIELD OF CLOVER. By Laurence Housman. Cloth, pp. 148, $1.25. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head.

A FASCINATING book of fairy tales, full of original conceits and bewildering fancies. There is something of the charm of genuine folk lore in the six parts of "The Bound Princess," and the four remaining stories are far from commonplace. The wood engravings by Clarence Housman give a distinct artistic value to the book.

TEN COMMON TREES. By Susan Stokes. Cloth, pp. 108, 40 cents. New York: American Book Co.

THE latest addition to the "Eclectic School Readings" series and a valuable book for children. The life of the tree, its structure, needs, adaptations to environment, etc., are simply and accurately described, and the tree and its flower are both well illustrated.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FACTORY INSPECTOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By John Williams. Cloth, pp. 928. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. By Thomas A. Braniff. Cloth, pp. 272. Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Part I. The Eight-Hour Movement. Part II. Social Settlements. Part III. The Economic Condition of Organized Labor. Part IV. The State Free Employment Bureau. By John McMackin. Cloth, pp. 1,072. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC. By Mara L. Pratt. Cloth, pp. 172. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

"AMERICA'S Story for America's Children," in this, the fifth volume, is brought down to the close of the Revolution. The narrative is clear, concise, and accurate, which, together with numerous illustrations, commends the series as an excellent one for children.

DER PROZESS By Roderick Benedix. Einer Musz Heiraten. By A. Wilhelmi. Cloth, pp. 112, 30 cents. New York: American Book Co.

Two sprightly comedies sufficiently idiomatic for elementary reading, and supplemented by exercises in translating English into German based on the text. The vocabulary is complete and the notes thorough and clear.

A WALK WITH JESUS. By W. H. Nelson. Cloth, pp. 463, $1. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

AN EXCELLENT, popular story of the life of Christ, told in a simple and comprehensible manner. The theology of the book is conservative, and relies entirely for argument and evidence upon the authority of the Bible.

OUR LAY OFFICE-BEARERS. By G. F. Oliver. Cloth, pp. 98, 25 cents. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

A DISCUSSION of church societies, their needs and methods.

UGLY, A HOSPITAL DOG. By George H. R. Dabbs, M. D. Cloth. London: Charles W. Deacon & Co.

A VERY good collection of dog stories, the narrator being the animal himself.

THE TEACHERS' COMMENTARY, credited to Longmans, Green & Co. in our issue of January 2, should have been credited to the American Branch of the Oxford University Press.

THE LETTERS OF MILDRED'S MOTHER TO MILDRED. By E. D. Price. Cloth, pp. 153, $1. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Pub. Co.

ESTHER MATHER. By Emma Louise Orcutt. Cloth, pp. 298. New York: The Grafton Press.

AN IDOL OF BRONZE. By Louise Palmer Heaven. Cloth, pp. 244. New York: The Grafton Press.

TURQUOISE AND IRON. By Lionel Josephare. Cloth, pp. 104, $1.20. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Commerce and Finance in 1901

Dun's Review, New York, Jan. 4

Superlatives of the most emphatic kind are needed in delineating the financial and commercial progress of this nation during 1901, which was productive of many new high records of prices, output, and distribution. It was in this last respect that results were most satisfactory, for prices have often been inflated beyond reason, and heavy production exceeded needs until accumulated stocks caused disastrous reactions. In the year just ended, however, the unparalleled output of manufactured goods did not result disastrously, consumptive demand not only keeping pace with, but often running far ahead of, available supplies. Phenomenal shipments brought the greatest railway earnings ever attained, yet the year closed with congestion at many points because transporting facilities were utterly inadequate. Bank exchanges, the best measure of trade after making due allowance for speculative activity, far surpassed all previous records.

With labor well employed at the highest wages ever paid, the cost of living logically moved to a higher level. *Dun's* index number on January 1, 1902, shows that the prices of all commodities, when multiplied by the amount annually consumed per capita, aggregated $101.58, surpassing all recent records by a large margin. Notwithstanding the greatly increased demand, all manufactured articles rose only about 20 per cent, and wearing apparel alone but 11 per cent. The most striking gains over the lowest point on record were 90 per cent in breadstuffs, 75 per cent in dairy and garden products, and 30 per cent in meats.

Failures during 1901 were larger in number than in 1900, which was to be expected in view of the many new firms organized. These do not materially affect the volume of liabilities, however, nor are they calculated to disturb the general situation by involving stronger houses. Thus, while the 11,002 commercial failures in 1901 exceeded the 10,774 in the previous year, there was a most gratifying decrease in amount of defaulted indebtedness to $113,092,376, against $138,495,673 in 1900.

In the leading manufacturing industry there was most phenomenal activity, blast furnaces reaching a new high record of weekly capacity at 324,761 tons of pig iron, while of all finished steel products the output was remarkable. Two months' interruption by a strike put the domestic demand so far ahead of supplies that foreign orders have since received scanty attention. Instead of violent inflation of prices there is a degree of conservatism never before witnessed, giving the best reasons for anticipating continued activity. Textile mills began the year rather unsteadily, but gradually shared in the improvement, closing 1901 with much business in sight. Footwear factories increased rapidly outside New England, yet shipments from Boston for the year surpassed all records.

Wall street enjoyed an even greater degree of activity than the industries. Sales of stocks exceeded those of 1900 by 44 per cent in number of shares, while in value the increase was much heavier. Bond dealings expanded nearly 60 per cent, and the cost of a membership in the stock exchange rose to $80,000, against $50,000 at the top point of 1900. Abundance of money seeking investment and unequaled railway earnings brought a much higher range of prices, the sixty most active railway shares closing at an average of $102.99, against $84.87 at the end of 1900.

Staple products experienced the most remarkable variations in prices, owing

SURRENDERED

To Hot Biscuits and Warm Pie

Bombarding a stomach with hot biscuits and warm pie, plenty of butter, bacon, greasy potatoes, and a few other choice delicacies will finally cause the fortification to give way. Then how to build back on good food is worth knowing.

A man in Factoryville, Pa., attacked his stomach in about this way and says: "The sign of surrender was plain in my white, colorless face. At that time every article of food distressed me, and heartburn kept me in continued misery. I liked all sorts of breakfast foods but they did not agree with me. Of course, much of the food that I ate contained nourishment but my stomach could not get the nourishment out. I tried pepsin and other aids to digestion which worked for a time and then gave out.

Finally I reasoned, when in an extremity, that if the stomach could not digest the food why not take some food that was already digested like Grape-Nuts. So I started in on Grape-Nuts and the new food won my palate straight away and agreed with me beautifully.

The heavy, oppressive feeling disappeared and I became thoroughly impressed with the new food and began to improve at once. Little by little my strength came back and slowly and surely I gained my lost weight. The wasted tissues and muscles built up, and to-day I am well, buoyant and strong.

I unreservedly give the chief credit to Grape-Nuts which met me in a crisis and brought me over the dark period of despondency. Nothing else did it for nothing else could be endured.

Please withhold my name." Name can be given upon application to the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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to the severe heat and drouth in the southwest. From a preliminary estimate indicating over two billion bushels of corn, there was a reduction of over a third, and quotations responded by rising to the highest point in many years. Wheat and flour established a new high record in August for a single month's exports at 34,130,380 bushels, but corn prices reduced foreign buying to insignificant figures. Of the leading imported staples, sugar declined almost a cent during the year, closing little above the bottom, while coffee was reduced to within a sixteenth of the lowest price ever recorded, but recovered sharply on reports of drouth in Brazil, despite unequaled supplies.

Foreign commerce made another splendid exhibit. Full returns are not yet available, but the official report for eleven months and weekly statements for December indicate that total exports will be about the same as in the unprecedented year 1900, while imports will be considerably larger, putting the total value of foreign trade at a new high record of about $2,343,000,000 The international balance in favor of this country will be close to $600,000,000 on merchandise account, to which must be added nearly $25,000,000 net exports of silver. The movement of gold has about balanced.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, Jan. 4

As was generally expected, call-loan rates ruled high at the close of the year, and as high as 12 per cent was recorded for call money on Monday and Tuesday, although the bulk of the business with stock exchange borrowers was done at 8@10 per cent. Time money was again offered with some freedom on Thursday and Friday, and 5@5½ per cent were the rates offered for all periods, though the demand at these figures is comparatively small. Commercial paper is quiet, the rates being based upon 5@5½ per cent for double names, though the supply is small, and no immediate increase is looked for.

Large investment demands and renewed speculative buying gave a strong tone to the market for securities in New York in the last days of the old and the initial ones of the new year. In the face of very firm money rates speculative interests seem inclined to discount the probability of easier conditions as to loans and the continuance of investment buying. The practical completion of the Northern Pacific preferred stock retirement and the completion of the Northern Securities deal without further delay also had a good effect. Public participation in the market increased considerably, although a disposition to take profits has shown itself and affected values. The anthracite coal stocks have been very strong, and the granger and Pacific shares show improvement, while considerable rises are shown in the steel stocks. Bonds are strong and active, with a large investment demand. Foreign exchange has been dull, but strengthened on the prospect of easier money, demand sterling rising to 4.87.

Clearings for the week ending Thursday aggregate $2,093,634,278, a gain of 13.7 per cent on last week, but a decline of 9.4 per cent from a year ago, when stock speculation was active.

Various Topics

A decree reducing the Cuban railroad tariff on sugar and tobacco, an average of 25 per cent, has been issued by Governor-General Wood.

The national debt of the United States at the close of business December 31, 1901, less cash in the treasury, was $1,011,628,286. The cash balance was $321,603,278.

New issues of loans and securities in London during 1901 have reached £159,600,000, comparing with £165,499,224 in 1900, £133,169,724 in 1899, £150,173,365 in 1898, £157,299,000 in 1897, and £152,806,791 in 1896. Of this year's issue, £60,000,000 was in consols.

The government of New Zealand has decided in the future to order all steel bridges from the United States. This decision comes as a result of the recent experience of the Manawatu railway company, when the American bid on a big steel viaduct amounted to one-quarter of the price bid by English firms.

A comparative statement of the receipts from the war revenue act of June 13, 1898, and the war revenue reduction act of March 2, 1901, shows that the former act produced between July 1, 1900, and November 30, 1900, $46,629,308. The revenue reduction act of the latter date produced in the corresponding period in 1901 $29,429,642, a decrease of $17,199,666.

A LITTLE THING
Changes the Home Feeling

Coffee blots out the sunshine from many a home by making the mother, or some other member of the household, dyspeptic, nervous and irritable. There are thousands of cases where the proof is absolutely undeniable. Here is one.

Mrs. C. K. Larzelere, Antigo, Wis., says, "I was taught to drink coffee at an early age, and also at an early age I became a victim to headaches, and as I grew to womanhood these headaches became a part of me, as I was scarcely ever free from one.

About five years ago a friend urged me to try Postum Food Coffee. I made the trial and the result was so satisfactory that we have used it ever since.

My husband and little daughter were subject to billious attacks, but they have both been entirely free from them since we began using Postum instead of coffee. I no longer have any headaches and my health is perfect.

If some of these nervous, tired, irritable women would only leave off coffee absolutely and try Postum Food Coffee, they would find a wonderful change in their life. It would then be filled with sunshine and happiness rather than weariness and discontent. And think what an effect it would have on the family, for the mood of the mother is largely responsible for the temper of the children."

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WIT AND HUMOR

The Daughters of the Multi-Millionaire

There was once a multi-millionaire who had two daughters. Of these, the elder was a vain, frivolous creature, who thought of nothing but building orphan asylums, visiting the sick, giving alms to indigent cripples, and the like. The youngest daughter was of a more serious turn of mind and devoted all her spare time to mastering the intricacies of bridge whist.

An impecunious nobleman from beyond the sea, hearing of the exceeding great wealth of this multi-millionaire, determined to contract a matrimonial alliance with the family. The father of the girls made no objection to the match, and it remained for the nobleman to choose between the two. As might naturally be expected, he was attracted by the lighter accomplishments of the elder daughter, rather than by the more substantial attainments of her sister. Accordingly he proposed for the hand of the former, and the engagement was announced amid great rejoicing.

About this time the country was plunged into a financial panic, in which the multi-millionaire lost all his property except what was in his wife's name. Now, the nobleman had no desire to take a penniless bride, so he promptly broke the engagement. He might have broken his fiancèe's heart into the bargain had she not been so grieved over losing the means of indulging in her favorite amusements that she had no time for minor sorrows.

Meanwhile the younger daughter had left the paternal roof and set up a bachelor-girl establishment of her own, where she supported herself in luxury by her earnings at the whist table. Learning of this, the nobleman sought her out and laid his title and his debts at her feet. He was accepted before he had time to finish his declaration, and the wedding was celebrated with great éclat. And they lived happily ever after; or, at least, as happily as was consistent with the custom of the higher circles in which they moved.—*Isaac Anderson, in Puck.*

Somehow, we always want to steer clear of the people who claim that they never enjoy themselves except when they are trying to make others happy.—Atchison *Globe.*

It is believed that the Lord didn't make Yankees at the beginning for fear they would annoy Him with their suggestions.—Washington *Post.*

"Yes," said the Fairy Prince, "you may have whatever you want for a Christmas present."

"I will choose," said the Fortunate Person, "either a wife or an automobile."

"How foolish!" exclaimed the Fairy Prince. "Why do you not select something that you can manage?"—Baltimore *American.*

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Jos. P. Kelly, " "	Runaway Accident	1,000.00
Jas. R. Jones, Atlanta, Ga.	Bicycle Collision	5.00
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DON'T COOK

1. Pour the dry flakes from the package into a colander.
2. Put a liberal amount of salt into a little boiling water.
3. Pour the boiling salted water on the rice, through the colander.
4. Drain, shake slightly, and turn out on a hot dish; serve with sugar and milk. That is all—and the rice is perfectly prepared in less than a minute.

FLAKED RICE

FOR BABY TOO

NEW BORN INFANTS—One cup of Cook's Flaked Rice, one quart water, boil ten minutes, add a pint of milk, pinch of salt, and a very little sugar, and strain.

THREE MONTHS' OLD CHILD—Use double the quantity of Cook's Flaked Rice (two cups) and do not strain.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 3
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
January 16, 1902

IN the affairs of the world the most conspicuous incident of the week has been the exchange of compliments between President Roosevelt and Emperor William, occasioned by the president's consent that his daughter should christen the emperor's yacht, now building in an American ship yard. William is "most gratified" and announces that his brother is coming over to "express my sincere feelings and friendship for the United States and their illustrious head." His majesty's intentions are the source of no less satisfaction to President Roosevelt, who will personally convey to Prince Henry "sincere feelings of esteem" for the emperor, "as well as best wishes for the welfare of the German people."

EMPEROR WILLIAM evidently intends to be on good terms with us if this can be accomplished by courtesy; he has been ostentatiously friendly toward Ambassador White, and extremely considerate of American sensibilities in dealing with the Venezuela matter, all of which will doubtless tend to do away with the "intermittent bad feeling between portions of both peoples"—a happy phrase used by one correspondent to describe the actual condition of feeling entertained by Americans and Germans, and which, it may be remarked, will continue, despite exchanges of handsome compliments, so long as our interests are opposed at any point.

FOR thirty years, or ever since the Grand Central station was established at Forty-second street, the tunnel through which trains reach that station has been a menace to the health and safety of every passenger who passed through it. It has been the subject of bitter but useless complaints against the New York Central railway, and now the management of that road have to answer for the loss, last week, of nearly a score of lives—lives that might have been saved but for the neglect, parsimony, or incapability of the New York Central officials. What better illustration could there be of the indifference of these "corporate entities" to the rights of the public, or of the extent to which the average American will allow himself to be abused by public servants?

MR. CROKER for the third time has surrendered the leadership of Tammany Hall. It has been his custom when there was "nothin' doin'" to give up the boss-ship to a dummy, returning when he thought there was a chance to again return to power. This time, however, the leadership is turned over to a man of force and high character, Lewis Nixon, the ship-builder, who is expected to bring back to the organization some of its lost prestige. What he will do with the tough element which remains within the organization is yet to be seen. Everyone will wish Mr. Nixon success, but we can not help realizing the prophetic quality of the remark made by a spokesman of the divekeeping faction that "He'll have troubles of his own, without meddlin' with ours."

ONE of the latest exhibitions of American enterprise abroad is the acquisition of 5,000 miles of canals in England and on the continent through concessions to the Erie canal traction company for the operation of the canals by electricity. If the deal is as comprehensive as it is reported to be, it will make it possible to ship by water on one bill of lading a cargo from one of our inland ports, say Duluth, to Brussels, Cologne, and many points in England, France, Germany, and Italy. The quiet manner in which this scheme has been carried out is likely to give another shock to those foreigners who view with alarm the encroachments of American capital.

A SOFT answer does not always turn away wrath. The Germans were greatly outraged by Mr. Chamberlain's remark that the alleged brutalities of British soldiers in South Africa were no worse than the conduct of German soldiers in France; the German chancellor felt obliged to notice the incident, and mildly suggested that when a minister found it necessary to justify his policy, it was not advisable for him to drag others into the discussion. What could have been milder, colder, ruder, or, in short, more English! It must be that London is stung because the German prime minister usurped the Englishman's biting cleverness in retort, and left to Mr. Chamberlain only the clumsy German method.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, it would seem, might well still, instead of adding to, this teapot tempest. But he returned to it again on Saturday in a speech at Birmingham, declaring that "no British minister has ever served his country faithfully, and at the same time been popular abroad"; he did not want to give lessons to any foreign minister, nor would he accept any lessons himself; he declined to be made a scapegoat by those who charged him with responsibility for foreign hostility toward Great Britain. The colonial secretary appealed, in short, from the criticisms of foreigners to the patriotism of his countrymen, an appeal which is usually successful, but which does not place the minister who resorts to it in a very heroic light.

PEKING witnessed a great show last week when their majesties, the emperor and empress-dowager, returned to the northern capital from their enforced sequestration at Hsian. The old dowager's spirit must be somewhat chastened; if it is not now, it will be shortly, when the new rules governing intercourse with the representatives of the powers are put into effect. For, of course, nothing could be more humiliating than being compelled to treat a foreign devil with ordinary courtesy. And then there are the defiled palaces and temples, and the fortress erected around the ministers' residences, considerately called the legation compound, but none the less a fortified, loop-holed, and garrisoned stronghold. Amid such surroundings it will not be possible for the dowager to carry things with the high hand of yore.

HOW the powers will stand with the re-established court need not be the subject of much doubt. Russia retains her ascendancy, Japan is openly quiescent, but privately watchful, Germany has about all she wants, the United States wants nothing, England is a negligible quantity—a situation which must give Englishmen a matter for bitter reflection, but which is directly due to their trustful policy. When they permitted Germany to share in the advantages of their position in southern China, the supposition, doubtless, was that the kaiser would in return oppose the designs of Russia in the north. No such thing happened. Germany lost interest in Manchuria, leaving England helpless and Russia free to work her sweet will.

IN view of this experience, among others, it is easy to believe that Great Britain has not warmly responded to Germany's invitation to join the alliance composed of Germany, Austria, and Italy—easier to believe that England has declined the invitation than to believe that it was ever sent. This, however, is the story that comes from London, and if it is true there is no difficulty in understanding the position of the British government, such alliances being only useful between two powers who are afraid of each other or who need artificial bonds to hold them together in time of danger.

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AMERICAN

A Plea for Relief of the President

WM. E. CHANDLER, in the *Washington Post*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WHAT is wanted in the person of Mr. Roosevelt, and in every other person whom the twentieth century may see in the White House, is a president who will be allowed to serve the whole people with all his heart and strength, with all his mind and body, in the discharge of his official duties, unhindered by the pressure upon him of so many thousands of his countrymen as have in recent years encroached upon the time and patience of our presidents and kept them from their public work, or compelled them to do it by impairing their physical health and overstraining their mental powers. The time has come when access to the president, except at public receptions, should be limited to the cabinet ministers, senators, representatives, and ambassadors, and to such other persons only as are given interviews for public purposes after written applications have been received and carefully considered. The public receptions of the president should be few, and there should be no intrusions upon his social life, which he should be allowed to regulate according to his own will and pleasure, and no person should take offense because not invited to his presence or find fault with his selection of his company, whatever may be its race or color.

This needed change of custom will at first, no doubt, be unpopular. It will be condemned as unrepublican exclusiveness. It will require, to begin the new rule, a president who has been a man of the people, who is known to be at heart thoroughly democratic in all his ideas and ways, and who is also strong in his convictions and fearless in his actions. Is not Mr. Roosevelt such a president? Will he inaugurate the reform? Once started, it will never be reversed. Four-fifths of the private visitors to Washington who see the president only go because others do. Groups of constituents are introduced by congressmen because other congressmen are doing the same thing. Stop them all and no one will complain.

According to my long-continued and careful observation of many administrations, a president, in a four years' term, is expected to pursue three objects: 1 Receive 20,000 callers; 2 Do 2,000 little things; 3 Try to do 200 great things. Receiving the callers and doing the little things tend to unfit him for doing, after the very best fashion, the 200 great things. It is not any one of the callers or any one of the little things which wearies him. It is their constant unintermitting succession, the dropping of the water wearing away the stone.

It will not be, I have already assumed, a popular act to advocate, as I now do, the seclusion of the president from public view; but the real need of the country is such seclusion, which is necessary to enable him to give all his powers and faculties, reasonably exerted, without destroying his temper or health, to the important work of government to which the people have called him—to work for them, but not to be worked by them to decrepitude or death in one or two terms of service. After all, comparatively few persons, not more than 20,000 of our 75,000,000 of people, can manage to have interviews with the president, even if he wears himself out in his efforts to gratify them. The seventy-five millions (less the twenty thousand), most of them living remote from Washington and not likely to come here, ought to take up arms against a custom in which they can not participate; and they ought to create a public sentiment in favor of a rational system which will preserve the health and lives of their presidents, enable them to do the nation's real work with comfort and safety, and thus properly protect the vast interests of our mighty government.

Press Comment

Commenting upon the article which appeared in its pages, the Washington *Post* truly says that it "has attracted widespread attention and received the warm approval of all thoughtful men." The *Post* also continues Mr. Chandler's argument, saying: "The work of a president of the United States, if it be done largely and broadly and beneficently, can not be performed at odd times—in moments snatched from petty cares and insignificant anxieties. The chief magistrate of the greatest and most powerful nation in the world can not give his clear mind and his most enlightened solicitude to matters affecting the republic's honor and prosperity after ten hours of trumpery gossip, sordid solicitation, and ridiculous and contemptible garrulity. Mr. Roosevelt is a strong man, an earnest man, a patriotic, impulsive, emotional man. We recognize his high purpose and his splendid enthusiasm. But even he, strong and eager as he is, can not waste himself, hour after hour, day after day, on petty things and men and still preserve intact for the nation—for the silent, hopeful, unselfish, patriotic millions—the vigilance, the devotion, the clear prevision that he owes them. It is possible that the president may dismiss Mr. Chandler's protest with an indulgent smile. We hope not, however. Mr. Chandler has told the truth, and Mr. Roosevelt will recognize it before his term expires." "The truth is," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "that spoils politics have done more to wear out our presidents than any other evil. The fact that a man is a member of the senate or of the house gives him certain rights at the White House, and he generally demands all that he can get. When it is a question of serving an importunate office-seeker or saving a president, the congressman does not hesitate in his choice. The people give little troubles sometimes, but the great ones come from the senators and representatives and the district patronage. When better methods prevail in these things, and when the government gives the president an office separate from his dwelling-place, the problem will be solved."

The Philadelphia *Press* also thinks that a separate executive office would better the president's position: "Mr. Chandler has struck at a serious evil. It is difficult for a president to stop this abuse without subjecting himself to a good deal of criticism from the class of persons, mostly congressmen and politicians, who take up so much of his time. But, as Mr. Chandler says, what is wanted in the president is a man who will serve the whole people to the very best of his ability, and that is impossible under the present methods at the White House. If a separate building were constructed, as proposed by Senator Lodge, to be used exclusively for executive offices, and the president to

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receive callers only at specified hours at his office, there might be some improvement." The New York *Tribune* also subscribes to Mr. Chandler's plea for reform in the manner in which our presidents are treated: "Whether or not we accept ex-Senator Chandler's contention that the president of the United States should be relieved of the great weight of the pressure for office, that burden to devolve upon the members of his cabinet, it is impossible not to agree with him that the president should be allowed to serve the necessity for the change and approving the action of the president who should make it."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* sees "serious difficulties in the way of the change Mr. Chandler suggests. There will be, in the first place, a suspicion that it would not tend to improve the quality of the appointments and might make the return to the system of political spoils more easy. Mr. Chandler was a strong partisan. He has been a member of the cabinet and a United States senator. As member of

WAITING FOR THE MINISTER
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

CARRY YOUR BAGGAGE, MISTER?—*Minneapolis Journal*

REPORTS SAY THAT QUAY WOULD LIKE TO GET OUT OF THE GAME
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

OUR REPRESENTATIVE AT THE CORONATION
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

HOLDING BY A SINGLE PIN
—*Philadelphia North-American*

the whole people with all his powers, unhampered by the irritating and distracting exactions of the great mass of people who want to 'see the president.' The objections to a general reform of the sort contemplated by Mr. Chandler are easily met. There might be a little grumbling at first on the part of those individuals who look upon the president as the country's hired man; but the executives of other republics are put to no such strain, and the common sense of the American people would not be long in recognizing the cabinet he no doubt, at times, wished he had a freer hand in the disposition of offices. As senator he knew the continuous effort of members of the senate to control appointments in their several states and those for whose confirmation the action of the senate was necessary. The fight between president and senate on this matter has been going on for many administrations, and for the most part the effort of the senators has been to use appointments for the strengthening of their individual positions and their power in the

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party. Evidently Mr. Chandler thinks the 'strenuous' president will injure himself and the party by too much personal attention to details and he wants him to sit back in more dignity, leaving the hard work to others. But the advice will fall on deaf ears." "Plain common sense" is the Chicago *News's* opinion of Mr. Chandler's recommendations.

Consular Reform

THE TWO MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS

THE national committee on consular reorganization has framed a bill for the reform of the consular service, which is said to be an improvement on the Morgan bill of 1894, the Lodge bill, and the Adams bill of 1900. "It is based," says Mr. J. Collin Vincent, of the committee, "on more businesslike methods, with a view of appointing men of education, ability, and integrity, who, if they show merit, shall have a chance of promotion, and are not liable to be dropped with every change of administration. The salaries are to be fixed on a basis commensurate to the work, as it is recognized that talent in any business can not be secured without adequate compensation. All fees will then go to the treasury department. A system of inspection and supervision is also provided, by which the consuls will get advice and information as to what methods have been productive of good in other places."

The bill introduced by Senator Lodge establishes a classified service, with salaries ranging all the way from $1,800 to $10,000 a year. Entrance to the service is by way of the lowest or sixth class, admission to which can be secured only by examination before a duly constituted commission. Once admitted to the list and assigned to duty, the candidate will be eligible without further examination to higher positions. The fee system is abolished, except for minor consular agents. Consular officers proper are to be divided into four grades of consuls-general and six grades of consuls. Vice-consuls-general, deputy consuls-general, vice-consuls, and deputy consuls are to be appointed as heretofore, and with these lesser places the spoils mongers must fain be content. Elaborate provisions are made throughout the bill for control of the consular service by strict civil-service methods, to the end that it may become recognized as a dignified and remunerative profession.

"Something of this sort," says the Philadelphia *Record,* referring to the Lodge bill, "with as strong an infusion of business sense and as little as possible of political sentiment, is urgently demanded in every commercial quarter where attempts are being made to deal in foreign markets. It needs scarcely a glance at the drivel, rhodomontade, and ancient history palmed off on the state department as proper matter for consular reports to convince the intelligent American public that reorganization and reform are necessary in this branch of federal public service. There was a time when no serious harm could have come of turning loose broken political hacks or pampered pets of power in the field of international commerce to represent American commercial and industrial interests. But this practise, once comparatively innocuous, is highly mischievous under existing conditions of trade development. Sooner or later it must be stopped; and the Lodge bill makes a fair beginning to that end." The Philadelphia *Ledger* also asserts that "under the old system the consular system, which has so close a connection with our foreign trade and relations, has been too much the plaything of aggressive politicians. There has been no fixity of tenure which would offer a career to the right kind of men, and senators, instead of selecting the best material available, have tossed consulships as spoils to politicians like Saylor. The Lodge bill is designed to change this evil and foolish system and to bring the consular service to a high degree of efficiency and usefulness on the basis of merit."

The New York *Times* "greatly hopes that Senator Lodge will succeed in securing the enactment of the bill he has introduced for the reform of the consular service. It is sound in principle. It is sorely needed. It is supported earnestly by the representatives of the most influential and authoritative commercial bodies in the country. It relates to a subject long agitated and discussed as to which nothing has been done because the greed for spoils in both parties has been stronger than the desire to promote the efficiency of the service or the interests of commerce. The plan of Senator Lodge is one of the greatest importance to the whole country, and we are glad that it has enlisted the active support of so influential a senator."

Our "Plain Duty" to Cuba

THE DISCUSSION OF CUBAN RECIPROCITY

COMMENTING upon the present status of the campaign for reciprocity with Cuba, the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) says: "The decision of our government to reduce the garrison in Cuba to a total of 3,000 troops concentrated at Havana under the immediate personal command of General Wood, suggests that it sees the probability of the 'missionary work' it has been undoubtedly doing in the recess of congress resulting in tariff concessions that will guarantee tranquillity in the island. Washington advices indicate that there has been a notable recession in congress from the ruthless and extreme opposition which the first recommendation for tariff concessions encountered. There is talk of compromise, always a hopeful sign, and there is a manifest disposition on the part of the opponents of any concession to Cuba to make terms. This disposition has increased since the very cool reception accorded to the Oxnard bounty project indicated that popular sentiment favored more direct aid to Cuba. As the opinion of the government was voiced by Secretary Root before it was uttered by President Roosevelt that a liberal tariff policy meant a prosperous and therefore tranquil Cuba, it is a reasonable assumption that the war department would not begin to withdraw troops if it thought that the conditions might shortly favor depression and possible disorder that would occasion their being sent back again." The threats of our "infant" sugar interests can not prevail against the conscience and the reason of the nation, the Chicago *Post* (Rep.) declares: "Cuba, we know, is face to face with bankruptcy and starvation. Her order, stability, and progress, the success of her government, absolutely depend upon her material condition. In the words of Palma, no people will endure hunger. And congress should remember, too, that he gives twice who gives quickly. The sugar and tobacco producers will be afforded an opportunity to present their objections, and Mr. Oxnard will picture the beauties

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of his bounty plan. These formalities are unavoidable, but the case is pretty thoroughly known already, and there should be no needless delays. Reciprocity at the earliest possible moment is the desire of the overwhelming majority of the American people."

The two leading Republican newspapers of New York city are at odds over Cuban reciprocity. The *Tribune* thinks "a true note is sounded by Senator Gallinger when he says that while he is a protectionist and opposed to revision of the Dingley tariff, he is in favor of reciprocity with Cuba. Some of his fellow-protectionists may be less 'thick and thin' than he, and may take a more favorable view than he of reciprocity treaties with other lands. That, however, is apart from the Cuban question. Upon the latter there is really no room for disagreement. As Senator Gallinger says, both justice and wise statesmanship demand the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba." The *Press* entertains quite different views: "We are conceding to the Cubans the right to govern themselves. That is, all of us except the sugar trust. We believe, also, that the Cubans should support themselves—all, again, except the sugar trust. We have gained their independence for the Cubans. We rescued them from pillage and butchery and conscription, and set them up as farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and wage-earners. And at our expense. But the sugar trust says we should do more for them. It says we should remove the duties on raw sugar, so that they may sell to us what we gave them back from the Spaniards, on better terms than they can sell them now. The sugar trust and its literary bureaus say the Cubans are starving; that they are on the verge of anarchy; that we, the American people, are responsible for their property and misery and suffering, because we will not remove our sugar tariff so that the sugar trust may make its sugar more cheaply, and, having ruined the American cane and beet-sugar industry, sell at thirty or forty millions a year more profit!"

CLEANING UP THE WALK
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

THE NEW BROTHERHOOD OF STRENUOSITY
—*Philadelphia North-American*

ABOUT READY TO DROP
—*Philadelphia Inquirer*

AFTER BIG GAME—THE OCTOPUS HUNT
—*Chicago Daily News*

A GOOD THING—PUSH IT ALONG
—*Minneapolis Journal*

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The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) notes that "the positions of the United States administration and of the coming Cuban administration are evidently in perfect accord on the subject of liberal reciprocity arrangements between the two countries. The reports of the position of the political majority in congress on the subject are of a different character. The opposition to any reduction of the sugar and tobacco duties is strong. If the administration is determined on forcing the issue, there is probability of its defeat unless a combination of Democrats and administration Republicans can be made to put the measure through. Will President Roosevelt make a fight under such conditions, or will he, disregarding 'every consideration of honor and expediency,' back down through 'considerations of party loyalty?' "

Filipino Views of American Rule

WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS DONE AND SHOULD DO FOR THE PHILIPPINES

THE *North American Review* (New York) has obtained from three eminent Filipinos frank expressions of opinion regarding the influence of American rule, in reply to the following questions:

"Has the presence of the United States in the Philippine islands resulted in the improvement of the political and economic conditions as compared with those existing under the Spanish rule? What good results have followed the presence of the United States in the islands? What form of government ought to be established in the islands by the congress of the United States?" The answers appear in the January number of the *Review*.

Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera makes lengthy reply, from which we quote:

The principal benefit resulting from American sovereignty in the Philippine islands has been the liberation of the Filipinos from the sad and hated political intervention of the friars. The centralizing policy of Spain was evil for us. Men who were ignorant of our necessities, our customs, and our situation, and who had no reason to occupy themselves with such details, legislated for our country in Madrid. Now, although the Filipinos do not legislate in their own country, we have succeeded in having legislation carried on among ourselves. Municipal organization is another of the great benefits which we all recognize.

The law of *habeas corpus*, the power to assemble, the freedom of speech and of the press, the abrogation of obligatory military service and of the execrable system which but recently lent itself to so many outrageous abuses, and the abolition of banishment, imprisonment, and military executions on account of political beliefs, are real benefits which American sovereignty has brought about in the Philippines.

We supporters of the federal party aspire to see the Filipinos constitute themselves some day into a state like those which form the union. Until we are in a condition to obtain this final desire, we hope that, gradually and in accordance with the capacity and situation of our people, the government of the Philippines may go on acquiring a state of autonomy more and more nearly complete, approaching the definite form of its final development. For the present, it seems to me that congress should approve the provisional form of government established here, maintaining it during one, two, or perhaps three years in such a way that, when partisan feelings have been calmed, when a certain lack of confidence between Americans and Filipinos has disappeared, the time will have arrived for giving us a territorial government.

Benito Legarda cites the "autonomy now enjoyed by the pueblos organized under the provisions of the municipal code," equal individual rights, and the right of suffrage as the chief political improvements resulting from American rule. In addition to the establishment of trust companies and mortgage-loan banks suggested by Dr. de Tavera, he refers to the need for the "regulation of the sale and the development of public lands, which would encourage a large immigration of American laborers and farmers, who would teach the Filipinos the inadequacy of their primitive system of agriculture. Other benefits would be gained by the establishment of experimental agricultural stations similar to those in the United States."

He also expresses the hope of the Filipinos to have at some time a legislative chamber of representatives, elected from each province, and says, further: "It would also be well to allow a delegation, composed of several persons elected from within the chamber, to represent it in an informative character in congress at Washington, so that the Filipinos might have an opportunity of learning and later exercising political functions."

Señor José Ruiz de Luzuriaga contributes no new information of benefits received, but says: "In order to attain commercial progress in these islands it is necessary to place our commerce under the strongest protection, so that it may be raised from the state of prostration which now prevails, after suffering the effects of a titanic struggle against the evils of war and the ravages of the locust and the rinderpest."

In the matter of a form of government, he thinks "that it might perhaps be well to establish here a form of government similar to that of Hawaii or Porto Rico. Only when hostilities shall have completely ceased, when the popular mind is less perturbed, ought there to be thought of forming a popular chamber of representatives, elected by suffrage under an election law which, by its wise restrictions, shall offer a safe guarantee that such representatives shall be wisely chosen."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

JANUARY 6.—The senate and the house resumed their sessions after the holiday recess, but no business was transacted, both branches adjourning upon the announcement of the death of Senator Sewell.

JANUARY 7.—In the senate Mr. Morgan (Dem. Ala.) secured the adoption of a resolution aiming to disclose the relations alleged to exist between the transcontinental railroads and the Panama canal company. The house took up the Nicaragua canal bill, Mr. Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) holding the floor for two hours and replying to a volley of questions from other members regarding the offer of the Panama canal company to sell its property for $40,000,000.

JANUARY 8.—The senate passed a number of bills, most of them being appropriations for private pensions. The house continued the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill.

JANUARY 9.—In executive session, the senate confirmed the nominations of Henry C. Payne to be postmaster-general and Leslie M. Shaw to be secretary of the treasury. The house passed the Nicaragua canal bill by a vote of 308 to 2.

JANUARY 10.—The senate was not in session. The house considered the bill to establish a permanent census bureau, which was finally committed, with directions to report a bill putting the employees of the bureau under civil-service law; a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. McKinley was passed.

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FOREIGN

The Sugar Congress

THE QUESTION OF BOUNTIES

THE Brussels sugar congress reconvened on the 6th. This congress was called by the powers for the purpose of discussing the question of continuing, abolishing, or modifying the bounty paid to the producers of sugar. The movement, as it is outlined in *Harper's Weekly,* is in response to the complaints of the consumers of the bounty-paying nations. The consumers, of course, pay the tax, which is turned over by the government to the producers of beet sugar, and the sugar is sold abroad less the bounty. The consequence is that the English, admitting sugar free, receive the benefit of the sugar bounties paid on the continent of Europe. In this country we meet the bounty by a countervailing duty, so that our American consumers do not get the benefit which the English enjoy. The complainants are loudest in Belgium, where the consumers pay the whole of the bounty in the increased price of sugar. The Belgian system is very like that of Russia. On the sugar exported from Belgium a drawback is allowed, and the surplus sugar is taxed. The producers practically collect this tax from the home purchasers of Belgian sugar, hence the clamor of the Belgians against the bounty system. It is not expected that the congress will recommend the abolition of bounties, but that it will propose a modification which will result in cheaper sugar to the home consumer. The powers represented at the congress are Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Austria-Hungary.

Yves Guyot, discussing, in the January *North American Review,* the sugar question in Europe, says: "When we consider the consumption of the different countries in relation to their production, we find that neither France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, nor Holland consumes half of its production. Exportation is a necessity to them. The situation of the sugar industry in Europe becomes more dangerous as its outlets close, and as the production of sugar increases. In 1899-1900 Egypt produced 100,000 tons; Italy now has 29 factories producing 20,000 tons. Roumania produced 25,000 tons; it is calculated that Spain will produce 160,000 tons, or twice its own consumption. Doubtless the cost of production in these countries will not allow them to enter the universal market, but their production closes the outlet of the old exporting countries.

"For a long time the manufacturers of the continent have supposed that they would always be protected from countervailing duties. The supplementary duty established in the United States on August 27, 1894, and the law of July, 1897, have begun to undeceive them, and the Indian tariff act of 1899 has continued the process. Sir Nevile Lubbock, president of the London chamber of commerce, said at the reunion on December 20, 1899, 'We demand a countervailing duty to protect the countries that reject the system of bounties against the combination of the countries which retain it.' From one day to the next, England can wipe out the sugar industry of the continent. Far-seeing friends of the sugar industry, like M. Dureau, editor of *Le Journal des Fabricants de Sucre,* recognize and appreciate this fact. According to the report given by *Le Siecle* of the dinner of the London chamber of commerce, on December 20, he said: 'In principle we are in accord with M. Yves Guyot: the system of bounties is absurd, and its general abolition would certainly be desirable for the producers as well as for the consumers.' In 1900 our exports of sugar amounted to 61 per cent of our production and importation; that is, a quantity greater than was consumed at home. While in 1900 we exported 159,000,000 francs worth of sugar, we paid nearly 100,000,000 in bounties, rebates, and taxes.

"The system of bounties subjects industry to all the uncertainties which affect political assemblies. An industry dependent on bounties is subject to danger from legislative changes not only in its own country, but in others. Bounties stimulate production, encourage foreign consumption, establish industries founded on privileges, always threatened by crises. The sugar industry in Europe is the most striking demonstration of this. We hope the Brussels conference will end this absurd system."

English Trade Unions and a Restricted Output

A CONSIDERABLE share of the responsibility for the industrial decadence of England is being laid upon the shoulders of the trade unionists. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* calls attention editorially to the "accomplishment of the Westinghouse electric company in erecting vast works at Manchester. Buildings which were estimated by English standards to take five years in construction were actually completed in one. The work was done by British workmen under American supervision. There were some changed conditions attending it which were quite new to British trade-union methods. Instead of 450 bricks to be laid each day, according to the trade-union average, each workman laid an average of 1,800 bricks, with 2,500 for the very plain work. That is to say, each workman under American supervision in this job did four times as much as he usually does under British trade-union rules. If this does not pierce the hide of the toughest British trade union and let in light and conviction, we fail to see what would. There is no complaint that the men were overworked. They were paid according to their merit. Union men were employed; but they were told that if they did not work at the pace set for them by their manager from St. Louis, and agreed to by the most enterprising of the workmen, other men would be brought to supply their places. At first it was uphill work. But the best workmen set a fast pace and steadily and surely pulled the others after them. The job was done four years' time ahead of the calculated period of doing it according to the British trade-union way. The employer's part in hampering industry was just as signally illustrated. The American manager of this job did only what the commonplaces of anti-British criticism have been beating on a gong. He simply varied the style. The question now is, Can the British employer take this

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hint and get more and better work out of his men? It has been seen what they can do, and the fact is happy confirmation of Sir Hiram Maxim's recent observation that the individual British workman is not at fault; it is the trade union's handling of him and also the timid conservatism of his employer."

Mr. Frank Broadbent discusses the same subject in the London *Electrical Review* under the head of "Ca' Canny"-ism.

"Electrical engineers, who have had much experience with the trade-union workman, will find little or nothing new in the recent correspondence in the *Times* and other papers on the methods of the brick-laying unionists. The principle of 'Ca' Canny,' defined as 'go easy,' which, translated into the vernacular, means 'work at half speed,' is not confined to the brick-laying trade. Every engineering works manager and foreman is familiar with it. The principle is all right for the man who was born tired, but, to the born 'hustler,' it is worse than hard work. Many papers, in commenting upon this feature of what is called the 'newer unionism,' think there is a lot of humanity in the argument underlying the principle of 'Ca' Canny,' which some writers prefer to call 'restricting the output.' The argument is that if one man works at half speed it gives another man a chance. So it may. Logically, then, if he works 'dead slow,' or does no work at all, he will make room for two other men, and it only remains for everybody to do nothing at all to find work for each other! There is absolutely nothing new in this idea; the fallacy has been shown over and over again, but still workmen believe in it."

Return of the Court to Peking

"Sorry Pageantry"

THE emperor and empress dowager of China returned to Peking on the 7th. The imperial court made its entrance into the Forbidden City, and Peking, it is said, never saw such a sight. A thousand noblemen on gayly caparisoned steeds were the *avant couriers,* while the emperor and the empress dowager and other princes rode in yellow chairs borne by faithful subjects. Their escorts carried gay banners and umbrellas, while the Chinese army, kneeling, lined the route of the procession from the railway to the palaces.

"Probably," says the New York *Times,* "there never was before, in the history of the world, so melancholy a 'triumphal return' of a ruler to his capital as that which has just been executed by the majesty of China. Whether we take the majesty to be incarnated in the emperor or the empress dowager, the humiliation of the dynasty was not to be disguised from any individual of the kneeling crowd of Pekingese. For every Pekingese knew that the return and the reinstatement were done purely on the sufferance of the foreigner. Doubtless the humiliated court has come back to Peking with a change of policy, if not with a change of heart." "The triumphal home-coming, with its sorry pageantry, is such an egregious sham, so far as the court is concerned, that it has about the same significance as the humiliating flight from the capital," in the view of the Chicago *Record-Herald.* "The fugitive dowager and emperor, who started without military escort, who went on disguised as peasants, and who were taken for impostors when they revealed their identity to the people, had scarcely less reason to lament their feebleness and fatuity than they have now as they reënter their wrecked capital. Court and people may, however, take comfort that though the foreigners may invade the country they still find the Chinese puzzle as perplexing as ever."

The experience China's rulers have passed through has been useful, the Baltimore *Sun* thinks, "in that it has taught the Chinese how weak they are in comparison with the western powers, and will tend to reduce their conceit. China will be brought within the circle of civilized powers, along with Japan, and will see the necessity of reforms such as have made Japan successful. On the other hand, the Chinese have learned their strength and how to play off one power against another. They perceive at last that Russia can not do whatever she likes with Chinese

EMPEROR KUANG HSU

territory, other powers being jealous of her and disposed to thwart her schemes in Manchuria and elsewhere. So well learned is the lesson that the reformed Chinese foreign office has dared to ask modifications of the new Manchurian treaty proposed by Russia and is not frightened, as formerly, by the high tone of the Russian ambassador. The 'open-door' policy, in short, is now understood at Peking in its length and breadth, and gives courage to the celestials." "Perhaps," remarks the Baltimore *American,* "if the powers will keep their meddling hands out it may prove to be the harbinger of a brighter day for China."

The Friendliness of France and Italy

THE following comment discloses the fact that two members of the triple alliance, Austria and Germany, do not look unkindly upon the agreement concluded between France and Italy regarding Tripoli. The *Reichwehr* thinks that "it would be libelling M.

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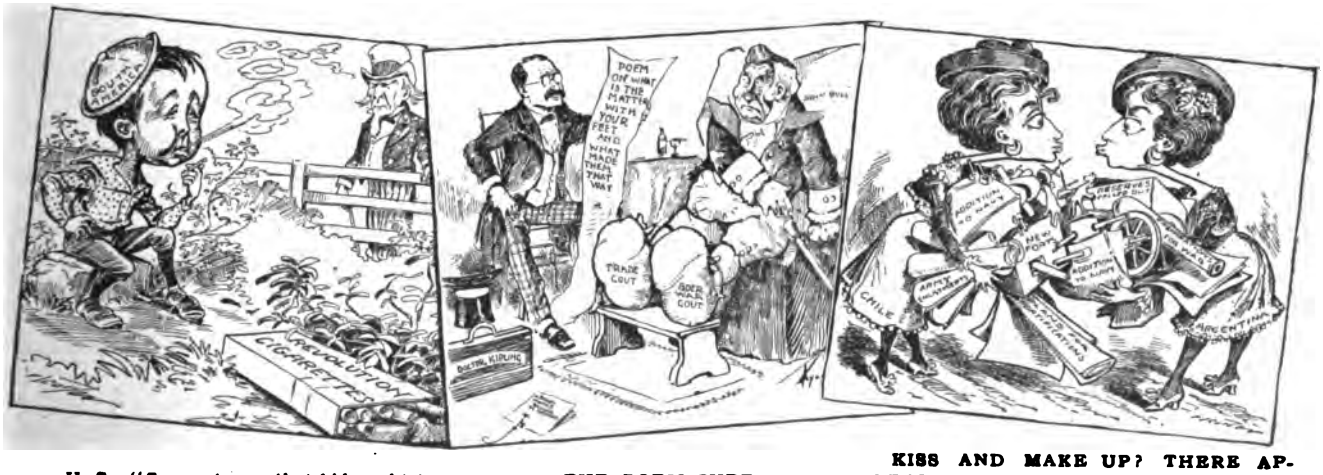
Delcassé to imagine that he would voluntarily relinquish all claims to Tripoli. If he has been so generous, we shall soon learn the reason. M. Delcassé is one of those persons who act on the *quid pro quo* principle, and consequently Signor Prinetti must have given something on his side. The recognition of this fact is not exactly gratifying for Austria-Hungary and Germany, since every inclination of Italy to France implies, involuntarily, an edging away from the triple alliance, and good friendship is only to be maintained when no tricks are played with the accounts. If Italy will not take part with us any longer, no one can compel her friendship, but it must be one thing or the other. A door must either be open or shut." Other comments are even more mildly expressed. Italy, says the *Pester Lloyd,* "only entered the triple alliance after mature consideration, and following exclusively her own interests. The truth is that she has found in this alliance a means of securing her position as a great power as regards foreign politics, and security for the undisturbed pursuit of her internal welfare; a feeling of safety which she could not have obtained either in any other combination or in isolation. This alliance, in which she maintains an imposing position as an equal among equals, prevented her *prestige* in Europe being damaged by the numerous political, economic, and social crises she has passed through. While the kingdom has gained such inestimable guarantees, it has not given up the right to freely cultivate good relations with any other power. If Italy now lives on friendly terms with France, she will be properly fulfilling the object of the triple alliance, which is not to bring about the *casus fœderis,* but rather to stave it off. On the other hand, Italy would run counter to her own vital interests were she to swerve a hair's breadth from the lines of her foreign policy for the sake of Tripoli, a conquest of very dubious value."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) says that "as France and England alone are directly interested in the fate of Tripoli, in consequence of the Anglo-French agreement of 1899 about the hinterland of that country, the declaration of an Italian protectorate over it will probably meet with no opposition in any quarter." The *Politische Correspondenz* touches upon Turkey's interest in the Tripoli agreement: "Although it is doubtful whether there is any foundation for the rumor that the Turkish council of ministers has already met to deliberate on a counter-demonstration, it appears probable, to well-informed persons in the Turkish capital, that the sultan's ambassadors in Rome and Paris will be instructed to ask for explanations."

RUSSIA'S NEW FREE PORT: A recent issue of the London *Daily News* gives an interesting account of Dalny, the new Russian free port at the eastern terminus of the Siberian railway, which was to have been opened for general traffic on the first of last month. Few persons have ever heard of this city, and only on the very latest maps is it possible to find it, yet we are told that it contains 50,000 inhabitants, a splendid system of docks, and public buildings in the way of churches, administrative offices, schools, clubs and theaters are rapidly building. It is a most significant monument of the quiet thoroughness with which Russia accomplishes great projects that have to do with the development of her empire. Already 12,000,000 roubles have been spent on harbor works and that before the town is finished, that is the part of it which the government is building, 23,000,000 more will be expended. Russia's policy is to make Dalny the principal seaport of the far east by making it the most economical one.

HOW MUCH FURTHER IS IT?—*Detroit News*

THE RIVALS.—*Detroit News*



U. S.: "Seems to me that kid ought to swear off."—*Minneapolis Times*

THE POEM CURE —*St. Louis Republic*

KISS AND MAKE UP? THERE APPEAR TO BE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.—*Minneapolis Times*

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SOCIOLOGICAL

The Rescue of a Neighborhood

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE PAULIST FATHERS AND THE POLICE

ONE of the Paulist fathers, the Rev. A. P. Doyle, contributes to the *Outlook* of Jan. 11 an account of the regeneration of that portion of the upper West Side of New York known as the New Tenderloin. His paper indicates both the practicability of measures for the enforcement of the law against open, flagrant, and contaminating vice, and what such measures, to be efficient, involve. In this instance, they involved, first, a vigorous effort by the church, not in a direct attack on saloons or even on intemperance, but in unceasing effort with individual men and women "so to purify the heart that the hatred of vice and the avoidance of its occasions would follow as a necessary consequence." Father Doyle says that when the Paulists located in this section of the city and invited the people to come and settle within the shadow of the church the fathers felt that they had entered into an implicit contract with the people to protect them in their homes, so that they might live uncontaminated by vice and that they might bring their children up in innocence. "The people were with them from the start. Ten thousand people assembled every Sunday in their church, and, while little was said, for prudential reasons, pertinent to the contest that was going on, still all the agencies making for decent homes, clean lives, and release from companionship with sin were intensified. Sermons that were calculated to arouse the conscience and awaken the sense of religion were preached. All this powerful exhortation, joined with direct talks in the confessionals and frequent visitation in the homes, sharpened the spiritual sense of the people, so that they became ready and most powerful allies in the struggle with vicious conditions."

Having thus enlisted the people under the guidance of the church on the side of decency, the next step was to secure the coöperation of the police. Father Doyle says: "By the aid of the police captain of this district, the disreputable women who intended to live here were soon put to flight. Whenever the character of certain newcomers was discovered, notice was served that by the morrow they must be off again, and if they did not go the patrol-wagon was ready to give them a free ride to the lockup. This method of vigilant surveillance was persistently kept up month after month, through the summer-time as well as in the winter, until finally it came to be understood among all the fraternity of evil that for them there was no abiding resting-place in all that district. The crusade was carried on quietly yet persistently. There was no newspaper notoriety about it, nor any spectacular display. It was simply a triumph of law over crime; of good citizenship over vice; of decency and good homes over indecency and the social evil."

An interesting aftermath of the contest is related by Father Doyle: "Mr. Billy McGlory, of Hester street fame, determined to build a dance-hall on west Fifty-ninth street contiguous to the beautiful Columbus circle. He put not less than $60,000 in a new building, fitted it with most gorgeous furnishings, with plate-glass mirrors, and well-appointed stage, and a soft, inviting carpet on the floor. It was to be the crowning effort of his life. The place was shrewdly contrived to be the very plague-spot of the city—externally very respectable, on one of the principal avenues of traffic, on a street by which women and children must pass in going to church, or to school, or to the Central park, but internally a hall with a stage for continuous performance of indecent vaudeville, with tables about for men and women to sit while drinking, and on the gallery certain smaller retiring-rooms for evil purposes. He had no difficulty in obtaining a Raines-law license. The opening day was well announced, and a corps of police were on hand ready to see that no stage performance was given. A certain number of dissipated characters—men and women—entered the place and sat down to the tables to drink. In a short while it happened that an ambulance came through the street, with its bell clanging, and some tricky individual passed word about that the patrol-wagon was coming, and in a twinkling of the eye the hall was cleared. After the fiasco of the first night the place continued to do business under the Raines-law license. Captain Kear stationed his bluecoats at the door, night and day, and, without saying a word or making an arrest, the business fell off as a tree withers when a ligature is put on its trunk. A short time after this the furnishings were removed, the door was closed and padlocked, and Billy McGlory went away, a wiser if not a better man."

Father Doyle concludes his story as follows: "There is no more wholesome section of the city today than this. The police department deserves the credit. Without exception, from the commissioner down to the vigilant patrolman, they stood by the law-abiding citizens of the district. The moral of it all is that if the best citizenship holds up the arms of the police, they can always be counted on to do their full duty."

New Marriage Laws

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NEW YORK

THERE is apparently a general tendency in favor of stricter laws relating to marriage. A new law has just gone into effect in the District of Columbia making infidelity the only cause for divorce. A new law in Pennsylvania, enacted at the instance of physicians, prohibits the marriage of first cousins, and a new law relating to common-law marriages has just gone into effect in the state of New York. Under this law, as heretofore, a man and a woman may be married by mutually agreeing to live together as man and wife; but a certificate of such marriage must be filed with the county clerk within six months. This certificate must set forth that a civil contract has been entered into, and there must be appended to it the signatures of two witnesses and the seal of a notary. The object of this new provision is to put an end to blackmailing suits by women setting up the fact of a so-called common-law marriage by mutual consent, as evidenced by the persons in question having lived together as man and wife. Hereafter it will be impossible to establish such a claim unless the

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agreement has been legally recorded. It is also said that the new law will prevent men from betraying women on the pretense that a common-law marriage has taken place. The *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that "a man could get around the law by neglecting to file the certificate within the required six months, in which case the woman could not prove any marriage. It is also held by some lawyers that under the new law there can be marriages for a short period anywhere from one day to six months. A couple could thus be legally married for six months and then cease to be married by failing to file any certificate. Should these criticisms of the law prove to be well founded, the legislature will undoubtedly be asked to amend it." The *Outlook* says: "The law appears to have been very carefully drawn, and it seems to us quite legitimate. That is, it seems just that a contract involving the responsibilities and obligations involved by a marriage should require not less evidence to attest it than is required in the case of a contract conveying real estate."

How the British Workman Is Handicapped

UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS OF HIS HOME AND WORKSHOP

MR. PERCY LONGMUIR contributes to the January *Engineering Magazine* a study of the environment—social, workshop, and educational—of the British workman. He first depicts the social life of the lower stratum of artisans and mechanics, which forms the greater part of the population in our large industrial centers. He says:

"Bred and born for the most part in what thirty years hence, it is hoped, will be regarded as congested slums, the child grows or, more correctly speaking, is allowed to grow, in the same rut as its parents and grandparents. The street is its nursery, a crowded kitchen its dining room, and for sleeping accommodation it has a share of a bed in a room crowded to excess. Is it a wonder that, reared in an atmosphere of this kind, the coming artisan lacks originality, and that stamina and vital forces alike are low?

"Conditions similar to those described are not familiar to the smaller manufacturing areas, but in the larger ones, and also in the larger coal-mining and iron-working communities existing as semi-towns in various parts of the country, these conditions are very real. An examination of four typical cities—say Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield—will bear out this assertion."

Mr. Longmuir says that the education the children receive, good in its way and given in fairly well-equipped schools, by efficiently trained teachers, is seriously discounted by the home surroundings, and especially by parental interference.

"The future working man of Britain in the majority of cases is handicapped from the day of his birth, left—if a younger child—to the care of elder brothers or sisters, allowed to get his moral training in the streets, and put to work as an errand boy or shop lad just at the time his school training is beginning to be effective. At fourteen or fifteen he is placed in works and put to a trade for which in nine cases out of ten he has no aptitude or inclination. At eighteen or twenty little remains of his early and somewhat limited education. He marries early, rears a family, in which his own training is repeated, and generally follows in the steps of his forbears. If he has any guide at all, tradition is the only one followed. Therefore, as it is traditional to regard the capitalist from an antagonistic point of view, he follows his guide most blindly in this respect, and improvements effecting increased or more economical production he regards as an indication of future lack of employment to himself or his children, and therefore does his best to minimize what to him may seem a personal injury. His interests and amusements are few and do not tend to widen his scope of observation. At the theater maudlin sentimental plays giving a false estimate of life are his favorites; the one afternoon he has free he gives to football, and that unfortunately as a spectator and not a player. Horse racing and various forms of betting complete the list. It therefore happens that the page of a daily paper most familiar to him is the sporting one, and if of a slightly developed type he may follow the police court news; but in very few cases is an attempt made to follow the policy or real progress of his own country or others. Even at an election time he makes little effort to analyze the policy of contending parties, and his vote is recorded purely on the result of emotional or traditional environment. Earnest thought or the just recognition of any particular policy are absent factors in his composition at such times."

The workshop environment, says Mr. Longmuir, offers much scope for improvement. Important factors, such as heating and ventilation, receive but little attention, and in the majority of cases are ignored entirely. The present tendency among large establishments to migrate to less crowded or suburban districts is, from the writer's point of view, highly commendable. Though as yet in its infancy, this plan has already proved entirely successful with several large firms in Britain. Land in abundance, new and up-to-date workshops of one story only, heating and ventilation well planned, ample convenience for the worker's comfort—such conditions are, in contrast with those commonly existing, almost Utopian.

London's Municipal Muddle

LEISURELY DELIBERATION AND LACK OF SYSTEM

LONDONERS are suffering just now from a prolonged siege of municipal improvement. The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that in the process three British characteristics are brought into high relief—a leisurely deliberation, an entire absence of anything like a systematic plan, and puzzling alternations between the utilitarian and the sentimental. The delay in putting down the subterranean telephone wires has, this writer declares, been nothing short of a public scandal, and citizens are up in arms against the result. "After having tamely submitted for the best part of two years to their thoroughfares being made impassable, they now find that from the breeches-pocket point of view, they are to be no better off than when the national telephone company had the monopoly in its own hands. Everywhere you go you find the same opinion expressed—namely, that the public has been 'sold' and that London's lagging and inefficient telephone service—a byword in the past—is to continue so in the future."

Another case of leisurely deliberation is supplied by the London water question. "The five or six million inhabitants of the metropolis depend for their daily supply of water on eight private companies, several of which, almost systematically, come dangerously near the point of a breakdown whenever there is

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a spell of hot summer weather. Monopolists by act of parliament, the companies' proceedings are in many respects extremely arbitrary. In a word, they have outstayed their welcome. But the vexed question is, What is to replace them? On and off, the problem has been under consideration for a quarter of a century or more; but it appears to be as fruitful of controversy as ever. The government has foreshadowed a bill for next session for the creation of a water trust, but Londoners are already nervous as to what form the proposals for compensation to the companies are likely to take. That anxiety has been accentuated within the past few weeks by the new telephone arrangement, which some of the most staid and influential of the papers do not hesitate to call 'the telephone betrayal.' Moreover, Lord Salisbury and his cabinet make no attempt to disguise their prejudice against the county council, although, strangely enough, it is one of their own creations."

In face of such a spirit, it is not surprising that the absence of systematic plan should be such a marked feature of the new London. "The county council has certain general powers over the whole area. But these are mixed up in almost inextricable confusion with the powers possessed by the local areas—governed by the recently established municipal boroughs, formerly known as vestries. In addition, the subject of pauperism is in the hands of various boards of guardians, the primary education of Greater London is controlled by the school board, the hospitals for infectious diseases are managed by the metropolitan asylums board, the Thames conservancy wields large, if vague, powers over the river and its traffic, and so on. It would be an amusing muddle of the Gilbertian variety did it not touch the daily life of the Londoners at every point. But it does not by any means end here. Even a non-resident can form some idea of the confusion when it is added that the county council is responsible for sanitation, though not for the hospitals; for a slab of technical education, though not of primary; for the cure of certain lunatics and imbeciles, though not for all; that it is allowed to manage the fire brigade, though not the police; that it collects various groups of rates which it has no voice in levying, and that the general task of governmental overseeing a multifarious business is distributed haphazard among three of the state departments—the local government board, the home office, and the board of trade, assisted by a *quasi* state department known as Trinity House."

Residents of College Settlements

THE WOMEN WHO BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS

IN the twelfth annual report of the college settlements association, Helen Annan Scribner gives the following data concerning the residents of the women's settlements of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston:

"Of the 169 residents that have sent replies to a circular sent to all whose addresses could be obtained, 100 or nearly 60 per cent were college women, showing that the college settlements have remained largely the practical expression of the effort on the part of college men and women to bring the privileges of a few into the possession of the many. Incidentally the fact has been brought out of the increase of migration of residents from settlement to settlement. Migration, as we know, is encouraged in the universities by graduate students, and it is of interest to note the same movement on the part of students in the settlements. Out of 169, 50, or over 29 per cent, have lived in more than one settlement, and the records range from residence in two settlements to the record of one resident, a former "scholar," who has spent from six months to a year and a half in six different settlements. This, it seems to me, shows an encouraging vitality and flexibility in the settlement life, provided, of course, that the term of residence in each settlement does not become increasingly short, of which I think there appears to be no danger. And naturally those who become permanent settlement workers eventually remain in one chosen settlement, and their experience in other settlements can not fail to be of value. According to the answers given in response to the question, "What is your present occupation?" we learn that of former residents 37 are teachers, of whom three are college professors; 6 are physicians; 4 are nurses; 27 are occupied in home duties; 26 have no occupation; 29 form a miscellaneous group, of whom 5 are doing literary work, 2 are superintendents, one of an industrial school and one of a reformatory; 2 are heads of college halls; 44 are occupied in philanthropic or settlement work, and 37 are, in addition to other occupations, doing philanthropic work, or are in touch with settlement work, making a total number of 81, or nearly 48 per cent, that since their first residence have continued the work begun in the settlements. Of this number 23 have held the position of head worker, of whom 15 at present are head workers."

Various Topics

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN: An effort is now being made by the London school board to provide special schools for crippled children. Since 1892 special classes for mentally and physically defective children have been in operation, but the mingling of the mentally defective with the crippled children had a most unfortunate effect upon the latter. Chiefly through the instrumentality of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who is connected with a settlement at which a very successful school for crippled children has been maintained, the law was amended so as to permit the board to establish separate schools for crippled children.

MUNICIPAL KITCHENS IN NANTES: The United States consul to Nantes, Joseph I. Brittain, has sent an interesting report to Washington on how the city of Nantes supplies food to the destitute. For several years Nantes has managed a system of municipal kitchens known as "Les Fourneaux Alimentaires Municipeaux," where persons who had no money could procure substantial meals by just presenting a ticket. It has erected recently a building having in connection therewith a dormitory, with beds for the accommodation of about fifty persons, which are free for three nights, when the occupants are obliged to make room for others. The sick are sent to the hospital. During the stay each person receives two meal tickets a day, which are the only ones served —one at noon and the second in the evening, from 5 to 7.30.

ANOTHER MODEL TOWN is claiming the attention of sociologists. It is Vandergrift, some thirty-eight miles from Pittsburg, and its creation is the work of the American Sheet Steel company. Desiring to secure a high grade of workmen for its new mill, the company planned a most attractive residential town. The streets are wide, and form arcs of circles, curving with the contour of the ground, and liberal provision of flowers and shrubbery was made. Lots were sold at the prices prevailing in a neighboring town, the only restriction being that liquor should not be sold. Ground was given for four churches, with a stipulation that each was to cost at least $15,000, the company giving one-half of that amount, and a site and $14,000 was given towards a $32,000 casino, used for public assemblies, and containing a free library of 2,500 volumes. The town is self-governing, the company furnishing water, gas, and electric lighting.

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LETTERS & ART

The National Academy of Design

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

THREE hundred and eighty-nine pictures and sixteen pieces of statuary were chosen this year by the jury of selection appointed by the National Academy of Design. The prizes were distributed as follows: The Thomas B. Clarke prize of $300 for "the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen" was awarded to Elliott Daingerfield for his painting, "The Story of the Madonna." The three Julius Hallgarten prizes of $300, $200, and $100, respectively, were awarded, the first to E. Irving Couse for his picture, called "The Peace Pipe"; the second to Louis Loeb, for his picture of "The Mother"; and the third to Will Howe Foote for "The Blue Vase." The Hallgarten prizes are for "the three best pictures in oil colors painted in the United States by American citizens under thirty-five years of age." The Inness gold medal, which is presented by George Inness, Jr., in memory of his father, and is awarded to the best landscape in the exhibition, was won this year by the painting called "Gloucester Harbor," by Walter Clark, A. N. A.

Most of the art critics seem to regard this year's display as distinctly in the line of advancement. The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Despite the many things that have no right to be present, there are others by the younger men clever, artistic, and healthy. Irving Couse, who obtains the first Hallgarten prize with his "The Peace Pipe," has given a serious study of the North American Indian, painting a group of three braves seated on the ground, smoking. It is a thoughtfully considered work, excellent in color and valuable historically, for few men have given the picturesque Indian attention. Walter Clark has done nothing more serious, nor has he been more successful than with his 'Gloucester Harbor,' which has been awarded the gold medal given in memory of the late George Inness. Upon quite a large canvas he has arranged a twilight view of the port, diffusing over the place a tender, sentimental light, enveloping the whole in an atmosphere of much poetry."

The *Tribune* says that Mr. Elliott Daingerfield's "The Story of the Madonna" is anything but a perfect work. "In the arrangement of his figures and in the character of the architecture with which he has partly filled the background, Mr. Daingerfield seems to be aiming at some such formal arrangement as we associate with the earlier Tuscan painters, but the spirit of the portraiture here is essentially modern, the rolling landscape seen beyond the building in the design is also more naturalistic than conventional in treatment, and so we get an unfortunately mixed impression, where the motive of the composition should have imposed a certain unity upon the scheme. The latter should have been either ancient or modern, not tinctured with the flavors of both the past and the present. There is genuine feeling in this work; it has dignity and tenderness; it is painstaking and meritorious if not brilliant."

One of the most striking canvases, according to the *Times*, is Mr. Irving R. Wiles's portrait of Julia Marlowe. "This may be held to be the masterpiece of the painter, whether regarded as a portrait or a piece of technical work. The popular actress is seated on a sofa looking intently straight out of the canvas. The textures of gown and sofa are remarkable, and the expression is perfectly true to life, giving the individuality of the sitter as nearly to perfection as any one could wish. Mr. Wiles has known how to bring the portrait to a high finish without making it tiresome, and to carry the still life in it to a high point without making it tawdry." The *Tribune*, on the other hand,

From the Tribune

THE PEACE PIPE, BY E. IRVING COUSE

ONE OF MY FRIENDS
BY CLARA MCCHESNEY

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calls this portrait "cheap, tawdry, and lacking in distinction." The *Evening Post* says that the place of honor is appropriately given to this portrait, adding: "A few years ago that distinction would not have been of especial artistic import, but with the raising of the standard of that conservative body, so increasingly noticeable since they began exhibiting in their present quarters, it is an honor to be coveted. In the matter of facility Mr. Wiles has distinctly beaten the popular portrait painters on their own grounds, and unto that he adds a human quality which they, for the most, seem to ignore. The sitter is alive, blood flows through her veins, and one feels that she could, nay, will, stand up and come forward to greet you as you enter the room. It is the woman and not the actress Mr. Wiles has painted. She looks no part, is not posing, but seems to be enjoying the privilege of being a private citizen like the rest of us, leading her own life for the moment, and thinking her own thoughts."

From the Tribune

THE MIRROR, BY FRANCIS C. JONES

The Outlook for Art

THE GROWING APPRECIATION OF ART—THE TRIUMPH OF THE LANDSCAPE

IN the January *Art Interchange* we find two hopeful views of the outlook for art, one by Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the other by Mr. Rafaelli. The former says that the most encouraging thing is the growing appreciation of really fine, aspiring art work among our people.

"Where a generation ago there was little recognition of its educational value or refining influence, today we see and feel a public appreciation on every hand. Millions are now becoming critical. The love of the fine and the beautiful is coming to have a place in the hearts of all our people, who in former years too frequently either looked on art and beauty with indifference, as of no practical value, or as something enervating and injurious, instead of a perpetual inspiration to higher life and thought. The transforming influence of art is very marked. A man comes to love the beautiful, and his neglected garden receives his attention; his home is beautified; by and by art works come into it, and a new delight grows in his soul. He has been helped into a fuller and richer life and at the same time he has helped those about him. The presence of this spirit is rapidly transforming our land, and it is also calling for great public works and noble statues, memorials, and art creations. The past quarter of a century has been almost revolutionary in its influence on the public mind, touching art and its value as a real living force in our midst—a force for manhood and for progress."

Mr. Rafaelli states what he believes will be some of the specific characteristics of the art of the future:

"The future of art will be in the expression of life. We are all searching for life. We artists go out to nature to find movement, to find life. An artist can always give a logical reason for what he does. I have changed the scenes of my pictures. I paint city scenes—and why? Because there is more visible life in the city. Life will be the watchword for art in the twentieth century!"

Mr. Rafaelli goes on to say that the twentieth century will see the triumph of the oil painting, especially the landscape.

"The present shape of the picture and oil painting dates from the fifteenth century. The Japanese, the Chinese—all the Asiatic people—did not know oil painting. Today every man of moderate means has a picture, or pictures, hung on his wall. The pictures are transportable. It amuses the owner to contemplate them in different lights—to give them a new life. The oil painting also tells a tale, leads the imagination to create scenes of life. The picture of the future is the landscape—the landscape with the moving world. Every future picture will have the spark of life which makes life vibrate. Our great artists have their works teeming with life, although humanity plays no part in them. Life is in the atmosphere, life is in the constant change of color—in color itself. Nothing in life is inanimate, and the artist who gives us the spark of life in what we choose to call inanimate life is the artist of the future. The school of landscapes in the century which has just ended has been admirable. The artist has found his inspiration in landscapes. It has expressed his thirst for liberty, his thirst for individuality."

Sully-Prudhomme, Idealist

HIS MOST POPULAR POEM—AN ANALYSIS OF HIS GENIUS

SULLY-PRUDHOMME has expressed his intention of applying the $40,000 Nobel prize recently awarded him to the purpose of aiding young poets of promise to publish their works. A contributor to the *Figaro* imagines the embarrassments which this benefaction might carry with it. Since a single poem of Sully-Prudhomme's, "The Broken Vase," represents to the general public his poetic accomplishment, much as Longfellow was to many the author only of "The Village Blacksmith" or "Excelsior," the *Figaro* writer pictures Sully-Prudhomme beset by readers of "The Broken Vase"—this one for a publisher, that one for ten francs. The skit closes with the winner of the Prix-Nobel falling upon the first vase at hand and smashing it to pieces, as he says: "That does me good, at any rate, now I've really broken one." The famous *Vase Brise* also suggested the boulevard witticism on the award of the Nobel prize: "*Tiens!* Sully has now wherewithal to mend his broken vase."

The London *Academy* expresses its dissatisfaction with the award of the Nobel prize as follows:

How, we ask ourselves in wonder and dismay, was Tolstoy passed over? For, after all, the prize was intended as the acknowledgment of genius endorsed by all Europe. It was also intended to reward a sustained strife after the ideal.

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And who today answers to the description of European, of mighty genius, and of sustained ideal aim but Tolstoy? Ah, but in all things we must reckon with human cowardice, with political interests, with the terrors of the little of the angers of the great, and with intrigue. Sweden could not afford to offend the czar, and Tolstoy is not a figure of delight to the imperial gaze.

However, since Tolstoy could not have the prize, the *Academy* is pleased that it has been awarded, "if not to a colossal genius, at least to real genius, instead of to a trumpery Rostand or a cheap Echegaray, which might have happened."

For Sully-Prudhomme is a poet of delicate and exquisite genius. His aim is consistently towards the ideal. He is never likely to reach the ear of the multitudes, even in his own country, for the tones of his lyre are too deep and intimate; of a tenderness too unfathomable and too opposed to the fragility and coarseness of common human sentiment. He is too spiritual, too lofty, too remote from the average meannesses of mankind, and the essential quality of his poetry is the profound and absolute expression of the inexpressible, of the intangible, of the unuttered intimacies of the heart. The lesson of life he holds to be disenchantment and discouragement, and our only sustainment lies in the exercise of thought, of strife toward the ideal, strife after virtue, lofty moral ethics, in the intangible joys of the mind and the soul.

According to this writer, the most charming part of Sully-Prudhomme's work is not contained in those lofty or intellectual flights which constitute his greatest achievement, but in his delicate and lovely little songs, and his perfect sonnets, in *Stances et Poems, Vaines Tendresses, Les Epreuves, Solitude.* Although his poetry is distinctly personal, this writer says it is only in the very discreetest way autobiographical. "What he seeks to express are the sufferings and joys common to us all. Never was poet less noisily sentimental, more suggestively intimate, and never was a French poet more chaste, more innocently romantic. His sole conception of love is marriage; it is the young girl he hymns, and only sees in her the wife and the mother. All other kinds of love, adulterous or venal, inspire an invincible repugnance."

Modern German Poetry

CARL BUSSE, in *Deutsche Monatschrift*, Berlin. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THREE periods are easily discernible in our modern literature, the first in the seventies, which was generally pessimistic and materialistic. It was a period of organization and "culture-struggle," while the pessimism of Schopenhauer and the materialism of Büchner on the one hand, and the revived songs of Tannhaüser and Offenbach's pieces of senseless music on the other hand, held sway in Berlin. In the eighties there was the non-German naturalism and the eternal worshiping of Zola, Dostoievsky, Ibsen, and other divinities. At the end of the century German poetry fell once more, through the influence of Nietsche's naturalism, the standpoint of *l'art pour l'art* gained upperhand, mysticism and symbolism was strengthened, while Baudelaire, Verlaine, Maeterlinck, and D'Annunzio encouraged it all. It is also questionable whether in the present monarchial régime poetry has in any way improved.

Considering that all German verse must be directed toward the unification and strengthening of the empire, for the glorification of the Fatherland, it may be argued that no age has as yet brought forward entirely satisfactory poetry. An uninterrupted national poetry will then be established when the national spirit among the people is complete and all indifference done away with. To this end literature itself should strive, for in helping thereto it will help itself. A thousand-fold would she receive of what she would at present give. But shall this national literature engage itself with Bismarck songs, with the army and the tri-colored navy? In other words, shall it become what is ordinarily termed patriotic? Nothing but short-sighted folly could expect it. What is wanted is a poetry strongly moral, which could also strengthen the morals of the country, a poetry which, peculiar to ourselves, could bring us a distinct national character. This and only this would be a national poetry in the higher sense of the word. Such a national enthusiasm, the inspiration of which begets more inspiration, can be found in Kreis von Heidelberger. Grimms and Uhland, Eichendorff, and Achim von Arnim well exemplify the work of national poetry.

Whoever forsakes this high standard of morality has nothing but the grave in view, and, like Kleist, the pistol-shot to end his life. For the same reason Hebbel wrote in his diary on March 19, 1842, "I have developed my talent at the expense of my manhood, and what appears in my dramas as flaming sufferings of life really occurred in my own life as a terrible unholy fire which destroyed me and all that were dear to me." Thus it is with all who forsake the national ideal and betake themselves to selfish ways.

Various Topics

A FRENCH THEATER IN NEW YORK: The proposal to establish a French theater in New York has aroused more comment in Paris than over here. M. Antoine, of the celebrated Theater Antoine, said in a recent interview: "I feel sure that the keen, impressionable, and, above all, logical instincts of Americans will enable them to appreciate and enjoy what is wholesome, sterling and humanitarian in the character of the French stage, of which our younger school of authors and actors are so bravely working out the evolution. There is plenty of young blood and vigorous talent among our young authors, our young actors, and especially among the young actresses, to make the enterprise a success."

OUT WEST: Under this new title Mr. Charles F. Lummis's magazine, *The Land of Sunshine,* begins its sixteenth volume, enlarged in size and scope. The January number opens with a poem by Sharlot M. Hall, in praise of the west, from which we quote the following:

The wanderers of earth turned to her—outcast of the older lands—
With a promise and hope in their pleading, and she reached them pitying hands;
And she cried to the Old-World cities that drowse by the Eastern main;
"Send me your weary, house-worn broods and I'll send you Men again!
Lo, here in my wind-swept reaches, by my marshalled peaks of snow,
Is room for a larger reaping than your o'er-tilled fields can grow.
Seed of the Main-Seed springing to stature and strength in my sun,
Free with a limitless freedom no battles of men have won."

For men, like the grain of the cornfields, grow small in the huddled crowd,
And weak for the breath of spaces where a soul may speak aloud;
For hills, like stairways to heaven, shaming the level track,
And sick with the clang of pavements and the marts of the trafficking pack.
Greatness is born of greatness, and breadth of a breadth profound;
The old Antæan fable of strength renewed from the ground
Was a human truth for the ages; since the hour of the Eden-birth
That man among men was strongest who stood with his feet on the earth!

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SCIENTIFIC

The Eyes of Mammals

London *Spectator*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

AS eyes are the only part of the body built, not only on mechanical principles, but with the geometric outline of lenses and curves which we see in purely mechanical inventions like the telescope, great variations in different eyes are rather in the nature of the unexpected. The long and careful research and examination of the eyes of mammals by Dr. George Lindsay Johnson, M.D., F.R.C.S.—"The Comparative Anatomy of the Mammalian Eye"—the results of which form one of the most interesting of recent contributions to the Philosophical Transactions of the royal society, disclose variations in the fundamental parts of the mammalian eye of the most striking and suggestive kind. The part of the organ on which he has concentrated his attention is what is called the *fundus oculi,* or so much of the back of the eye as can be seen with the ophthalmoscope. The retina lies behind the eyeball much as the cup of an acorn lies behind the acorn itself. The optic nerve enters this as the stalk connects with the acorn cup, and the part at which this juncture takes place is called the "blind spot," for there the little sensitive cones and points are absent. Close by is another spot called the macula, or "yellow spot," which is extraordinarily sensitive, and the only seat of exactly true images. The pattern and colors of this *fundus oculi* vary from scarlet in European to chocolate in the Nubian. In the lower orders it appears as orange, yellow, salmon-pink, black with scarlet patternings, green and gold. It is pale yellow in the skunk; slate color in the "meerkat"; greenish yellow veined with red in the common jennet; and salmon pink spotted with black in the Australian fruit bat. But orange and red are the main colors, though the arrangement of these is varied.

The mere collection of facts is most remarkable, and not less so the skill, which overcame the difficulties in the way of examining with an instrument like the ophthalmoscope, which must often be almost in contact with the most sensitive of organs, the eyes of no less than a hundred and eighty-two species of mammals, including the large carnivora. Nine out of eleven orders were examined, only the whales and manatees being omitted. The total catalogued amounts to a hundred and three genera and forty-seven families.

The result may be summed up as follows: It was found that the type was constant in the different orders, and though no classification is trustworthy if based only on one organ, the correspondence of this background with the latest classification of mammals was very close. The carnivora have the same type, so have the various races of man, though the color varies. The different races of monkey agree in this part of the organ, and where in other families or orders there are differences, these differences correspond very closely with doubts already existing as to their classification.

From the point of view of the evolution of eyes and their form in early and late types, the elephant takes an archaic place, and the ant-eaters possess a still less developed eye. The bats, which are often placed very high in the list of mammals, have an eye corresponding in low development to their apparently "prehistoric" place. So far from being of "very limited interest," as Haeckel remarked, it is clear that the story and development of the vertebrate eye is full of interest and suggestion.

Many and curious are the points noted on the way in this inquiry. Many of the lower animals have the power of drawing in and sticking out their eyes. Moles, for instance, can protrude their tiny eyes (which nevertheless enable them to see) three diameters. Yet a mole's eyes are so insignificant in the general structure that if the mole is flayed they come off with the skin. The *fundus oculi* of the European, which heads the list of illustrations, is of a brilliant scarlet, curiously veined. That of the Negro is chocolate color, and is so like that of the chimpanzee that one might be mistaken for the other. There is as much difference between these and the background of the European eye as between a red coral and a cocoa-bean.

In the center of the line of vision in the eye of man is the "macula," or yellow spot. All parts of the retinal image which fall on this are exact and sharp. It is the point where exact discrimination of distance is made. It appears that this seat of accurate images bounded by a reflex ring is present only in man and in all the apes. In the other mammals this absence is made up by an increased sensitive area. Some views as to the means of color perception follow naturally from the discovery of these very various tints in the *fundus oculi.* Dr. Johnson sees a similarity in the device used by Lippmann, and the conditions he finds in the eye. Lippmann obtained negatives in natural colors by placing a reflecting mirror or trough of mercury behind, and in direct contact with the sensitive film of the plate, thus reflecting the light which had passed through the translucent film on to the particles of silver bromide, the color effect being obtained through "interference."

"If we may venture to carry our analogy farther," says Dr. Johnson, "we may presume that we owe our color sense to interference also. The difference between Lippmann's method and that of nature is that in the latter the reflecting surface is always colored, and reflects incident light of different wave-lengths unequally. In ourselves red and orange are the colors reflected to a greater extent than others, and they are certainly the colors which we see fullest and best." Observations on the powers of animal vision are found incidentally throughout the more structural notes. The greater number have long sight. Short sight is very rare; but astigmatism is common and adapted to a definite end. Thus in the seals the eye is astigmatic, and the refraction varies according to whether the eye is adjusted for seeing in air or in water. Domesticated animals show no such constancy in the *fundus oculi* as the wild fixed species. It differs from the color of the same part in the wild species from which they are derived, and from that in others of the same tame race. Domesticated dogs show variations in every individual, but they all have round pupils like wolves and jackals, not contracted pupils like foxes, and only the raccoon dog of the wild breeds has the foxy eye. The chow dog has an eye unlike any other of the carnivora.

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The Smallest Known Vertebrate

H. M. Smith, in *Science*, New York

THE United States has borne the distinction of having, in certain cyprinodont fishes of the southern states, the smallest known fishes and at the same time the smallest known vertebrates. Thus, *Heterandria formosa* (Agassiz), found from South Carolina to Florida, has an average length of 25 mm. for females and 18 to 19 mm. for males. *Lucania ommata* (Jordan), recorded only from Florida, probably never exceeds an inch in length; two males, the only ones thus far found, measured 19.5 and 20 mm., and two females from the same locality were 20 and 22 mm. long, exclusive of caudal fin. Another diminutive member of the cyprinodontids is the well-known viviparous *Gambusia affinis*, the adult males of which sometimes barely exceed 12.5 mm. in length, although the females reach a length of 50 mm. The pigmy percoidean, *Elassoma evergladei* (Jordan) of the swamps of Georgia and Florida, ranges from less than 20 mm. to a maximum of about 33 mm. in standard length, and several of the darters are no longer.

The United States fish commission has recently received from the Philippine islands numerous specimens of a species of fish now to be described which has a maximum size less than the minimum adult size of most of the foregoing species, while the minimum and average sizes for mature individuals are thought to be less than those of any other known fish or other vertebrate. The specimens were obtained, through the courtesy of the surgeon-general of the army, by medical officers connected with the military hospital at Buhi, southern Luzon, in the department of Camarines Sur; and were collected in Lake Buhi, to which the species is said to be peculiar. The fish is a member of the great cosmopolitan goby family, of which upwards of 600 species are known; and exhibits peculiar characters which necessitate the creation of a new genus for its reception. The diagnostic features of this genus, for which the name *Mistichthys* (the smallest) is proposed, are coalescent ventral fins not adnate to the abdomen, two well-separated dorsal fins of which the anterior contains three weak spines, a single series of conical teeth in each jaw, body covered with large ctenoid scales, and an elongated genital papilla by the shape of which the sexes may readily be distinguished.

This species, to which the name *Mistichthys luzonensis* is given, is apparently nearly transparent in life, with a black chin, a black median line behind the anal fin, and a few black spots on the back. It is probably viviparous or ovo-viviparous; but while many of the specimens contain ripe ovarian eggs, no eggs exhibiting evidences of development have been found. The females are slightly larger than the males, and average 13.5 mm. in length; the maximum for egg-bearing fish is 15 mm. and the minimum less than 12 mm. The average length of males is about 12.5 mm., the maximum is 13.5 mm., and the minimum is under 10 mm. The average length of 50 specimens taken at random, both sexes about equally represented, was 12.9 mm.

A fact of more than ordinary interest in connection with this diminutive species is that it is a food-fish of considerable importance. Dr. George A. Zeller, acting assistant surgeon U.S.A., writing from the military hospital at Buhi, says:

"I enclose herewith samples of a strange article of diet greatly relished by the Bicols, among whom I have been stationed for the past eighteen months. Rice and fish are the staple articles of diet for most Filipinos, and in the provinces of the Camarines there is little variation from these two. Fishes of every size and many varieties are prepared in every conceivable form, but the samples enclosed are unique in that they are found here and nowhere else. Many varieties of fish abound in the lake, but by far the most numerous are these minute specimens. They are called in the native Bicol tongue *sinarapan*, and when dried in the sun on a leaf are called *badi*. They are caught by a large sheet of close web, which is dipped under wherever a school congregates. They are put into tightly woven baskets from which the water soon drains, leaving a compact mass of fish. They are not minnows or immature fish. They are adults and attain no greater size."

A Study of Bridge Deflection

January *Engineering Magazine*

AMONG the numerous valuable papers presented at the mechanical congress at Paris was one by M. Rabut, chief engineer of the ponts et chaussées, upon the experimental study of bridge deflections. This paper, together with the discussion, is now made generally accessible in the pages of the *Revue Generale des Chemins de Fer*, and will be found to contain much of interest. It is not unusual to determine the total deflection of a bridge-girder or truss under a maximum loading, but M. Rabut goes much farther, and employs an automatic recording device, which enables not only the extent but the duration, and general nature of the deflections to be obtained in form for permanent study and preservation.

The design of such a recording device is simple, but its construction involves a number of minor details which must be considered if satisfactory results are to be obtained. In the various forms of apparatus suggested by M. Rabut, and made by such accomplished mechanicians as Bourdon, Usteri, Schroeder van der Kalk, and Kist, the deflections are multiplied by levers, and recorded upon drums moving with a determinate velocity, so that the time-sequence of the deflections is recorded on a scale sufficiently great to be clearly intelligible. Without going too fully into the details of the method and apparatus, it will be of interest to examine some of the results which are attained.

When a bridge is subjected to a continual traffic consisting of a variety of loads and impacts, it is in a continual state of tremor. This is the case with the city bridges over which is pouring the multitude of omnibuses, carts, wagons, carriages, and foot passengers. In such instances the diagram is practically uniform, consisting of a definite number of vibrations per second, varying occasionally in amplitude, but sinusoidal in form, and representing, undoubtedly, the period of vibration of the span or beam, just as the string of a musical instrument has its note. This is clearly seen in the diagram made by the application of the recording instrument to the Saints Pères bridge in Paris. The vibrations are seen to be regularly four every second, and are almost as uniform as those of a tuning fork. When a highway bridge is subjected to a heavy moving load, concentrated within a limited length, the action is clearly indicated in the dia-

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gram. Thus the passage of a heavy road roller over the Lépine bridge shows the manner in which the deflections increase in amplitude, and change in character as the weight moves across the span. The recording apparatus shows also very clearly the effect of a small number of men keeping military step. A diagram produced by the passage of sixteen men in military step over the Lépine bridge at Paris shows a far greater amplitude in vibration than that produced by a heavy road roller, the period of vibrations remaining practically unchanged, although the amplitude was increased.

The effect of the passage of a railway train is naturally altogether different from that of the loads on a highway bridge. The sudden impact of the train is followed by a rapid recovery, and this again by successive undulations, gradually passing away as the train passes on. The periodicity of the bridge itself is practically lost in the heavy external forces and the extent and nature of the record depends upon the magnitude and suddenness of the impact. M. Rabut gives a number of such diagrams, showing the effect of various speeds and loads, and his researches enable the action of moving loads on bridges to be studied intelligently.

The Hygiene of the Bed

"The Bed for Health"

An article by Anton Leister, in *Good Health,* gives the results of the author's observation of and investigation into what sort of bed and bedding is most conducive to health. Following is part of the article in question:

The chief function of a bed is to keep the proper bodily temperature during the night—just as the day clothing regulates that temperature during the day. If this principle be admitted, then follow certain deductions: 1 The amount of bedding, as of clothing, must change with the seasons and with the extremes of temperature from day to day. 2 The bedding, like the clothing, should be porous, to admit air to the skin and to emit skin emanations. 3 Bedding must not be excessive in quantity, or, like excessive clothing, it will debilitate the skin and weaken the body. 4 The bedding, like the clothing, must be distributed over the body, not equally in amount, but according to the physiologic needs of the different parts of the body as to temperature, and circulatory and respiratory stimulation.

This last is the most important point of all, but also the point that has been altogether disregarded. The bed, as usually made with heavy mattress, quilts, etc., absorbs and retains all the body-heat, and before morning becomes practically a dry "hot pack," applied to the spine and cerebellum. Even if the covering blankets are light and porous, the heated mass of material below acts as would a heavy pad of wool or felt worn on the spine during the day—greatly overheating that important part of the body.

From this nightly unequal heating of the parts of the body, from the constant overheating of the spine, there result various temporary or chronic physiologic disturbances. Broken sleep, increased rate and tension of the pulse, a general weakening of the system from cerebral and spinal congestion and debilitation, and other bad effects. Theory points to a bed of the same texture and thickness below as above. Actual practise has shown that this desired result is best attained by a spring wire bottom (sheet, not the upright evils), with porous blankets laid on it—just enough thickness to prevent chilling from below. In this way the heat from below can be regulated as well as from above. The overheating of spinal and cerebral nerve-centers, with resulting injurious unbalanced circulation, is prevented.

Four Questions Regarding the Sun

Albert Batandier, in *Cosmos.* Excerpt

We ask regarding the sun a fourfold question: What is the quantity of heat that it sends to the earth; what is the quantity that it sends out into space; what is its temperature, that enables it to produce such enormous effects; and, finally, how is its heat kept up and preserved? It is not difficult to measure the quantity of heat that the sun pours on the earth. Herschel found, at the Cape of Good Hope, that in one minute a vertical sun could melt a layer of ice 0.1915 millimeter (about 1-125-inch) thick. Pouillet, trying the same experiment at Paris, obtained the figures 0.1786. There is a difference between the two, but it is easy to explain it by the difference of permeability of the atmosphere and by local conditions. If we take the average, or 0.1850, we reach the result that in one hour the sun's heat is capable of melting a layer of ice 1.11 centimeters (about ½-inch) thick. But this value is much below the truth. We measure thus only the effect produced by the sun's heat on the surface of the ground; now to reach us the rays must traverse the atmosphere, which abstracts a great part of the heat. This is shown by experiments made at various heights. . . . If, then, we could do away with the atmosphere, the earth would receive on its surface almost twice as much heat as it does now. If we could distribute this uniformly, the amount received in one year would be sufficient to liquefy a shell of ice 30 meters (nearly 100 feet) thick around the entire globe.

A Trolley Omnibus

Electricity, New York

Recently an electric trolley omnibus line was placed in operation in Germany which has given exceedingly good satisfaction for the purpose it was intended. The line is nearly 12 kilometers long and extends through the beautiful valley of Bielabach, from the village known as Konigstein to Hutten and Konigsbrunn. In passing another electric bus it is, of course, necessary to remove the trolley poles, while in passing other vehicles it is only necessary to steer to one side, as the poles are of sufficient length to allow a side movement of three meters from the trolley line. The controller is similar to that used for street cars of small size. The storage battery was suggested, but given up as being too heavy and costly, both in first cost and maintenance, all things considered. A speed of 12 kilometers per hour is usually maintained, and the vehicles will hold twenty-one persons. The under-running trolley was decided upon as the most advantageous from past experience, and for country use this is claimed to be an ideal construction where a cheap means of transportation of passengers and freight is desired. Trailers for freight have been used with good results.

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RELIGIOUS

The Passing of Evangelism

THOMAS CHALMERS, in the January *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Oberlin, Ohio
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THERE are indications that the era of evangelism is passing, and it is natural that it should. Some form of evangelism must have a perpetual place, but it will not determine, as it has done, the character of our Christianity. Among the indications of a transition, we mention the general apprehension that the days of the great revivals are gone. Mr. Moody's successor is not looked for. Denominations that have depended most exclusively on evangelism express alarm that they have ceased to progress or are losing ground. The denominations, on the other hand, like the Lutherans and Episcopalians, that depend more on parochial than on evangelistic efficiency, are in the ascendant. Greater attention is being given by all our churches to the care of the local parish. This is shown by the awakening interest in the catechumenate. Some two dozen catechisms of various types have been prepared by Congregational pastors alone, and pastors' classes for the moral and religious instruction of the young are becoming general. Efforts have been made on a considerable scale for a decade past by institutional churches to meet the social and spiritual needs of the parish. These churches have been so far—at least in the cities—the best exponents of the parish idea. They have ignored denominational lines and have sought to serve the community. There is no churchless Roman Catholic population in this country worth speaking of. The parochial efficiency of the Roman church prevents it. The heathenism of this country is ours, and it is judging the Protestant church.

That our American Christianity in its parochial efficiency falls far behind that of Protestant Europe is no matter of surprise. We have been engaged hitherto in another, and in many respects greater, task—the evangelization of a continent. We have been gathering congregations, awakening the memories of past religious teaching in men who have abandoned Christianity. We have been building churches in towns that had none, and planting Sunday-schools where there were no churches. The work that needed doing was a work that hurried us, and we have had little patience with quiet and more permanent methods. We have had to have immediate results, because we have feared, and with some justice, that if we did not get immediate results we would get none.

Inasmuch as the difficulties bequeathed to us by an age of denominationalism are so great that we can not hope for a parochial efficiency equal to that of other days and other lands, what do we mean by parochialization as applied to the United States? We will summarize our conclusions:

1 There should be an assumption of responsibility for territory that every Protestant family will find itself, with or without its consent, under the kindly persistent watch-care of a parish minister. 2 One of the laws that should go forth through our jungle should be that no denomination shall deliberately break into the well-cared-for parish dominions of another. Any doctrine, for instance, like that of apostolic succession, which serves as an excuse by which one denomination frees itself from the laws which govern others, and tramples without scruple upon their rights, is a grievous practical heresy, and the denomination that holds it, is, to that extent, guilty of ecclesiastical sin. 3 Every church should guarantee the careful religious instruction, at some time in his life, of every child in its parish, and it should not rely upon the Sunday-school or the Christian Endeavor society for this instruction. 4 Some systematic means should be adopted by which the parish pastor may exercise what Professor Achelis calls the function of spiritual diagnosis, that he may become in the fullest sense what his name implies—the shepherd of a flock.

If, to what I propose, the objection is raised, that what might be done in a homogeneous Protestantism like that of Saxony would be folly if attempted in a heterogeneous Protestantism like that of New England, I answer, that the reason why the original homogeneous Protestantism of New England has become so heterogeneous is, because it has never fully valued the conserving qualities of careful parochialization.

The Week of Prayer

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE OBSERVES THE FIRST WEEK OF THE YEAR

THE practise of setting aside one week of the year to be observed as a week of prayer was inaugurated by the Evangelical alliance formed in London in 1845. In the United States the week beginning with the first Sunday of the year has been named this year, although some of the churches have decided to change it to the week before Easter. We go to press too early to say much of the meetings in the different churches, nor is it likely that there will be anything of specific importance to chronicle. The noteworthy point is the fact that such services should continue to be arranged year after year. Of this phase of the subject, the *Advance* (Chicago) says:

"There are good reasons for continuing the old practise; it brings the members together in a union of prayer at the beginning of the year; it directs attention to our dependence upon God; should any special interest develop, there is a longer time in which to work before the annual summer break-up; it is in harmony with that spirit in men which seeks to make a new beginning with the opening of the year; it brings to our attention the wide and varied activities of the churches. The interest in such a season of prayer will depend very much upon the attention paid to it, and the preparation made for it. If there is little or no enthusiasm manifested over it, little can be expected from it."

"As the year opens, the urgency of national decisions and the penalty of national sins appear to every thoughtful Christian," says the *Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston). "We have great responsibilities abroad which we can not lay down. At home we have difficult questions of race relation and growing social distinction to meet and solve. Large wealth, unfairly won in many cases, and quite unconsecrated in many more, threatens our domestic peace. The contest of good and evil in our cities can not safely be neglected. Various forms of mission work in which by gift or prayer or effort we have part make large demands upon us. There is much to

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be done before we can fairly claim America as a Christian land. In the world at large it is still true that by mere increment of birth the non-Christian bodies are growing faster in proportion than the church by birth and by evangelism."

The indifference with which the week of prayer is now regarded is the theme of an editorial in the New York *Sun*, and that there is some reason for this view of the situation is indicated by the general lack of editorial comment in the secular papers. "Very few people know that this is that week; and it is probable that the attendance at the devotional meetings which will distinguish it will be small in this and all the other countries where it is celebrated. It has proved to be of little influence, and has been only a very minor agency in generating and cultivating the more fraternal spirit which now prevails among the so-called 'evangelical' denominations of Protestantism after a long period of rivalry sometimes acrimonious in its exhibitions. We hear from many parts of the country, perhaps from New England, more particularly, that this institution of the past is keeping up only a languid existence. Religious revivals of great intensity once received their impulse from the 'evangelical' prayer-meeting, and the time was when the week of prayer on which we have now entered proved to be such a stimulus especially; but we hear no more of 'great awakenings.'"

The Friars in South America

The Interior, Chicago. Excerpt

WHEN the American army took possession of Manila there were about seventeen hundred Catholic friars upon the various islands of the Philippine group. Of this number more than twelve hundred have emigrated, most of them going to South America, where they were more confident of a cordial welcome than in Europe. Happening just as the religious associations were exiled from France, they felt they were likely to find brief rest in Spain or even in Italy should they attempt to carry out their peculiar convictions of ecclesiastical privilege in either. Having for many years dealt with an ignorant and submissive people, they chose to make a home in such countries as afforded a clientele most resembling that which they had lost.

They are now busier than ever, especially in Brazil, forming new orders, organizing new societies, and by a thousand well-known devices separating the natives from their slender accumulations. They distribute showy medals and various insignia, each suspended by a gaudy ribbon from the neck or fastened in the buttonhole; and the disposition of such favors becomes a marked source of revenue. In Brazil their course has already excited no little opposition on account of their pronounced hostility to the free institutions of any country. They are especially denunciatory of civil marriage, obligatory though it is by the laws of the land; and in many places they have forced to live apart husbands and wives who have been married for years, because not married by a priest. And the most unreasonable thing is that when those compelled to put away their conjugal companions desire to avoid the boycott to which the friars subject them, they are not permitted to marry each other but are forced to select other mates. Such at least is the statement made by D. Leolinda Daltro in one of the Rio journals. It is even asserted in some of the papers published in South American cities that the present disturbed conditions in many of these Latin republics are due to the intermeddling of these friars from the Philippines, who preach a crusade against all that is identified with democratic institutions or founded upon respect for popular authority.

An Australian Revival

WILLIAM EDWARD GEIL, in the *Christian Work*, Boston
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

JUST at this time, when the whole Christian church needs to have the inspiring news of a great revival, and as great an awakening, it occurs. That the present simultaneous mission, as it is termed by the central committee, is the most remarkable movement of its kind in the history of this commonwealth, there is no doubt. And the final visible result will likely be a new enthusiasm in all the churches of the city and the organizing of similar work throughout the whole continent. That such an effect is possible, including as it does about all the Protestant churches, is evidence of a change in the relationship of the churches to one another during the last few years. The somewhat similar campaign in England was originated by the national council of the federated free churches, under altogether different circumstances. There almost all the Nonconformist churches united to resist the progress of sacerdotalism in the churches. Here the Episcopal equally with the non-Episcopal go hand in hand.

Individual churches have increased the number of prayer services, then there have come together in the several districts (the city was divided into fifty sections) frequent gatherings for more interdenominational worship. Probably 50,000 homes have been visited, and nearly 100,000 printed pamphlets distributed in the residences of the city. A prominent feature of the mission is that while it is a united effort of the churches it is carried on largely outside of church buildings. As the chief aim is to reach the non-churchgoers, in most centers the churches have been abandoned in favor of other buildings. Halls have been leased, tents erected, open-air arrangements provided, and remembering the newness of the project and lack of practise on the part of the promoters, the preparatory work has been fairly well done. Every night preachers are heard in all sorts of unlikely places by all sorts of unlikely people. The open-air work is extensive; probably nearly two hundred meetings are held every night on the streets, and these gatherings attract more than the ordinary amount of attention because of the class of men conducting them.

The churches are throwing themselves into the work with unprecedented earnestness and zeal, not alone in the metropolitan area, but also in the immediate vicinity of the city. The largest of the tents is that at Hyde Park, where over two thousand get in and nearly as many stand packed under the edges. Services especially for children have been held with every evidence of success. The factories and warehouses away from the noon meeting places are to have services of their own, and the Y. M. C. A. has now a tent for a night meeting.

A PAPAL COUNTESS: Miss Annie Leary, of New York city, has been made a countess by order of Pope Leo XIII in recognition, not alone of her munificence along educational and charitable lines and her personal piety, but because of her unceasing efforts in behalf of the Church of Rome in America.

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MISCELLANY

The Latin Quarter of Today

New York *Harper's Weekly*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

I WAS sitting, the other night, at a little iron table in front of the Café d'Harcourt, which is, as everyone knows, in the Boulevard St. Michel, that artery of the Latin quarter. The sidewalks were crowded—long-haired art students in baggy velveteen trousers and impossible coats; bearded young fellows, of law or medicine, swinging along, three by three, like Dumas's eternal trio; the old, merry woman who sells newspapers—she was an opera-singer in the days gone—and *Bibi-la-Puree,* that draggled, half-mad old "student" of sixty; the lolling policemen; and always students, students—youth flaunting by with beauty hanging to its arm.

Will you make a little journey with me through the Latin quarter of today? We shall see how these young men work, as well as play. If we dance with them for an hour at the Bal Bullier, we shall also accompany them to the schools and studios; and if we loiter under the stars that shine down into the Luxembourg gardens, with I know not what Mimi Pinson, we shall go, too, into one of those darkly serious clubs where very young men discuss very serious problems of sociology and politics and religion. And when we come away and cross the river into the flutter of a brighter Paris, we shall have gained, perhaps, a little in wisdom and something in gayety. First of all, then, let us clearly understand that the Latin quarter is a place for study. It is a city of colleges and schools, where every possible subject may be studied, where the last word in every science and every art may be acquired. The burghers of this city are not school-boys. They are not as you and I were when we wore away our freshness at Princeton; they are not like the cribbed and cabined young fellows of Oxford or Cambridge. They have emerged from that period. They are no longer lyceans—*les potaches,* as the good slang goes—for they have assumed the toga. Like the student of the universities of Germany and Italy, they are men who have come up to perfect themselves in the knowledge of a chosen profession—be it law or medicine, literature, engineering, art, or any one of a score of special fields of learning. Every year they come up from the cities and hamlets and green country-places of France in their thousands.

From Harper's Weekly

SWINGING ALONG, THREE BY THREE, LIKE DUMAS'S ETERNAL TRIO

In addition to the French students, there are, of course, many hundreds of foreigners who enter these open doors—for he who will may study here. The Jew from Galicia may take a course in the Talmud, if he will; the Chinese may study their own language; the Calvinist may instruct himself in Protestant theology. And all this is free, with the exception of a few slight tolls too insignificant to mention—at most six dollars a year for certain recondite courses. So the young men gather from Greece and Italy, from Roumanian lands, from the Orient, from all Europe, England, and the Americas. Once they have entered themselves as students they are rightful burghers of the Latin quarter. The students form a state within a state. They have a photographic "card of identity," which is an "open sesame" in all Paris and in all France. By showing this card the student may enter all the subsidized theaters free, and the others at half-price; this card vouches for his credit at his butcher's or his baker's or his tailor's, and entitles him to a tolerably big reduction on the price-current; it gives him a half-rate on the state railways—in fact, it gives him almost the "freedom of the city." When Mon-

From Harper's Weekly

THE BAL BULLIER

From Harper's Weekly

THE MOULIN ROUGE (THE RED MILL)

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sieur le Président or Monsieur le Ministre de la Guerre gives his reception, you and I, who are by no means insignificant persons, will have to nobble all sorts of officials to get cards, but the good student goes in as though he were an ambassador. The doors of the salon swing wide to him. He is a privileged person, indeed. Your Roumanian, Scot, Greek, Englishman, or smiling black from Hayti becomes forthwith a burgher of the Latin quarter; he is of it; he patters the slang of the students, and wears the neckties of the Boul' Mich; but few of the Americans who enter themselves as students in the books of the schools ever enter the real life of the quarter. They walk around the edge of it, taking snapshots with American-made cameras. They do not live in garrets under the stars. They live in the boarding-houses of the Rue Léopold-Robert. Some of them ride boldly in cabs—think of it!

British Coronation Robes

PRECEDENTS FOR KING EDWARD, VII

HOWEVER far back we trace the history of the coronation robe, we find the same importance attached to its splendor. A writer in the London *World* thus describes some of the coronation robes of Britain's sovereigns: "From a very early period purple appears to have been the favorite color for the royal apparel. Its introduction into this country dates far back, and we find Witlaf, king of Mercia, directing the secretary of Croyland abbey to make the purple mantle which he wore at his coronation into a cope, 'to be used by those who minister at the holy altar'; and when Athelstan was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames he was arrayed in a purple vestment. One of the coronation robes of Henry III is ordered to be of 'the best purple samite, embroidered with three little leopards in front and three behind'; and in the 'Device' for the coronation of Henry VII details are given of the surcoat of 'purpill velwett close or open' to be worn by his majesty. The coronation dress of Queen Mary, royal consort of James II, was of purple velvet, furred with ermine, and looped with ropes and tassels of pearls; and in the ceremonies to be observed at the coronation of her late majesty Queen Victoria it is directed that at the conclusion of the service she shall be 'disrobed of her royal imperial mantle, or robe of state, and arrayed in her royal robe of purple velvet by the lord great chamberlain.' But Edward I, making a precedent for himself, never wore his crown after the day of his coronation, and preferred to the royal garments of purple the dress of a common citizen. Whether by accident or from it being the proper color for the day, Charles I changed the usual purple robe for one of white satin, which was regarded as ominous of his having drawn upon him the misfortunes predicted in days of old for the 'white king.'"

The royal vestments worn by Richard III were on a gorgeous scale, in a measure due, perhaps, to his love of finery. Planché records how Queen Mary, at her coronation ceremony, was attired in a corset of purple velvet, and after being anointed was clad in a robe of white taffeta and a mantle of purple velvet furred with ermine; and the same source gives a full account of Elizabeth's coronation robes, which were most costly, one consisting of cloth of gold, trimmed with gold and silver, furred with powdered ermines, with an embroidered mantle of silk and gold.

The Day and the Deed

By BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Born January, 16, 1706

"Pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt. Pride breakfasted with Plenty, dined with Poverty, and supped with Infamy," so Poor Richard says. And, after all, of what use is this pride of appearance, for which so much is risked, so much is suffered? It can not promote health nor ease pain; it makes no increase of merit in the person; it creates envy; it hastens misfortune. And what madness it must be to run in debt for superfluities! You give to another power over your liberty. If you can not pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him; you will make poor, pitiful, sneaking excuses, and by degrees sink into downright base lying; for "Lying rides upon Debt's back," as poor Richard says. But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright." "Those have a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter." Gain may be temporary and certain, but ever while you live expense is constant and certain. "Rather go supperless to bed than rise in Debt." This doctrine, my friend, is reason and wisdom; but, after all, do not depend too much upon your own industry and frugality and prudence, though excellent things, for they may all be blasted without the blessing of heaven; and therefore ask that blessing humbly, and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember, Job suffered and was afterwards prosperous.—From "Poor Richard's Almanack."

Various Topics

"TO EXCHANGE ANYTHING FOR ANYTHING," is the motto and purpose of the *National Exchanger*, a paper just started in Washington, D. C., as a medium for barter. For example, if Jones has an incubator which he wishes to exchange for a bicycle, he is here given an opportunity to communicate with Smith, who has grown tired of his wheel and is yearning for chickens.

CHILD-SETTLERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA: A writer in the current *Nineteenth Century* thinks it both possible and advisable for England to do in South Africa on a large scale what Dr. Barnardo has been successfully doing in Canada for many years, i. e., to transfer as many as possible of the destitute children, who are physically fit and of suitable age, to South Africa, there to be educated and trained for colonial life.

THE NEXT HEIR TO THE DUTCH THRONE is the young grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, one of the richest royal personages in Europe. He is the grandson of the late Grand Duchess Sophia. Next comes Prince Albert of Prussia, the regent of Brunswick, who is also exceedingly wealthy, as, in addition to his father's fortune and large estates, he inherited about eighty millions of marks from his mother, the Princess Marianne of the Netherlands. Prince Albert has three sons, so there is really no prospect of a failure in the male line of the house of Orange.

"YOU CAN'T MAKE A DOCTOR OF A WOMAN," is the opinion of one of the trustees of Northwestern university, expressed in connection with the announcement that the Woman's College of Medicine is to be abandoned and that its buildings are for sale. Trustee Raymond continued: "It is impossible to make a doctor of a woman. Women cannot grasp the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory work, the intricacies of surgery, or the minute work of dissecting. In our women's medical department we do not get as high a class of scholarship as is set by the other colleges in the university."

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, JANUARY 6

DOMESTIC.—Both houses of congress reassembled after the holiday recess, but transacted no business, adjourning immediately after the announcement of the death of Senator Sewell....The president accepted the resignations of Secretary Gage and Postmaster-General Smith....The United States supreme court decided that the Gaynors must be taken to Georgia for trial, and refused to grant the writ of habeas corpus asked by Oberlin M. Carter....Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was elected president of Columbia university to succeed Mayor Seth Low.

FOREIGN.—It was reported from Curacao that General Riera, men, arms, and ammunition were landed on the Venezuelan coast....British troops near Bloemfontein killed eleven and captured thirty-five men of a Boer commando.... In a collision of the British steamer *Alfonso* and the Spanish steamer *Vilela* off Aveiro, Portugal, 19 lives were lost ....King Edward conferred the order of knight, grand cross of the bath upon Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman.... Lieutenant Thieme, a German army officer, killed in a duel at Jena Herr Held, a student who slapped his face.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7

DOMESTIC.—The president granted Admiral Schley's request to consider an appeal from the verdict of the court of inquiry....The attorney-general of Minnesota filed a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities company in the United States supreme court....The navy department was informed of serious fighting between sailors from the gunboat *Vicksburg* and Russian soldiers at New-Chwang, China.

FOREIGN.—The emperor and empress-dowager of China returned to Peking; the entire route to the entrance of the palace was lined with troops....In an engagement at Ameersfoort, in the Transvaal, the British lost 19 killed and 33 wounded....Jean de Block, a Russian peace advocate of international reputation and the author of the "Future of War," died at Warsaw.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt made a large number of appointments, including those of Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, to be secretary of the treasury, and Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, to be postmaster-general....Two cars of a New Haven accommodation train were wrecked in a rear end collision with a Harlem train in the Park avenue tunnel, New York city, and fifteen persons were killed and thirty-six seriously injured. ....Pending an investigation, which is now being instituted by Senor Nunez, the civil governor of Havana, General Wood has suspended Miguel Gener, the mayor of Havana.

FOREIGN.—At the opening of the Prussian diet and reichstag, the emperor and Baron von Thielmann took gloomy views of German trade....Sir Thomas Holdick, one of the members of the tribunal to determine the Argentine-Chilean dispute, has been ordered to South America....Zelaya was again elected president of Nicaragua for a term of four years....The dowager-empress of China granted an audience to M. Jadot, manager of the Belgian railway.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9

DOMESTIC.—The Nicaragua canal bill passed the house by a vote of 308 to 2, all amendments being rejected....In executive session of the senate the nominations of Leslie M. Shaw and Henry C. Payne to be secretary of the treasury and postmaster-general were confirmed....Ex-Governor McCreery was chosen for United States senator by Kentucky Democrats in caucus....The steamer *Bristol*, in the coal trade between Juneau, Alaska, and Oyster Harbor, was wrecked, and the captain and six of the crew were drowned....The purposes of the Carnegie institution and the names of the trustees were announced in Washington.

FOREIGN.—The German budget for 1902 shows a deficit of 70,000,000 marks; Herr Richter in the reichstag attacked the government's colonial policy as wasteful....The Chilean delegates at the Pan-American conference delivered a memorandum to the Mexican finance minister and to the United States delegation, announcing their purpose to withdraw if compulsory arbitration is voted by the conference....The British war office issued a call for volunteers to replace troops in South Africa....Dr. Poole, who was attached to the American legation at Peking as surgeon, died there of typhoid fever.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10

DOMESTIC.—Colonel Frank L. Denny, quartermaster in the marine corps, has been ordered to the Philippines to make an inspection of marine posts and affairs. ....The Mississippi state senate passed a joint resolution endorsing the decision of Admiral Dewey in the Schley court of inquiry, and declaring that no text books should be used in the schools in that state "that give to any other officer than Admiral Sohley credit for the victory off Santiago"....Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, received a cablegram from the officers of the Panama canal company in Paris, making a formal offer to sell all their property to the United States for $40,000,000....Captain Joseph W. Collins has been appointed honorary representative of the United States in the organization committee of the fisheries congress, at St. Petersburg.

FOREIGN.—In the reichstag a Radical Anti-Semite deputy made a violent attack on Secretary Chamberlain and the British army, for which he was rebuked by Count von Bülow, the imperial chancellor....Herr Krupp, the gunmaker, is shown by the income returns to be the richest man in Germany, having an income of 20,000,000 marks or more.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11

DOMESTIC.—The Erie canal traction company, an American concern, has secured control of a number of canals in England and on the continent, and will equip them electrically, with the expectation of shipping cargoes from lake ports of America to inland European cities....M. Lampré, secretary of the Panama canal company, testified before the senate committee on interoceanic canals that the offer of his company to the government was made in perfect good faith....At the meeting of the Tammany Hall executive committee, Richard Croker retired, and was succeeded by Lewis Nixon as chairman of the finance committee.

FOREIGN.—Prince Henry of Prussia, it was announced, will come here on the German imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* to to be present at the naming of the emperor's new yacht by Miss Roosevelt. ....Hermann Schneider, a Swiss-American, is accused in Lima, Peru, of negotiating forged drafts in Mexico, Central and South America, using the names of well-known New York houses.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12

DOMESTIC.—The American squadron sailed from Villefranche for Geneva to await the arrival of Rear-Admiral Cromwell....T. C. Platt again announced that he would be a candidate for United States senator....It was unofficially reported that the United States Steel corporation has bought the Fox works at Joliet, Ill....A family of seven persons in this city was killed by a fire supposed to be incendiary.

FOREIGN.—At St. Etienne, France, Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau unveiled the statue of Captain Garnier, a French explorer, and at a banquet later reviewed the progress of the republic under the present government, and outlined its future policy....The leading railways of England propose to adopt American methods of transportation, and heavier freight cars have been ordered....The German cruiser *Gazelle* sailed from Kiel for Venezuelan waters. ....The presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador have gone to Corinto, Nicaragua, to attend the conference of Central American presidents, alleged to be for the preservation of peace.... General Alban, Colombian commander, has seized the South American steamship company's steamer *Lantaro;* cannon is being placed aboard her, and she will sail from Panama to attack the fleet of the Colombian Liberals.

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The Books of The Week

THE ROYAL NAVY. A History from the Earliest Times to the present. 7 vols. Vol. VI. By William Laird Clowes. Cloth, pp. 592, $6. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THIS great work has again been extended, still another volume being added in order that the history of the royal navy may be brought down to the end of the Victorian era. The present volume covers the war of 1812-1815 between Great Britain and the United States, and the development and work of the navy from that time to the end of the war with Russia, 1856. The editor, Mr. Clowes, and Sir Clements R. Markham, are responsible for all the chapters except those concerned with the war of 1812, which are by President Roosevelt. When he promised to write this history, the editor explains, Mr. Roosevelt was president of the board of police commissioners of New York city; when he corrected the proof sheets, he was assistant secretary of the United States navy department.

Mr. Roosevelt's well-known "The Naval War of 1812" was published when he was twenty-four years of age; it dealt with the war from a purely American point of view. Now he approaches the subject in an entirely different way, analysis and criticism from every point of view being his object. It can not be said the American side of the controversy profits very much from such an examination. We had ample cause for declaring war, the impressment of American seamen and the alleged right of search having been carried to such a point that war or loss of self respect were the only alternatives. But our lack of preparation—our refusal to prepare for this or any other struggle—comes in for the sort of criticism that Mr. Roosevelt can so trenchantly express when he is in the humor. "Mean and ignoble" is the least harsh characterization of Jefferson's policy of peace at any price, and the "timid folly" not only of Jefferson and Madison, but of the whole people is unsparingly condemned. Speaking of the destruction of Washington, Mr. Roosevelt says that "It is nonsense to denounce the act in the language that has so often been applied to it. Cockburn and Ross undoubtedly treated the capital of the American nation in a way which justified an eager desire for revenge; but Americans should keep the full weight of their indignation for the government whose supineness and shortsightedness rendered such an outrage possible." Rebukes of this tenor are of frequent occurrence throughout the narrative. Nor is there left to us much cause for pride in the early naval successes.

The American victories in the battles of the *President* and the *Belvidera*, the *Essex* and the *Alert*, the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*, the *Wasp* and the *Frolic*, the *United States* and the *Macedonian*, the *Constitution* and the *Java*, and the *Hornet* and the *Peacock*—these engagements as they are described in the school histories reflect immense credit upon the valor and skill of American seamen, but as their history is written by Mr. Roosevelt, the credit is that of having heavier ships and better gunners. In other words, they were not conflicts between combatants of equal strength. After the first seven months of the war, the tide was almost always against us except at the battle of Lake Erie. Nor could we ever hope to gain a decisive advantage over Great Britain because of her immensely superior naval strength. The single ship victories did not materially affect the formidableness of the English navy, and for this reason the war was bound to be what Mr. Roosevelt calls "a drawn quarrel"—except for the fact that Great Britain was never likely again to assert the right to enslave American seamen and to search even the war ships of the United States.

"The one lesson," Mr. Roosevelt tells us, "which should be most clearly taught by this war is the folly of a nation's relying for safety upon anything but its own readiness to repell attack; and, in the case of a power with an extended seaboard, this readiness implies the possession of a great fighting navy. The utter failure of Jefferson's embargo and his other measures of what he called "peaceful coercion," teach their part of the lesson so plainly that it would seem impossible to misread it; but the glory won by their little navy has tended to blind Americans to the fact that this navy was too small to do anything except win glory. It lacked the power to harm anything but Britain's pride, and it was too weak to parry a single blow delivered by the British along the coast, when once they realized that their task was serious, and set about it in earnest. Twenty ships-of-the-line, as good of their kind as were the frigates and sloops, would have rendered the blockade impossible, even if they had not prevented the war; and, judged merely from the monetary standpoint, they would have repaid to the nation their cost a thousand times over, by the commerce they would have saved, and the business losses they would have averted."

"The truth seems to be," continues Mr. Roosevelt, "that, in naval matters especially, nothing can supply the lack of adequate preparation and training before the outbreak of war. . . . There is more chance of remedying defective preparation on land than on sea, merely because the fighting machinery for use on sea is so delicate and complicated that ample opportunity must be given, not merely to produce it, but to learn to use it aright. This was true in the days of the American and French revolutions; it is infinitely truer now."

It goes without saying that the elaborate illustrative features and the thoroughness, extending to the smallest details, which have already been mentioned in reviews of the former volumes of this work, also characterize the volume before us, naturally, because of its subject matter and authorship, to Americans, the most interesting of all the volumes.

THE NEW CENTURY BIBLE. St. John; edited by J. A. McClymont, D.D.; Romans, by Alfred E. Garvie; The General Epistles, by W. H. Bennett; The Pastoral Epistles, by R. F. Horton, D.D. Cloth, 75 cents each. New York: Henry Froude.

WE have already spoken of the general excellence of the New Century Bible, and we find that each succeeding volume gives additional testimony to its completeness and to its great service to the Biblical student. The list of editors cited above is of itself a sufficient endorsement of the accuracy of notes and expositions, each man having made a specialty of the book or books assigned him. Dr. McClymont, in his introduction to the volume of St. John, contributes an interesting and comprehensive account of the long debate upon the authorship of this gospel. The higher criticism, he says, now admits its unity and symmetry, and even the destructive Schmiedel acknowledges that in the end we shall have to concur in the judgment of Strauss, that "the fourth gospel is, like the seamless coat, not to be divided, but to be taken as it is."

THE DOWDEN SHAKESPEARE. The Tragedy of King Lear. Edited by W. J. Craig. Cloth, pp. 249, $1.25. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.

THE third volume of the Dowden edition of Shakespeare gives us a very satisfactory test of the plan of King Lear, supplemented with a very complete list of comparative readings from earlier texts. In his introduction, Mr. Craig has collected and quoted from the chronicles that were the sources of the play, and has given a history of the interpretations of the play by the greatest Shakespearean scholars down to the present day. The excellent features of make-up and arrangement noticed in the first two volumes are repeated here.

THE PASSENGER TRAFFIC OF RAILWAYS. Publications of the University of Pennsylvania. Series in Political Economy and Public Law. By Walter E. Weyl. Paper, pp, 249. Boston: Ginn & Co.

MR. WEYL has made a careful statistical study of the passenger traffic in all countries with a view to discovering the relation of that branch of the railway service to the hauling of freight, and the steps that have been taken by the railways of the world toward solving the problems connected with it. The discussion has a decided value from the sociological side inasmuch as the cheapening of transportation is both the indication and the cause of an increased democratization of society. The mobility of labor has been increased, international relations have been modified, and the growth of cities has been at once quickened and rendered more toler-

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able by improved suburban routes. Another result arising from improved methods of land transportation that may not seem so desirable is the more rapid mobilization of armies, although the possibility thus presented of placing large armies on the frontier of a hostile state at short notice may have the effect of making wars more infrequent. In point of amount of passenger traffic, not only absolutely, but in proportion to population, Great Britain leads the world.

FLOATING TREASURE. By Harry Castlemon. Cloth, pp. 403. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

A WELL told story of boyish adventure in which a barrel of ambergris, a pair of poachers, an honest old sailor, and two poor but honest boys, who find the ambergris, are the principal dramatis personae. The treasure is fished out of the sea with a boathook, hidden in a cellar, stolen by the poachers, thrown overboard in New York harbor, found again off the shore of Long Island, restored to its proper owner, and finally turned into good hard cash.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN. Exercises at the Dedication of its New Building, October 19, 1900; together with a Description of the Building, Accounts of the Several Libraries contained therein, and a brief History of the Society. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Cloth, pp. 139. Madison, Wis.: Democrat Printing Company, State Printers.

CONTAINS many good photographs of the new library building, both exterior and interior, and a verbatim account of the addresses at the dedication, many of which are full of interest.

FROM FAIR HAWAIILAND. By P. Maurice MacMahon. Cloth, pp. 115. San Francisco: The Stanley-Taylor Company.

HAD we not been taught of late by various and sundry poets of empire that metrical consistency is not an essential element in poetry, we should say that the poems in this collection are very lame indeed. As it is, we can only remark that the poet has the courage of his ideals and boldly presses on despite his all too evident limitations in the technique of verse-making. There is ample evidence of his possession of the artist's eye for color and the poet's appreciation of truth and harmony, but the power of expression lags far behind.

THE CHRIST IDEAL. By Horatio W. Dresser. Cloth, pp. 150, 75 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS little volume is an interpretation of the most essential and prominent points in the life and teachings of Christ. The sacrifice of Christ upon the cross, the atonement, is made of small account in comparison with the practical force of his work and the lessons that he taught during his life. The style is a little heavy for the average reader, but to the close student it will be a treasury of good things.

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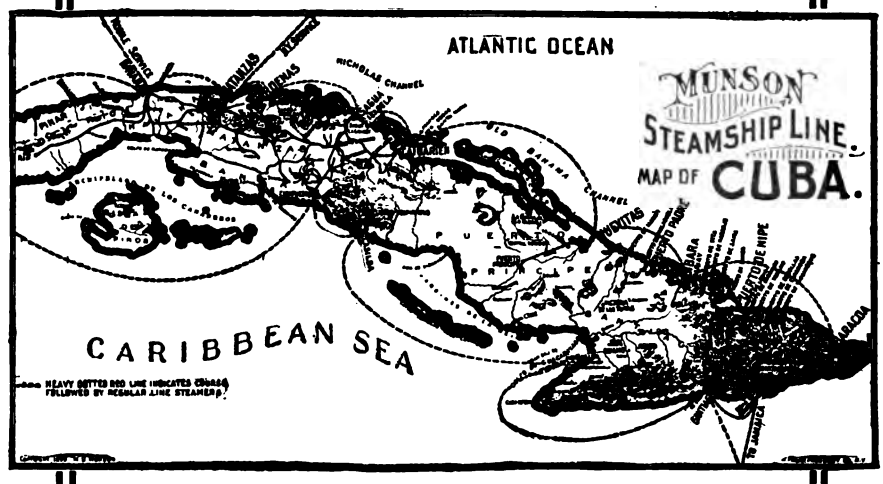

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Dun's Review, New York, Jan. 11

With the unprecedented holiday business ended, transporting facilities are more nearly adequate for regular requirements. Merchandise moves to consumers more promptly, and in the iron region there is less interruption to work because of insufficient fuel. Normal conditions have by no means returned, however, and it will be some time before shippers can safely guarantee deliveries on a specified date. Buying of staple commodities is on a large scale, fully sustaining quotations at a high level, except in the few instances where efforts were made to hold prices above the point warranted by the ratio of needs to supplies. Fictitious values cannot be maintained indefinitely, and the commercial system benefits by a return to the position where distribution is facilitated. Labor controversies are few and unimportant, while the new year has brought advances in the rate of wages at many points.

Holiday idleness, inventories, and annual overhaulings were all cut down to the lowest possible limit at iron and steel plants in the effort to meet urgent demands from consumers. Coke was delivered more promptly, relieving the pressure for fuel, reducing the premium commanded for immediate supplies, and making Bessemer pig iron more nearly sufficient for needs at Pittsburg. Foundry iron at the east is still scarce, high prices being quoted at Philadelphia, and Chicago mills can not secure material in desired quantities. Moderate imports have resulted from the domestic deficiency, but this will not become a factor of importance if the situation contiues to improve at the present rate. Although railways largely augmented supplies of rolling stock during 1901, contracts for this year's delivery already aggregate many months' full capacity of shops, and in structural shapes there is no prospect of a surplus in the near future. Weakness continues in the minor metals, copper selling 5 cents below the inflated price of a month ago, and the annual reports of output, consumption, and exports indicate that the reduction was fully warranted.

Activity continues at cotton mills, although domestic buying is on a moderate scale. Exporters are bidding freely for heavy goods, but as a rule fall short of holders' views, and little new business is recorded. Home buyers of goods are influenced by the weaker tone of the raw material, but sellers make no concessions owing to the well sold condition of the mills. Jobbing trade in woolens gradually expands, new lines selling fairly at moderate advances over prices prevailing a year ago. Worsted yarns are scarce and firm. A further slight rise has occurred in the average of wool prices, and the tone is strong, but there is a tendency to await the London sale ten days hence, before making further changes. Imports would be stimulated if this market were advanced much beyond the foreign parity. Footwear factories are well engaged on spring and summer lines, with prices showing a firmer tone.

Reports of unfavorable weather in winter wheat regions stimulate prices, and there was further support in the general resumption of activity at flour mills, together with added inquiry for foreign account. Total exports of wheat from the United States for the week, flour included, were 4,179,262 bushels, which fell short of the unusually free outgo of 5,159,795 bushels a year ago, but compare most satisfactorily considering the 10 per cent higher prices now prevailing. The combination of many supporting influences took quotations above the highest point last year. Corn was fairly well held in sympathy with wheat, but some soft spots developed, as was natural, in view of the fact that the price is now more than 50 per cent higher than a year ago, while Atlantic exports for the week were 212,741 bushels, against 4,543,149 in 1901. Cotton was depressed by liberal receipts, though foreign conditions have improved, and the quotation is almost $10 a bale lower than at this time last year. Increased statistics of visible supply and receipts at Brazil ports brought further concessions in coffee.

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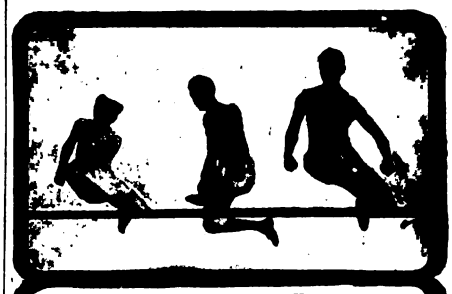

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Cheese, State, L. C. F....	11½c.	11¾c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°.....	3 9-16c.	4⅜c.
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Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	6¾c.	7⅝c.
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*Iron, Bess. pig.....	$16.75	$13.25@13.50
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Copper, lake ing. lb.....	12⅛c.	17.00c.
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*Pittsburg.

Losses in railway earnings during the third week of December by storms and washouts were more than balanced by gains in the other weeks, and the month's total shows an increase of 6.1 per cent over 1900, and 17.0 per cent over 1899.

Failures for the week numbered 373 in the United States against 324 last year, and 27 in Canada against 37 last year.

HILL BROOK FARM

The Owner Comments on Grape-Nuts

A farmer with his out of door work might have reason to expect more than the average of good health if he would use proper food and have it well cooked, but many of them, in middle age suffer torments from dyspepsia, and following that a weakened nervous system.

To show the value of a change in food we quote from a letter written by L. Flagler, owner of Hill Brook Farm, Charlottesville, Va.

"I have spent a very considerable amount of money in trying to cure my stomach trouble with medicines, and have changed climate several times. About two years ago I was taken worse. My heart and kidneys gave me much trouble. I could not sleep nights. Was very nervous, thin, and discouraged. Finally I changed my food and began taking Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. This agreed with me and I thought I could see my way out, so I have stuck to Grape-Nuts for a year and a half and gradually the old troubles have disappeared.

I have made splendid progress in health and strength, sleep well and can now do a good day's work for a man of fifty years.

I know that Grape-Nuts caused the change, and although I am now able to use other food as I like, still I stick to Grape-Nuts because I know how it nourished me, and besides, wife and I both like the food.

She says nothing has helped her nervous system like Grape-Nuts. We buy the food by the case and are very enthusiastic in regard to it."

It is plain that nervous, worn out people can be brought back to health by using Grape-Nuts.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, Jan. 11

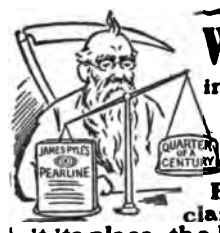
Although small shipments of currency to southern points continue, the New York banks gained cash this week to an amount estimated at nearly $9,000,000. The supply of money in the loan market was larger and the tone decidedly easier. The belief that large gold shipments may soon occur produces little or no effect, being offset by expected large receipts of cash from the interior. The offerings of call money are large, and the extremes for the week on rates were 4 and 6 per cent, most of the stock-market borrowing being at 5 per cent. Time money is offered with freedom, and there is a moderate inquiry, the rates on mixed collateral being 4½ per cent for thirty to ninety days and for longer arrangements. Commercial pamercial paper is quiet, with only moderate offerings of prime names, the rates being based on 4¾@5 per cent for indorsed bills receivable.

The New York stock market is dull, with a depressed tone. Professional operators furnish the activity, and public interest is lacking in speculation, though bonds and investment stocks are the objects of a fair buying demand. Uncertainty about the outcome of the Northern securities litigation and disappointment because the Steel corporation's December quarterly earnings were not as large as expected are considered adverse factors, as are also the expectations of renewed gold exports. The steel stocks have been sold by foreign and local speculative holders, and the anthracite group has merely been firm, despite an increase in the Jersey Central dividend rate. Manipulative strength was shown in a few stocks, notably Manhattan, which was bulled on renewed reports of a deal with New York Central. Bonds are active, strong and advancing on investment buying.

Foreign exchange is higher under buying induced by easier money, and, inclusive of last Saturday, about $1,000,000 gold has been sent to Europe from New York on special orders. Demand sterling, however, eased off a little on a better supply of cotton bills, the current quotations being 4.87⅛.

Clearings for the week ending Thursday aggregate $2,816,461,897, a gain of 34.5 per cent on last week, and an increase of 6.4 per cent over a year ago, when stock speculation was active. Outside of New York the gain over last week was 28 per cent and over last year 16.5 per cent.

If the December output equals that of last December, as it will probably do, according to the estimates of the *Western Tobacco Journal*, the year's output will approximate about as follows: Tobacco, 290,000,000 pounds, a gain of 6,250,000 pounds over 1900; cigars, 5,900,000,000, a gain of nearly 370,000,000; small cigars, 745,000,000, a gain of 125,000,000; cigarettes, 2,345,000,000, a loss of 230,000,000; snuff, 17,350,000 pounds, a gain of 3,725,000 pounds.



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WIT AND HUMOR

An Encouraging Trade Outlook

It was in the morning hours of "bake day" in the little out-of-the-way village. The mingled odors of fresh bread, pies, and cookies floated out of the open kitchen windows.

From one of the smaller cottages at the end of the street came a barefooted child in a colorless calico dress and slat sun-bonnet. With the important air of a heavy buyer she entered the village store, and handed across the counter a blue teacup. The proprietor took the cup, and said, in brisk tones:

"Well, Emmy, what does your ma want to-day?"

"Please, sir, ma wants an egg's worth of molasses," and she carefully placed a large white egg on the counter.

From a stone jug a little molasses was poured, and the cup set before the customer.

"Mr. Smif," she said, as she took her purchase, "I'll be back in a little while for some ginger. Ma said to tell you the black hen was on."

And the buyer walked with dignity out the store door and up the village street to her home.—*M. M., in Harper's Magazine.*

In South America

"Gentlemen," said the South American statesman, "do we revolute tomorrow?"

"Why not?" queried the short senor.

"Why not, indeed?" echoed the statesman. "Shall we make it before or after breakfast?"

"After," replied the stout senor. "I find that it doesn't agree with me when I try it on an empty stomach."

"Very well," said the statesman. "If we are all agreed we will overturn the government at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. How is it with you, Pablo?"

"I am referee in a cockfight at 11," said the man addressed, "but I'll try and get around in time to see you through."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Trick of the Trade

There's many of our magazines, and papers not a few, who will not buy my poetry, no matter what I do; I can't sell them a line of verse, no matter what I write, a ballad in bad dialect, or dashing, classic quite. And so, to buy my daily bread, some tricks I have to play, and send my poems out as prose, like this I send today. And when I send them out like this, I fool them every time, because they think they're printing prose, instead of printing rhyme!—*Puck.*

Buckeye.—What does a member of the legislature get in your state?

Keystone.—That depends. Sometimes one is sentenced for a year or two, but more frequently he gets off scot-free.—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

For the Higher Life of the Household

Monthly—**FOR ALL THE FAMILY**—Magazine

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING is bright and newsy—bristling with new ideas. It tells not only **how** the every-day affairs of life may be conducted, but also **appeals** to the **craving** for the **new** and **helpful** in household duties. **Practice** and **inspiration** is its motto. Its **departments**, regular and special, are as **numerous** as the varied phases of the life of the household. It appeals to **either sex**, whether of **young** or of **advancing years**, and not only helps but gratifies the **physical, mental** and **æsthetic natures** of all its readers. Its unparalleled Cooking Service, its Unique Health Department, its bright Stories, Sketches, Paragraphs and Verses, are supplemented by **special articles** from the most **noted writers** of the day. It is **beautifully illustrated.**

The CHARIOT RACE From BEN HUR

The publishers of Good Housekeeping have recently secured **exclusive control** of a beautiful reproduction of Checa's masterpiece, **THE CHARIOT RACE**, in **all** the **colors** of the **original** painting, which is valued at **$50,000.** The subject, which General Lew Wallace has made so well known through his immortal work, "Ben Hur," is the thrilling race scene at the exciting climax of the story. **Every detail** of the artist's brush is faithfully brought out by the twelve distinct color printings. The picture is on **heavy plate paper**, with suitable margin, and measures **22x30 inches.**

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To Introduce Good Housekeeping into every home where it is not now taken, we will send the magazine for **three months** upon receipt of **only 25 cents, in silver or stamps.** We will **further** send without cost to all ordering immediately a copy of **THE CHARIOT RACE** (as above described), the same as is given to all yearly subscribers at $1.00 per year. Address, mentioning this paper, all orders to

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 4
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
January 23, 1902

MEASURING the public's interest by the volume of newspaper discussion, the visit of Prince Henry to the United States is found to be the topic of greatest interest to Americans. Preparations are making to receive the prince in a manner worthy of the respect due to him, to his brother, Emperor William, and to ourselves. "The representative citizen" with his tiresome address of welcome, and the visits to such points of interest as jails, alms-houses, and city halls with which in former times we entertained distinguished visitors, will be eliminated, and in place of such entertainment the prince will receive a suitably dignified reception of a military character from officials or deputies of the national government—such a reception in short as can not reflect discredit upon us or give occasion for foreign sneers even if it does not measure up to the scale of regal magnificence with which we are happily unfamiliar.

IF it is true, as reported from Washington, that "the kaiser has intimated his desire for as little as possible of German-Americanism in the reception of Prince Henry," then we owe him a debt of gratitude for his tact and good sense. It would be most unfortunate if the attentions which the American people as a whole wish to show the prince should be monopolized by any one class, and the German societies which are preparing to make themselves conspicuous in his honor would do well to curb their natural desire to play a distinctive part in the ceremonies and incidentally to advertise their members. Otherwise whatever good results might follow the visit of the emperor's brother will be lost in a feeling that he has been chiefly the guest of former German subjects.

A "STEAMSHIP TRUST" or ocean freight pool of some kind is, according to various accounts, being formed under the leadership of Mr. Morgan, but not enough is known of the plans of those interested to make any intelligent comment upon them. It has been reported for some time that the Morgan-Hill-Rockefeller interests had been considering the formation of a close traffic union between the American, Leyland, White Star, and Atlantic transport lines and the southwestern and western railways with their eastern connections. Now it is said that the Cunard, Anchor, Allan State, and Wilson lines are also to be "merged," placing under one control a million tons of ocean shipping valued at half a billion dollars. But this is pure speculation so far as anyone can now say—anyone except those interested, and they will say nothing.

THE isthmian canal commission, like the general public, have been at sea ever since the Panama company showed a disposition to make reasonable terms for the transfer of their property. Whatever the faults of the Nicaragua route, it had come to be the one approved by the majority of congress and the people generally, and now the subject is so confused that canal legislation of any kind is rendered extremely doubtful. If we correctly understood the last report of the commission, its decision in favor of the Nicaragua route was based mainly upon the greater cost of the Panama canal on the basis of the valuation then insisted upon by the French company. At $40,000,000 for the Panama property, however, there is a difference of cost in favor of this route of $5,000,000, so that the whole subject will have to be gone over again before any conclusion is reached.

"WE must do something for Cuba." This is said to have been the word sent to the leaders in both houses of congress by President Roosevelt. It means, of course, that in the president's opinion reciprocity must be granted to the island, and it is hard to see how any but the most selfish motives can actuate those who antagonize this step. Senator Proctor, of Vermont, is certainly a good protectionist, but he has plainly warned his colleagues of the moral revulsion that will be visited upon the party that rejects Cuba's plea as well as the danger of an outbreak in the island if her people are starved into a violent frame of mind. A rock-ribbed Republican paper of New York asserts that "the Republican press of the country is practically a unit for Cuba," a situation which places those who oppose reciprocity in the position of caring more for their private interests than for "plain duty" and party honor.

CONTRARY to all expectations, the Pan-American congress has reached an agreement regarding the arbitration of international disputes, both The Hague convention and the compulsory arbitration plan drawn up by the congress itself having been suddenly adopted. This result appears to have been largely due to the interposition of a member of the American delegation, who deserves honor for his achievement. It is not to be supposed that this agreement will do away with frequent warlike differences between the South American states, but the facility with which wars may be started is somewhat diminished.

PARLIAMENT, adapting itself to the tone of the king's speech, has opened very tamely indeed. The speech was so colorless as to afford hardly a morsel of discussion, but one important thing was developed in the parliamentary discussion that followed it. This is the fairly clear alignment of government and opposition as to the ending of the Boer war. The Liberals appear to be unanimous in standing for the opening of peace negotiations on British initiative if Boer initiative is not forthcoming. Opposed to this position is the ministerial demand that the Boers must take the first step. Even if this radical difference of opinion were composed, there would still remain the question of the terms of peace, but it is something to know where Englishmen stand regarding preliminaries.

WHAT the Liberal leader, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, meant when he said in parliament on Thursday that he was "convinced of the wisdom of that policy toward Ireland and the Irish government, which had been and is the remedy approved by the Liberal party," will, we hope, appear later. If the home rule flag has again been nailed to the Liberal mast, it is in violent opposition to the recent policy of the party, and totally at variance with the Liberal creed as expounded in Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech. Furthermore, the Irish Nationals have given notice repeatedly that they should make no alliance with, and expect nothing from, any other political party. What object, then, can the Liberal leader have in dragging out home rule in defiance of a large section of his party?

GENERAL CHAFFEE'S last annual report reads so much like those that have preceded it as to suggest that he used some old document for a model. The provinces of Batangas and Lagua, in southern Luzon, and the islands of Samar, Mindoro, and Cebu constitute the area in which the insurgents are still in force. Elsewhere municipal and provisional governments are being organized, but "these governments have not yet received a practical trial." The continuation of guerilla warfare is due, we are again told, to the physical character of the country, the advantage which the insurgents take of the humanity of the American troops, and the fear with which insurgent natives inspire those who are disposed to be friendly. These explanations are doubtless as good as they ever were (that is to say, very good), but some fresh explanations would have been more convincing.

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AMERICAN

The New Tammany

COMMENT UPON THE ACCESSION OF LEWIS NIXON TO THE LEADERSHIP

RICHARD CROKER

RICHARD CROKER'S resignation from the leadership of Tammany Hall and the promotion of Mr. Lewis Nixon to the position is naturally the subject of lively comment. The bearing of the event upon national politics is recognized on all sides; Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, saying that "Mr. Nixon has a great opportunity. Calmness and a good judgment on his part will do much for the Democracy in New York, and whatever is done there will work to the advantage of the national party." Mr. Bryan is also pleased with "Croker's choice." Tammany, he says, "will be a powerful instrument for good in the hands of a man like Nixon, who will work for the welfare of the people. The choice will be applauded by Democrats all over the country."

Permission of Leslie's Weekly

LEWIS NIXON

There is much difference of opinion on the effect of Croker's retirement in the leadership of the state Democracy. As is well known, Croker and Hill are bitter enemies, and one report now has it that the state Democrats under the leadership of Hill and his friends, will be on excellent terms with Tammany, while another story is to the effect that Mr. Hill's friends in New York city will remain aloof from the organization and take their chances with the state Democrats against the leadership of Mr. Nixon. In this connection may be mentioned the report from Chicago that the anti-Bryan Democrats had agreed upon a ticket composed of Hill and Carter Harrison for the presidential contest of 1904.

In taking charge of Tammany, Mr. Nixon announced that he would be the actual head of it, and that his policy would be to let bygones be bygones, only demanding good conduct for the future. The New York papers are skeptical of Mr. Croker's sincerity in resigning the leadership, and the *Post* and *Commercial Advertiser* expect to see him back as soon as there is an opportunity of political success. Time alone can show whether the change is "a reform or a ruse," the Brooklyn *Eagle* says, while the *Journal* thinks that "the career and character of Mr. Nixon forbid the assumption that he would lend himself to a fraud upon his party and the public in the interest of Mr. Croker, or of anybody else." All the New York papers grant without question the high character of Mr. Nixon—all of them except the *Times:* "Mr. Croker was responsible for the vileness of Tammany. Mr. Nixon, though not directly responsible for it, is indirectly so. He knew about it. He investigated it and discovered its extent and the men engaged in it. He partially exposed it, but only far enough to become chargeable with knowledge of it, and with fear to fight it. He drew out when Croker gave the word, and the word was given when the power of Mr. Croker was threatened. That is not the record of a man, fearless, honest, and capable. If Mr. Nixon desires the reputation of being that sort of man, he has yet to do something to deserve it." The *World* is not enthusiastic, but grants that "it was a case where change is almost certain to mean improvement. With corruption stopped in the city government and Crokerism ended in the control of Tammany, the outlook is indeed hopeful." The *Tribune* can not see the case in this light: "Doubtless Mr. Nixon hopes to recruit the waning strength of Tammany, not merely by covering its repulsive features with a mask of decency, but by as large an exercise of moral discipline as the men who made and can unmake him will stand. But in the very nature of things he can not go far. The sow that is washed returns to her wallowing in the mire, and the sow that is only whitewashed is certainly not more particular." If, says the Elmira *Gazette,* Croker has actually retired and Nixon is to be loyally supported, "Tammany may be expected to recover repute and power. The state Democracy will welcome a leadership disposed to be reasonable. Tammany's unsmirched and strongest man is placed at the helm. It ought to be the beginning of better things."

Skepticism also appears in the comment of papers outside of New York. The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) thinks that "Croker will have as perfect control of the finances while he is away as if he were here, and will be found directing affairs as usual when the municipal campaign opens in New York next year." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) examines the change of leaders in the light of the "frequent cry for the scholar in politics," and observes that it is a misapprehension to suppose that "the scholar"—of whom it takes Mr. Nixon as a type—"can not shed his scruples. The principal effect of the

DAVID B. HILL

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scholar in politics is to bring to the service of the machine whatever shrewdness a university course may develop." From all of which it does not appear that the *Record* sees a very bright prospect of reform in Mr. Nixon's leadership.

"If," says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), "New York is now entering upon a new and hopeful era of cleaner municipal administration, it is due mainly to the patriotic and independent Democratic voters who repudiated Croker at the polls and sounded the death knell of Crokerism. Tammany, too, comes in for a beneficial share in this wave of public spirit. Its lessons of deserved defeat may well inspire its new leaders to keep closer to the people in future and to look with disfavor on every attempt to make its powerful organization machinery an adjunct or aid to corruption and betrayal of the public welfare." The Chicago *News* (Ind.) seems to think the task of making Tammany a wholesome force in politics is foredoomed to failure, "but Mr. Nixon has the opportunity to try. If he means to succeed in resuscitating that organization and making it tolerable to the people of New York he must recognize that he can not afford to compromise with the Tammany leaders of the past. If his purposes are honest, where in the corrupt Tammany of today will he find the support which he must have? Decidedly, if he is not to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor the experiment upon which he is about to embark will be worth watching." This opinion is shared by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.): "In this age of wonders it is presumptive to say that anything is impossible, but a thoroughly reformed Tammany will appear to many persons as near an impossibility as anything conceivable." The Detroit *Free Press* thinks Mr. Nixon is too good to be Tammany's boss.

Southern opinion is hopeful of excellent results from Mr. Nixon's leadership, the following editorial from the Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.) being fairly representative: "The country will watch the course of this vigorous young Virginian, in his efforts at giving Tammany the right to go on living, with much interest and curiosity. That he will attempt to gradually clean the Augean stable, and bring forth a reformed and rehabilitated Tammany, that shall be worthy of the early history and good works of the ancient society, we have no doubt. It will be generally conceded that this undertaking is one of great difficulty, involves gigantic labor and sacrifice. The country wishes him Godspeed in converting the 'hall' from its state of degradation, to which it has descended under Croker and his allies, into a strong and steady power for good. Wielded by a really good and fearless man, that organization would be irresistible in the work of municipal reform." The Tacoma *Ledger* says "Croker has placed himself in the position of holding on only while there was profit in it. Tammany on top, and Tammany with things in general atop of it, are two different things."

The Visit of Prince Henry

COMMENT ON THE COMING OF EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BROTHER

THE recent exchange of courtesies between President Roosevelt and Emperor William, detailed in our last issue, and the announcement that Prince Henry is to be present at the christening of the emperor's yacht by Miss Roosevelt are looked upon as incidents of much importance, as the following comment shows. The New York *Herald* is somewhat contradictory in its comments. "A sincere desire," it says, "to promote friendly relations between Germany and the United States undoubtedly lies at the root of the kaiser's recent acts of courtesy." But "as for the overtures of the kaiser, they change nothing. They constitute a personal profession of good-will and desire for friendly relations. Apart from this they have no import. No one doubted, no one does doubt, that the German people, considered as a nation, entertains as friendly a sentiment for the United States as is compatible with keen commercial and industrial rivalry." The Brooklyn *Citizen* looks upon the coming of Prince Henry as "the very acme of courtesy"—the occasion will be "momentous and important, and will be made historic." "That the kaiser intends to recognize the Monroe doctrine, that he is earnest in his desire to strengthen friendly relations which have been seriously strained since 1898, should be a source of satisfaction to the people of the United States," the Albany *Press-Knickerbocker* thinks.

PRINCE HENRY
(From a Recent Photograph)

The Boston *Advertiser* raises "the question whether our English friends will altogether relish an outburst of enthusiastic welcome for the coming prince of the house of Hohenzollern. Another question is whether the good feelings which the expected visit will bring to the surface are going to be strong enough wholly to remove the last vestige of commercial and political irritation between the United States and the German empire. Let us all hope for the best, and that the best will be very good indeed. The world wants peace, not war. That it may have peace, it wants kindly feelings and an end of the strife of words." The Washington *Star* says: "It is unnecessary to point out how thoroughly this correspondence, with its graceful meaning, contradicts those yarns about the kaiser's implacable prejudice against America and everything American. He could not have testified to his respect for us in a way better to impress us with his sincerity or with the value of his friendship. And remembering this, we shall be prepared for the fakirs engaged in making war by rumor and invention when they resume their industry, as they are likely soon to do, of kiting guff across the Atlantic." The Pittsburg *Gazette* thinks "the emperor designs his friendly advances to be a guarantee of his good intent with regard to the Monroe doctrine

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in the settlement of his difficulties with Venezuela, and they are therefore doubly welcome. As a matter of fact, no one will imagine the kaiser's manifestations of friendship entirely disinterested, but it is none the less gratifying to our national self-esteem that he considers American good-will worth cultivating in this way."

The opinion last quoted is shared by the Cincinnati *Times-Star:* "William has chosen a most opportune time for putting an end to the thoughtless chatter of sensation-loving jingoes in both countries. In no other way could he better have shown his utter unwillingness to regard actual trouble as a result of the Venezuelan dispute as one of the possibilities of the future than by the course he has actually pursued." Still another journal, the Chicago *Chronicle,* voices the same idea: "There is a genuine timeliness," it says, "in Emperor William's evident sincerity in branding as unjust and absurd the reports that there is a widespread antipathy in his empire to everything American. We have heard many prophecies of trouble between the United States and Germany as a result of present complications in Venezuela. We have also been told that Germany's commercial leaders are insisting on a war of trade reprisals against this nation. Whatever foundation these reports may have, it is at least evident that the emperor of Germany is not to be stampeded into any exhibition of unfriendliness toward the United States. His personal and official expressions in the present exchange of amenities have a distinctly opposite tone." And "it will be a distinct pleasure," the Chicago *News* declares, "for the people of this country to show their regard for this remarkable ruler and the great people whom he governs by according a warm welcome to Prince Henry."

Senatorial Elections

FOUR REGULAR AND TWO SPECIAL ELECTIONS FOR UNITED STATES SENATORS

THE four states holding regular elections for United States senator are Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, and Ohio, while one of the two special elections is also in Iowa and the second is in New Jersey. Three elections have been held already. James B. McCreary has been elected in Kentucky to the seat now occupied by William J. Deboe, whose term expires March 4, 1903; Arthur Pue Gorman has been elected in Maryland to the seat now occupied by George L. Wellington, and his term will begin March 4, 1903, and Senator Foraker, of Ohio, has been elected to succeed himself. The result of the two elections in Iowa is also a foregone conclusion. Senator Allison will be reëlected and Senator Dolliver will be chosen to fill out the term to which he received a temporary appointment from the governor. The only seat in doubt is the one from New Jersey left vacant by the death of Senator Sewell.

JOHN F. DRYDEN

A. P. GORMAN

For the last-named seat there are eight candidates, of whom, *Harper's Weekly* says, "the most likely to be chosen is John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance company, who is the foremost business man of the state, and whose reputation for integrity, capacity, and mental breadth is unexcelled." The New York *Tribune* believes that Mr. Dryden "measures up to senatorial standards," and his candidacy is viewed very favorably by the New York Republican press generally. In his own state Mr. Dryden appears to have a majority of the press on his side, and in addition he has received the endorsement of the Essex delegation and of Governor Murphy, who says that "he is a man qualified by natural ability and wide experience to fill that important position (the senatorship) with credit to the state and nation." The Newark *Evening News* thinks that the governor's support gives Mr. Dryden the best chance for the office. Mr. Dryden was born at Farmington, Maine, in 1839, and was educated for the legal profession, which he abandoned in 1875 for the insurance business.

The election of Mr. Gorman after the first boasts of his opponents was generally conceded and now excites little comment. The *Herald* and *American,* of Baltimore, console themselves with the reflection that Mr. Gorman will be an active advocate of Maryland in the national senate. The *Herald* "has no fresh tears to shed," although it still "adheres to a higher standard of political *morale*" than Mr. Gorman represents. The *American* is doubly consoled by the reflection that "no man could do worse, any man might do a little better, and Mr. Gorman may be depended upon to do infinitely better as the state's representative than Senator Wellington has done." The *Sun* makes no comment, while stalwart Democratic papers like the Pittsburg *Post* and Brooklyn *Citizen* rejoice in the return of "this eminent Democratic statesman" to the senate.

The New Chinese Exclusion Bill

THE new Chinese exclusion bill prepared by Pacific coast senators and representatives to cure defects in the Geary law developed by experience and to close more securely the gates against surreptitious immigration, does not please everyone. Several Washington correspondents have criticized the drastic provisions of the bill, and one says that "the country

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is not ready to make any such concessions to the Pacific coast." The Philadelphia *North American*, however, charges that opposition to the bill is "inspired" by the interests seeking a supply of cheap and docile labor. The *North American* is apparently unwilling to grant any honest motive whatever to the opponents of the bill, of which it says:

The features of the bill which most disturb the inspired organs are those designed to make evasions of the law difficult and its enforcement in spirit as well as letter more certain. Privileges extended to certain classes by the Geary law are continued, but it is provided that Chinese claiming exemption must prove their right to make such claim and establish their identity in a manner to preclude fraud. That provision seems to be regarded as an outrage by the coolie organs because by implication it questions the veracity of Chinese pretending to be merchants and hurts their feelings. Another clause, designed to evict coolies obtaining entrance under false pretenses, is especially obnoxious to the journalistic allies of the transportation companies. It provides that any Chinaman who gains admission to the United States under the exempting clause of the bill and afterward engages in any other occupation than that upon which he was admitted shall be deported. Any Chinese convicted of a crime is to be deported. Chinese persons ordered out of the country are to be held in custody and not admitted to bail.

That, say the reporter-statesmen, is drastic and not to be endured. But the future of the proposed law most alarming and odious to the cheap-labor corporations and the trusts back of the anti-exclusion lobby is the exclusion of coolies from the island possessions of the United States. That hits the would-be degraders of American industry a solar plexus blow. They would concede almost any measure of restriction applying to the continent for the sake of the privilege of filling the islands with contract coolies and enriching themselves by exploiting the resources of our expanded territory. Altogether, the character of the opposition to the new exclusion bill is a certificate of the adequacy of its provisions for the protection of American labor from degrading competition and Anglo-Saxon civilization from Asiatic influences.

Philadelphia (Pa.) *Record*

OUR relations with China from the Burlingame treaty down to the Geary law form a chapter in our history which no American possessed of a sense of honor, and who values fair dealing, can read with pride. The fears inspired by the possibility of an influx of Asiatics, however, will doubtless override all other considerations, and the new law on the subject of Chinese immigration, which congress must pass at the present session in order to continue the existing statutes in force, will probably be even more rigidly exclusive and less regardful of treaty stipulations than its predecessors.

The object of the Geary law is to keep out coolie labor; its effect, however, is to prevent the landing even of Chinese artists who might teach our artisans the methods employed in the production of the exquisite lacquers, glazes on porcelain, and other high-class work in which their countrymen excel. As interpreted by the treasury officials the word "laborer" in the exclusion law includes physicians, and the eighty-odd thousands of Chinese in this country are thus deprived of the aid of medical attendants who could converse with and, therefore, understandingly treat them. It is held by the immigration inspectors that the mention by name of certain classes of Chinese as being permitted to land excludes all others not expressly described. Thus the provision that "merchants" may enter excludes bankers, factors, and brokers, of whom there are many in China conducting business that runs up into millions per annum. For such absurdities there is neither reason nor excuse. Whatever else may be left undone, the law should at least be shorn of these minor blemishes.

The Coronation Embassy

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD

GENERALLY speaking, the appointment of Whitelaw Reid, General James H. Wilson, and Captain Charles E. Clark to represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward has been well received by the press. "While the American people," says the Chicago *Post*, "are but mildly interested in the coronation of King Edward—a ceremony without real significance—they acknowledge that a certain courtesy is due from one government to another, and particularly to one with which we are on exceedingly friendly terms. And they do not doubt that in this instance the three men selected will be in every way worthy of the occasion and of the great republic they will represent." The Philadelphia *Press* expresses especial gratification over the honor done Captain Clark, formerly of the *Oregon*, and all the representatives "have had a training and experience which render it certain that the country will be worthily represented on an occasion whose duties are ceremonial but none the less weighty and important." These are typical of most of the comments upon the appointment of the embassy. But there is some criticism. The Springfield *Republican* objects to Mr. Reid because he "has been the leading journalistic apologist in America for the crime being perpetrated against republican institutions in South Africa," a few papers like the New York *Journal* object to the sending of any special representative to the coronation, and the Chicago *Chronicle*, with some other papers, criticize the appointment of General Wilson and Captain Clark, claiming that these honors should have gone to General Miles and Admiral Dewey. To those who object to "the participation of the republic in this royalist affair" the Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "Neither educated men nor educated readers of newspapers need to be told that the appointment of a special embassy to the coronation is a proper thing on the part of this government. The other governments of the world will be similarly represented on the occasion, and the United States, as a great world power, and as historically and sympathetically in very close relations to Great Britain, should also be represented there. Those who sincerely think otherwise think ignorantly. Those who say otherwise, without thinking so, exploit a demagogy which in this period of the intelligence of the world is a losing business, whether in politics, in oratory, or in journalism" Three secretaries accompany Mr. Reid.

WHITELAW REID

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"DO YOU THINK YOU CAN TEACH AN OLD TIGER LIKE ME NEW TRICKS?"—*New York Herald*

"WELL, THAT'S THE TOUGHEST JOB I'VE TACKLED SINCE I BECAME A SHIPBUILDER."—*New York Tribune*

The Danish West Indies

POSITION OF THE PEOPLE REGARDING ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES

MR. THOMAS C. NOYES, of the Washington *Star*, a correspondent in whom one may place perfect confidence, has been investigating the state of feeling in the Danish West Indies regarding the annexation of those islands to the United States, and reports the results of his inquiry in the paper named. "The United States government and people need have no fear as to the acceptance by the people of the Danish West Indies islands of annexation," Mr. Noyes says: "With only a small minority in opposition, they are today earnest in their desire to join their fortunes with the great republic of the north. We needed but a few moments' stay at St. Thomas to discover that to the inhabitants ships had lost their interest, sugar-growing was not worth talking about, and the question of hurricanes only worth a moment's passing remark. The great, the burning question was whether or not the island was going to be annexed to the United States. Every second man on the street, every storekeeper, your driver and your boatman would all ask your opinion of the probabilities and express his own. It was likewise easy to see that with very few exceptions the community was earnestly in favor of annexation. Our driver said that the people 'were praying day and night to see the stars and stripes go up on the island'; and from this magnified opinion the statements in favor of the island joining its fortunes to the United States ranged all the way down to mild approval."

Mr. Noyes found that such opposition as there was, was based upon the fears of office and monopoly holders from the Danish government. The press is divided. "There are two little daily newspapers published here, both of them about as big as the ordinary handbills that are scattered around the streets. One of them is Lightbourn's *Mail Notes*. The editor is Mr. John N. Lightbourn, and he has spent a good deal of his time in the United States, and is familiar with the big republic, and is an earnest advocate of annexation.

"The other paper is the *Bulletin*, published by Mr. LeRoy Nolte. He also prints a large paper twice a week called the *Tidende*. All these papers are published in English. Nolte's papers are strongly opposed to annexation. After walking through a garden and climbing a steep pair of steps I invaded Mr. Nolte's editorial headquarters and asked him why he was opposed to annexation to the United States."

"What we want is to have this question settled," he said to Mr. Noyes, "settled one way or the other. The present uncertainty is bad for business and bad for everything else. These islands have offered themselves once to the United States and their offer was rejected. Now the talk comes up again and we have no idea where we stand. We feel sure of our condition under Denmark, but we can not tell what would happen if we were under the United States. This port is purely a maritime port, and its prosperity depends upon its being a free port. We are comparatively sure that Denmark will not get into any trouble, nor have any war that will close St. Thomas to the ships of the world. We are not so sure that this will be the case under the United States, just branching out as it is as a world power, and feeling its success in that rôle. We are not sure, then, that under the United States the port of St. Thomas would be a neutral port, and we know that it would not remain a free port. Then, again, you must remember that the people here have never been taxed directly. They hardly know what the thing means. We hear now of the taxes being placed in Porto Rico and of the strong native opposition there. We see these things coming closer to us and we state our objections before they are accomplished. We think this is the time to do so, because if annexation becomes an accomplished thing, we will all of us become loyal Americans as today we are loyal Danes."

Mr. Noyes is in no doubt as to the value of the islands to us: "The harbor of St. Thomas is a beautiful one from the picturesque standpoint, and a magnificent one from the practical. The entrance is safe and easy and the harbor itself is almost entirely landlocked, the hills rising around three sides of it. Two hundred vessels of large size can rest in safety here, let the storm rage as it will outside. The harbor could be made, with proper fortifications, absolutely impregnable, and with its situation in regard to Porto Rico, the proposed Nicaraguan canal, and even the entire West Indies, and the additional fact that it is practically the only safe harbor in all this section, it is easy to see why the United States government is willing to pay Denmark four or five millions of dollars for the purchase of these islands. Here is the ideal coaling and naval station for our government. St. Croix is a larger island than St. Thomas, and contains about 25,000 or 30,000 people. It has large sugar-growing industries, and is susceptible of much development on that line. St. John's, the third of the Danish islands, is a smaller body and not important.

"There should be no question about our government acquiring this place. After traveling through

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the West Indies, it seems essential to our navy and to our commerce. It is practically the only safe harbor which can be defended in the islands, and with proper defenses, from here all the West Indies and all the traffic through the proposed Nicaragua canal can be commanded."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

JANUARY 13.—The senate considered a bill for the establishment of a department of commerce; Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven senators to examine into the conduct of the war in the Philippines. The house spent the day in discussion of the pension appropriation bill.

JANUARY 14.—Mr. Hoar spoke in support of the Philippine resolution; Senator Mason (Rep. Ill.) made a speech on the subject of reciprocity with Cuba. The pension appropriation bill was again under consideration by the house, the proposition to admit ex-confederate soldiers to soldiers' homes playing a large part in the discussion.

JANUARY 15.—There was a spirited debate on the naval reserve bills, during which the value of the militia forces came up for heated discussion; a resolution was adopted asking the state department for information as to whether or not the British government had collected duties on goods sent to Boer prisoners at Bermuda. The house passed the pension appropriation bill and a resolution providing for McKinley memorial services on February 27.

JANUARY 16.—The session of the senate was devoted to routine business; the department of commerce bill met with considerable opposition; Mr. Hoar recalled his resolution regarding the treatment of Boer prisoners at Bermuda. The house was not in session.

JANUARY 18.—The senate was not in session. In the house only routine business was transacted; an urgent deficiency bill and the Chinese exclusion bill were introduced.

The minority members of the senate committee on the Philippines agreed to a program of opposition to the Philippine revenue bill; they will propose the relinquishment of American sovereignty over the islands and declare them to be foreign territory, imports from which would, of course, be subject to regular tariff duties; during our "temporary occupation," however, trade is to be free between the islands and the United States. When a state government has been formed by the Filipinos, and sufficient guarantees have been obtained for the safety of foreigners and inhabitants loyal to the United States, "it is declared to be the purpose of the United States to withdraw from the Philippines and leave the government, control and sovereignty thereof to the inhabitants, retaining only such military, naval, and coaling stations as may be designated by the government of the United States."

CAN THE OTHER ONE MAKE IT? —*Minneapolis Journal*

TAKE YOUR CHOICE —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

WHICH WAY? —*Minneapolis Tribune*

DEMOCRACY EXPECTS MUCH FROM GORMAN'S LEADERSHIP—*Minneapolis Tribune*

A BITTER DOSE —*Minneapolis Journal*

IS THIS A DEMOCRATIC MOSES? —*Phila. North American*

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FOREIGN

The Opening of Parliament

KING EDWARD'S SPEECH AND COMMENT THEREON

THE pomp and ceremony which characterized the opening of parliament last year were again in evidence last Thursday, when King Edward for the second time opened the British parliament. The speech from the throne opened with a reference to the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales: "They were everywhere received with demonstrations of the liveliest affection, and I am convinced their presence served to rivet more closely the bonds of mutual regard and loyalty by which the vigor of the empire is maintained."

"I regret," said his majesty, "that the war in South Africa is not yet concluded, though the course of the operations has been favorable to our arms, the area of war largely reduced, and industries are being resumed in my new colonies. In spite of the tedious character of the campaign, my soldiers throughout have displayed a cheerfulness in the endurance of the hardships incident to guerilla warfare, and a humanity, even to their own detriment, in their treatment of the enemy, which are deserving of the highest praise. The necessity for relieving those of my troops who have most felt the strain of war has afforded me the opportunity of again availing myself of the loyal and patriotic offers of my colonies, and further contingents will shortly reach South Africa from the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand."

In regard to the sugar conference, the speech says: "I trust its decision may lead to the abandonment of the system by which the sugar-producing colonies and home manufacturers of sugar have been unfairly weighted in the prosecution of this important industry." Then came the following clause: "I have concluded with the president of the United States a treaty the provisions of which will facilitate the construction of an interoceanic canal, under guarantees that its neutrality will be maintained and that it will be open to the commerce and shipping of all nations."

After announcing that the estimates have "been framed as economically as due regard for their efficiency renders possible in the special circumstances of the present exigency," the speech concluded with mentioning proposed legislation, of solely domestic interest, with the exception of a bill to facilitate the sale and purchase of land in Ireland. The debate on the speech was hardly more interesting than the speech itself. Lord Salisbury agreed with the first Liberal speaker that it was impossible to grant independence to the Boers. Neither was it the government's business, after being gratuitously attacked, to inform the Boers on what terms they would be forgiven, especially since the Boers had not yet expressed a wish to be forgiven. Replying to the premier, Lord Rosebery, who described the speech from the throne as the most jejune document ever placed on the lips of a monarch, said he favored a passive policy of peace which would receive overtures when these were made. Irish affairs and the Boer war occupied the attention of the house. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, spoke in general terms against the course of the government in South Africa, urging conciliation in place of brute force. He said the same, to a large measure, was true of Ireland, where the government at present was "floundering between concession and coercion," and urged the adoption of the most liberal program toward Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain defended the government with his usual skill.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that "The government is in much stronger form than its supporters had expected. The ministers are standing together, and an armistice between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been arranged. The government has been greatly strengthened by the resolute attitude toward Germany, and it has become a patriotic duty for the solid men of the city to fling garlands in the path of Mr. Chamberlain." The *Times's* correspondent sees no prospect of anything coming of the present session of parliament except "the flood of purposeless talk which in later years has chiefly distinguished that ancient body. Lord Rosebery continues to occupy his anomalous, isolated position in the house of lords, and in the commons Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman continues to try to hold together the various utterly discordant branches of the Opposition in his usual bungling way. Lord Rosebery's speech on the first day was a delight to hear, and reads well, as all his speeches do; but it was not the sort of utterance likely to produce anything advantageous to his party."

Readers of the article in this department last week on The Sugar Congress will realize the importance of the question of the London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, Does the British government mean to threaten the powers with a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar, following the example of India and the United States? The question is being asked in consequence of the pointed expressions of hope in the king's speech that the sugar bounties conference at Brussels might lead to the abandonment of the bounty system, by which the British colonies and British refiners were unfairly weighted. If England can at will wipe out the continental sugar industry, it is, of course, very important to know what new position, if any, she intends to take.

Spain's Problems and Politics

S. L. BENSUSAN, in the January *New Liberal Review*, London
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

ON May 17, 1886, Señor Sagasta announced to the Spanish people the birth of their new king, Alfonso XIII, who, in accordance with the Spanish constitution, comes of age on May 17, 1902. If the tasks and responsibilities of the queen regent, Maria Cristina of Austria, have been heavy, she has acquitted herself admirably, earning the gratitude and admiration of many Spaniards who called her "the Austrian" in the early days following her husband's death, and found no abuse too scurrilous when it was applied to her. Alfonso XIII succeeds to an inheritance whose administration would puzzle a strong man accustomed to rule, for Spain is beset by difficulties and dangers on all sides. Financial depression, Carlism, Republicanism, Clericalism are a few of the

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questions the king must handle; and, though he will find wise counselors in the queen mother, Señor Sagasta, and the Duke of Tetuan, his work will be the more difficult because he will be held responsible for all mistakes.

If Carlism is to remain a force, some movement may be expected before May, 1902; and if Don Carlos, who seems to like Venetian security, is too old, indifferent, or incapable to take the field, Don Jaime, his son, will do so. It is thought in England that Don Carlos has resigned his claims in his son's favor. But this is not the case; he is still waiting to become king of Spain, and if waiting could achieve his aims his success would be assured. Republicanism and Carlism find their one bond of union in hatred of the Alfonsists, and the break-up of the reigning party would shatter the bond and set Republican and Carlist fighting for the spoils. Many enlightened Spaniards, who find no satisfaction in the work of Liberals or Conservatives, are well aware that a change could only be arrived at through another period of civil war, and that Republicanism has been an honest failure. The Republicans will not deal with the government on any terms, but some prominent Carlists are pledged to inactivity so long as the government does nothing to despoil the church.

A country's ability to maintain any form of internal rule or external policy is dependent upon its military and naval resources. Turning to the consideration of Spain's resources for offense or defense, it is to be noted that she possesses too many soldiers for a poor country to support, and not enough in these days of great armies to go far in the direction of effecting European alliances. The war strength of the regular army is under 200,000 men, while even little Portugal has nearly 150,000—on paper. The cost of supporting the Spanish army is very great, and the campaigns in Cuba and the Philippines returned many men to the mother country quite unable to support themselves.

The question of alliance is one to which Spanish statesmen have given their serious attention since the American war, though long before that time some prominent politicians and publicists had warned their countrymen of the danger attendant upon unsupported action in matters of world-wide importance. It is interesting to note a very friendly feeling towards Great Britain in many quarters where it would not be expected, and during my last visit to Spain I was assured by gentlemen holding positions of trust and importance that a better understanding with Great Britain would be welcomed heartily. It is felt in Spain that France as an ally would only repeat the treatment that Napoleon inflicted upon the country in the last years of the eighteenth and early years of the nineteenth century, and that the French designs in northwest Africa are incompatible with a lasting Franco-Spanish understanding. The one hope of Spain outside her own country is fixed upon Morocco, and if she can not seek a recompense there for her many losses in other parts of the world, she wishes at least to see the *status quo* preserved, and to have no foreign power facing her across the narrow waters of the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Alfonsists are the one party well disposed to England, and in the unforeseen and unlikely event of their downfall through a successful Carlist or Republican rising, the danger to our position at Gibraltar would be increased considerably. British and Spanish policy in the Mediterranean are not in conflict; each country desires to see the Moroccan empire preserved, and if it had to change hands Spanish possession would suit Great Britain better than French. When Spain was a great world power, every inducement was offered to her sons to colonize, and Spain itself was comparatively overlooked. The times have changed, and Spain is looking at home to discover many sources of national wealth unsuspected and unexplored. Another advantage of an Anglo-Spanish understanding is that it would not commit this country to any great political movement, because Spain has forsaken the paths of empire and can not return to them for some years, when the great outstanding questions of expansion have been settled one way or another. It is possible, though not likely, that the next few months will afford this country an opportunity of supporting the Alfonsist rule if it is the intention of our statesmen to do so; since, unless the history of Spain is going to take a very decided change for the better, it is safe to say that the first few years of the young king's reign will not pass without trouble.

Anglo-French Friction in the New Hebrides

London *Times*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE present position of affairs in the New Hebrides is attracting considerable attention in Australia. The question is believed to be engaging the serious consideration of the federal government, and it is not impossible that some proof may be demanded of the official assurances from this side that "the protection of British interests in the Pacific is an object of anxious solicitude to the government." The position in the New Hebrides is regulated by the Anglo-French convention of November 16, 1887, supplemented by the agreement of January 26, 1888. The protection of persons and property was entrusted to a joint naval commission composed of two English and two French officers, and a president who, in alternate months, was to be the French or English commanding officer on the station. Some one has said that the use of an agreement is to pick holes in it. Certainly experience has shown that the New Hebrides convention is far from perfect.

The British and French settlers in the islands are about equal in number, but, owing to the energy of the Baptist and Presbyterian missionaries, there are far more Protestants among the native converts than Roman Catholics, and it is declared that the French have the reputation of not treating native labor as well as the British. Australian opinion has become exasperated because in face of equality of interest the French are considered to have adopted a course of continuous encroachment that must, if unchecked, make the New Hebrides a French possession. The process adopted is very simple. It consists in buying land from the natives at insignificant rates, which are rendered attractive by the fact that they are paid in arms and spirits. This would be irritating enough if it were carried out exclusively at the expense of the natives, and if it did not produce collision between the two white races. But the French have in some cases claimed land which British subjects declared that they had already purchased, and not only claimed but seized it in a very high-handed fashion. This may prove a serious question, as feeling between the two nationalities throughout the islands is one of great jealousy.

If they are examined with care and impartiality, it

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will be found that the root difficulty is the continued importation of arms, ammunition, and alcohol—the three A's they might be called—into the New Hebrides by the French. Our foreign office has made several representations to the French government on this subject, but all its efforts have been barren of result. The French government is apparently reluctant to stop proceedings which, however indefensible on moral grounds, promise to result in the establishment of French predominance in at least the two principal islands of the New Hebrides group. Here the matter would probably be left to stand over indefinitely if it rested with the British and French governments alone, but it is impossible to ignore the increasing irritation of the Australians. Restraint can not be expected to endure forever, and, unless the situation is cleared up, a renewal of the agitation that broke out in 1883 in favor of annexing the New Hebrides may be looked for in Australia before long.

Another Fashoda?

London *Sunday Sun*

NEWS of considerable gravity has been received from West Africa, involving, it may be, another period of tension between England and France, such as, not to mention Fashoda, existed in 1897, regarding the control of the Lower Niger. At that time French and British posts were in several instances established in the same towns, and it was only by the exercise of great firmness, as well as forbearance, by the British officials, that an armed conflict was avoided. The situation today on the northern and western frontiers of Nigeria is equally unsatisfactory. Violations of the northern frontier by French columns have been frequent, and necessarily detrimental to British prestige among the native rulers and peoples. These incursions have been justified by the French authorities on the spot on the ground that no practicable route to Lake Chad from the west exists through French territory, which in this district is nothing else than the southern fringe of the Sahara. If these incursions stood alone, the matter would be capable of fairly satisfactory adjustment. Unfortunately they do not.

On the western shore of Lake Chad is situated the Mohammedan state of Bornu. This, by international agreement with France and Germany, falls within the British dominions. Yet, in despite of such agreements, French columns have entered Bornu, and have slain Fadel Allah, a chieftain whom the high commissioner, General Lugard, was on the point of recognizing as emir of the country. The gravity of such action is obvious. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the importance of Bornu in the commercial development of our West African possessions can hardly be over-stated. From its capital, Kuku, start many of the great caravan routes which traverse the Sahara; thence come gum, rubber, ostrich feathers, nuts, and other tropical produce. Without Bornu our position in Nigeria would be gravely imperilled, and we should never be able to develop it into the second India which under proper conditions it would become, and that in course of a single generation. Without Bornu we should have to give up the scheme, so brilliantly foreshadowed by Sir William Macgregor, of not stopping the career of the Iron Horse—now well on its way from Lagos to the Niger—"until it drinks the waters of Lake Chad." In short, Bornu must be regarded as an integral part of British Nigeria.

It is necessary to say this because the French colonial party are busily engaged in endeavoring to show that Bornu, "by a rectification of the Niger convention," and for some slight compensation elsewhere, should be handed over to France; and they have even advanced as an argument in favor of their contention the fact that the French columns have penetrated into British territory—a proceeding they justify on the ground that in "chastizing" the natives they are acting as the policemen of Europe! This article reveals at once the strength and the weakness of our position. Legally we have an unassailable title, and have had these ten years past; in practice we have done nothing to make effective our sovereignty, and have been unable to prevent either the late sultan, Rabah, from making Bornu the base of operations against the French, or the French in their turn from waging war on a chieftain who had placed himself unreservedly under British protection. It is neither useful nor dignified to complain about French aggression whilst allowing the richest native state under our (nominal) control to remain in a state of anarchy. The time has come when this period of unmasterly inactivity should end, and effective steps be taken not only to guard our frontiers but to secure peace and good government to the sorely tried Bornuese.

Fortunately the high commissioner has recently returned to Nigeria intent on devoting his chief energies to the solution of this very question. It was largely to General Lugard's dispositions that we owed the pacific solution of the Niger controversy, and he may be trusted to do nothing to unnecessarily ruffle French susceptibilities. He possesses the complete confidence of the colonial office, and is assured beforehand of the support of the secretary of state in any action he may deem essential. What is needed, however, is a clear intimation to France that the policy of "pin-pricks" in West Africa must cease. The colonial ministry in Paris is naturally loth to disavow the action of its subordinates, especially remembering what success has attended in former years the "unauthorized" expeditions of French officers, but we do not believe that there is any wish at the Quai d'Orsay to provoke a conflict with England over West Africa.

THEY DON'T SEEM TO LIKE EACH OTHER'S BROTH
—*Chicago News*

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SOCIOLOGICAL

California Women as Farmers

EMMA SHAFTER HOWARD, in the January *Country Life*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

A CALL for the representation of women's work upon the lines of agriculture and horticulture was made in 1899 by the international council of women held in London. This led to efforts to register the names and to gather concrete statements of the work of women throughout California. As a result, the records of forty women were taken to London and presented with those of ten different countries through the delegates of their national councils. Out of this representation and at the suggestion of the California delegate, a Women's International Agricultural and Horticultural union was agreed upon, each country pledging itself to its own registration and union within its own borders as the basis of economic representation in the world's work and influence: first for the benefit of each separate country and its workers; second, to circulate useful information and to compare methods of different districts and countries; third, to encourage and stimulate farming, dairying, stock-breeding, bee-keeping, poultry-raising, etc.; fruit and flower-growing for profit; landscape gardening, arboriculture, forestry, and the management of estates as employers and employed; the encouragement of working amateurs.

There being no registration in California, and no representation of the economic value of women's work, it is a difficult task to gather the names and records. There are two women members of the state board of trade, Mrs. E. Shields and Mrs. A. L. Bancroft. The former has two hundred and fifty acres of land in the Sacramento valley, skirting the banks of the American river. In one of the beautiful sub-valleys made by the broken contours of the coast range lies the fruit and grain farm of Mrs. E. P. Buckingham. Long lines of orchard trees, heavy with fruitage, radiate in every direction from the homestead. These one thousand acres, lying near Vacaville, have been planted and developed by Mrs. Buckingham within the past sixteen years. Unlike the flat stretches of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, those nearer the coast, like that of Vaca, are more broken and picturesque in their hill-slope settings, fast covering with verdure of vine and olive and giving an old-world look to the new acres. The season of gathering was coming, and tent villages were being set up for the fruit pickers, who assemble upon these farms, year by year, to spend vacation in work and play. Among these came a woman from the Bahamas, wishing to take active part in this object-lesson of picking and packing, that she might return to her own acres and profit by the experience.

In the hospitable home of Mrs. Sherman, at her model farm five miles from Fresno, the inspiration of necessity to meet the duty at hand, to hold fast to the home instinct and to keep its fires burning, has been the keynote to success. From small beginnings as a dairy and vineyard, the high quality and standard of its product came as a result of her determination to do everything well. She has kept records and statistics which are valuable contributions to the state archives. Success with dairy stock has led to the breeding of horses with equal success. She has branched out as a fruit-grower, and by the steady application of economical methods has brought about remarkable results.

The "Women's Silk Culture Organization of California" was formed in 1880. A number of patriotic and intelligent women foresaw that the culture of silk might be made a great industry. Their efforts, with those of others, have demonstrated that the production of silk in the form of the cocoon is an exceedingly simple thing; that in our regular dry summers, without rain, storm, or electricity, silk culture is reduced to a minimum of expense, and that it may inure largely to the benefit of women and children.

It is in the hope that a knowledge of the economic work of women throughout the state and comparison and exchange of basic facts and principles thus collected would lead to reciprocal relations between city and country homes, between producer and consumer, that the "Women's Agricultural and Horticultural union" is formed. The first practical result of this "union" might well be to widen the vision of the present clubwoman as to the possibilities and scientific methods of service, and the economic use of her means and time. The second practical result might be to broaden the definitions of home and society.

Convict Farms

SUCCESS OF THE LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT

THE New York *Tribune* comments editorially upon the success of Louisiana's experiment in state convict farms. The constitution adopted in 1898 provided that after the expiration of the leases then in force no convicts should be hired out to private contractors. The board of penitentiary commissioners bought lands and erected buildings for the housing of those convicts who could be employed outside the prison walls, and many of the able-bodied prisoners were set to work raising cotton, as well as corn and other food crops, and caring for cattle and hogs, all the results of their labor to be applied to the support of the penal institutions and their inmates. The legislature appropriated $200,000 for the working out of the new plan, and the report of the first year's operations is now made public. From the two plantations which were established the total cash income for the first year is $180,000. Besides this ready money, the board has several thousand tons of hay, forty thousand bushels of corn, and enough peas and potatoes to carry men and stock through the next crop year. One of the farms has a steam sawmill, which is run by the convicts. Some of them are employed in building levees, and others who are unable to perform such active labor are busied with light work in the prison at Baton Rouge. The good effect of the system upon the health of the prisoners themselves is shown by the fact that the mortality among Louisiana convicts has been reduced one-half. This writer says that conditions in the gulf states are more favorable for outdoor employment of convicts than they are in the north, but in view of the remarkable success of the Louisiana experiment, a proposition to utilize the labor of New York state's criminal wards in hard but healthy labor in the open air could hardly be termed utopian.

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The Anglo-Saxon Society Woman

The January *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, Edinburgh (New York: L. Scott Pub. Co.), Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE subject of these notes is not so much that unapproachable being, the woman who is "in society," as the phrase goes, but rather the woman who, whether she be a member of any privileged coterie or not, lives *for* society. She may, very possibly, be within the charmed circle; more probably she belongs to the multitudinous band of baffled but undiscouraged Peris who are forever knocking at the gate of that very indefinite paradise, the smart set. The large majority of people who live for society, and whose ideals, ambitions, and ethical code are regulated by it, are not members of any special caste.

Society, no longer, as of old, "the profession of pleasure-seeking," is now rather an ambition, a career which is pursued, not as a source of happiness or enjoyment, but as a means of self-advancement; and the present-day Anglo-Saxon society woman is the natural product of an age when placid joys have ceased to charm, and men and women of the world are tasters rather than drinkers of the wine of life, losing its finer flavors in the ceaseless rush and whirl and change, the idolatry of useless ostentation, and the struggle for social preferment. If a multiplicity of wants and desires, and a discontent that is not exactly divine, be the true test of civilization, then may the fashionable Eve of our day be regarded as the finest flower of these luxury-loving times; and if we follow the lines of her development, we shall find her symptomatic of much in the world around us. The two prime necessities of so-called smart people are excitement and money. Gambling affords a certain means of obtaining the first, while it holds out alluring promises of the second. In spite of the fascinations of "bridge," smart society probably gambles and bets less than in former days, but stock-exchange speculation has of late years enormously increased in favor with the fashionable *mondaine*.

To many people, society, as we understand the word, seems the very antithesis of sociability, and this chiefly on account of its terrific artificiality. Men and women who breathe habitually an atmosphere of social form and convention gradually lose all spontaneity. They are perpetually at war, as it were, with human nature. Sincerity, or what Stevenson calls "truth of intercourse," becomes an impossibility, until at last the artificial seems to be the only true natural. Hence the mincing accent now so common, the strange, apish antics, such as the ungainly shoulder-high handshake; the conversation adorned and garlanded with strange hothouse flowers of exotic speech, and all the other affectations practiced by those who wish to be regarded as the social *elite*.

In our growing mammon-worship and the consequent vulgarization of our social life trans-Atlantic influences are probably much greater than most people imagine. It is from the United States that we derive, not only our weather and the raw material for many of our noble-women, but also our growing love of luxury and extravagance, the craze for publicity, the rush and hurry of our social life, its loss of dignity and restraint, and the deification of mere money-bags. And the American woman of fashion, with her keen intelligence and masterful temperament, supreme in her own sphere and with the self-confidence of one accustomed to rule, sets the impress of her striking personality more and more upon our society. More natural and freer from the trammels of social conventionalities than her British cousin, more direct in speech and action, equally self-conscious, yet, on the whole, less addicted to posturing, she is even more skeptical and more frankly cynical in her utilitarian views of existence.

For the existing state of things in society its women must be held mainly responsible. They are its rulers; it is for, and by virtue of them, that what is called the smart world exists. Their influence is supreme in social life, gives it its tone, regulates its amenities, and lowers or elevates its moral standard. It may not be always true that nations perish from the top downwards, but the frivolity and prodigality of the pleasure-seeking rich may go a good way towards undermining that national character which is the only solid foundation of our greatness, while they certainly deepen class hatreds and divisions.

Caste in Great Britain

London *Saturday Review*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IT is not necessary to go to India to hear curious stories of caste. Let us take a British example. In a professional man's household recently, a maidservant fell ill of diphtheria. Her mistress nursed her herself through a tedious illness until she was quite well. When that happy result was established, the maid immediately informed the mistress that she intended to leave her service. Now here's comedy. The reason of the maid's departure had to be given, and it was this: "I could not live with a mistress who has been waiting on me herself." Quite evidently this is not mere indifference to kindness or ingratitude. It looks ungrateful, but it is something much more complex, and harder to understand, than that coarse kind of selfishness which mistress and maid have so frequently to complain of in each other, and which makes a large part of the servant problem. The girl was the slave of that mysterious influence of caste which splits up into minute sections every modern society, as it has split up every ancient society, and seems likely to split up any future society that it is possible to imagine. We may put the maid's feelings something like this, though she may not exactly have realized them herself: You have transformed by your services to me the caste relations of mistress and maid, which are customary, well understood, and legal, into a relation of obligation and gratitude. I had no difficulty in serving you before because we had a definite position towards one another. You have confused that simplicity and in the future neither you nor I will know what is involved in our relationship. It seems that if the girl thought, or at least felt, like this, as she quite possibly may have done, she was quite right. Also conceivably she may have taken the more vulgar view of the caste relation. She may only have had that snobbery of inferior minds which runs through all classes of society by which so many people estimate their own importance according to the social rank of those on whom they are parasites or dependents. Social rank in this connection must, however, be understood to mean now the display of superfluous wealth which in most cases confers the kind of distinction most widely appreciated. Had the lady we are speaking of been wealthy, she would have shown her kindness not by giving her personal services, but by providing nursing, and paying expenses. That would have only emphasized the distinction between mistress and maid.

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LETTERS & ART

Prince Troubetzkoy, Sculptor

M. T. KLINGSTON, in *La Revue*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

I SHALL always remember the feeling of glad surprise and of inexpressible charm which I felt when I found myself for the first time before the works of Troubetzkoy. Here was no superannuated, stereotyped, and vulgar copy of the pseudo-antique, nothing of the eccentric attempts or of the ostentatious originality of certain artists, but simply life in purest simplicity, the life of the subject, neither nymphs, nor satyrs, nor false gods, but only living beings, visible to each and every one of us.

False and incompetent artists have urged the want of the æsthetic in the modern costume to excuse their defects, but Paul Troubetzkoy, without any theory, without any revolutionary ideas, introduces this costume into a work of art simply because of his love for the truth. Thus, by the normal play of an extremely impressionable vision, a vision which is virgin of any dead education which could possibly hamper it, without imitation, without any effort but that of expressing most intensely his impression, he is one of the most remarkable individuals of the present time.

He does not regard beings simply as volumes which one should copy mechanically, he sees them as luminous plans of diverse values immersed in the atmosphere. He is the first to have the complete intelligence of this fact, that the sculptor translates by a monochrome image a polychrome model, the local tones of which are modified by the ambient air. It follows from this that an exact copy in clay of the model, to which the greater number of contemporary modelers hold, does not in any sense give the impression of this model, since one neglects the two principal factors of the impression—the proper color and the atmospheric envelope. Rodin felt this confusedly, but without doubt Paul Troubetzkoy alone fully comprehends it.

From La Revue
THE PAINTER, SEGANTINI, BY TROUBETZKOY

We agree that the sculptor should not transport into his art the methods of a painter; the sculptor has

FIACRE IN THE SNOW, BY TROUBETZKOY

only to transform the colors into values; that is to say, into surfaces unequally illuminated. Now, there are two ways of modifying the illumination of a surface. The first is to vary the angle which the surface makes with the sun's rays, but this method deforms the profiles and cannot be employed except for the hollows or in works destined to be seen under one face, as in *bas-reliefs*. The second way is to divide the surface into a number of small plains which, without modifying the general direction of the surface, form as many points or lines of shade. It is exactly this simple method that Troubetzkoy uses. With this method he obtains the variety of effects which are possible from the character of the model, the local color, the luminous envelope and the distribution of black and white. To produce the texture of a robe, his procedure is very delicate; he makes the light shoot without check on the short folds of the cloth, giving thus the illusion of a soft stuff; to intensify the lace of the corsage or of a ruche, the sun's rays are caught everywhere by means of numberless fine ridges, and when the sculptor caresses the feminine head we see him discard every suggestion of harshness and make his subject appear bathed in a tender light. It is this method which permits him to render tangible that tie and that harmony existing between things. He does not see them with the dry eye of the analytical naturalist who distinguishes the elements one by one; he sees the things synthetically bathed in luminous light, which extinguishes the incongruities, fills the hollows and gives to the whole a large and eurythmical unity.

This method gives to the works of this artist the surprising expression of life which they possess. These are not the cold images of clay or of bronze, but cloths, velvets, and flesh bathed in color and light. At the same time the points of the profile which determine the contours, reliefs, and angles are placed with an astonishing exactitude by the sculptor, for his eye, which is endowed with an exceptional power for correct observation, permits him to construct forms with

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a perfectly poised freedom and an incomparable liberty. The proportions of a figure, the projection of the bones, the shading of the forehead, the edge of the nose—all this is designed in the clay apparently without effort, with unequalled truth and with that power which shows that the artist has no need to fix his model in a false and fatiguing attitude, but that he has seized in a flash a natural movement entirely free from constraint.

In conclusion let us say that the entire work of Troubetzkoy shows that the art of today has no need to copy the art of yesterday; for strict imitation is an illusion, unproductive and absurd. Troubetzkoy shows above all that to create a new beauty there is no need to invent fantastic lucubration of the tortured and of demoniacs, it is only necessary to contemplate life; for this latter renews itself every day and the true art has only to follow its example.

The Art of Mrs. Patrick Campbell

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, who occupies on the London stage a more important position than any other actress of her years, is now appearing in her leading rôles in New York, after a tour of our western cities. The *Commercial Advertiser* characterizes her as "the most intellectual person of prominence now acting on the British stage," adding: "She is also a woman whose temperament, appearance, voice, and manner are all so strange and vivid that, like all striking and unusual personalities, they stir up strong and opposite feelings in an audience. The *clientele* which Mrs. Campbell has made hers in London is composed in a flattering degree of the intellectual and literary classes. Her hold upon them grows from her gifts as an actress, her boldness and intelligence as a producer of plays which can not have a mob success, and the excellence which she always maintains in her company." The *Evening Post* says: "She has individuality, temperament, eloquence, power, and pathos, and a notable gift of irony. She is, it is tolerably safe to say, a born actress—that is to say, she has the power of giving full expression to any mood suggested by her own instinct, but, trusting more to impulse than to calculation, she is not yet the consummate artist, and it is doubtful whether she ever will attain to the highest pitch of technical perfection, as she appears to have fallen already under the sway of mannerism."

The *Tribune's* characterization is as follows: "Tall, lithe, slender, alert in movement, nervous, restless, impetuous, possessed of an expressive countenance and of a voice that is singular rather than sympathetic, apt at posing, and proficient in sudden swirls of vehement motion and fervent loquacity, this actress readily imparts the impression of a nature that is peculiar, distinctive, energetic, and potential. Excessive sensibility seems to be the predominant attribute of her acting, and this is combined with a certain wild or strange self-absorption, as of a mind in which fancy exceeds reason and all volition is governed by impulsive feeling." The *Times* notes an imitation of Duse in her acting and complains of a touch of monotony in her elocution. The *Press* laconically remarks: "Mrs. Patrick Campbell is a Burne-Jones picture come to life. Great gifts but no genius."

Mrs. Campbell introduced herself to the New York public as "Magda," in Louis N. Parker's version of Sudermann's play, a part that has been acted by Mme. Bernhardt, Mme. Duse, Mme. Modjeska, Miss Nethersole, and Mrs. Fiske. Of all these interpretations, Mr. William Winter says that Mrs. Fiske's is the truest and best. The *Post*, on the other hand, says that Mrs. Campbell's performance is clearly superior to Mrs. Fiske's in every way save that of ingenious artifice, but distinctly inferior to Mme. Modjeska's in brilliancy, skill, and dramatic power. All the critics agree that Mrs. Campbell summons up her best energies in the scene in which Magda denounces her old lover and betrayer, von Keller. Here, says the *Post*, "her contemptuous scorn for her hypocritical seducer was expressed with extraordinary and withering force, and it increased in bitterness up to the supreme moment when she drove him finally from the house, heedless of all consequences to herself, when she attained a height of passion beyond the reach of any English-speaking actress on this side of the Atlantic. This was the climax of her art."

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AS MRS. TANQUERAY, MRS. EBBSMITH, AND MAGDA

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A Defense of Second-Rate Writers

The London *Spectator*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

BY common consent there are more really good books being written at the present day in England than was the case ever before, even in the Elizabethan age. Those readers who are accustomed to hear the critic pronounce that this is an age of inferior literature, and that the literary plain is desolate from Dan to Beersheba, may hesitate for a moment to admit the truth of this assertion. Yet we think that a little consideration will change their opinion. Wherever we look it is impossible to deny the high level of accomplishment which our writers have attained. That it is not universally recognized is perhaps due to its very abundance producing a kind of mental dyspepsia in the reader, whose perceptions are further dulled by the hashish of the novelists and the bhang of the daily papers. We need only compare the average English book of today with that of the last two or three generations. As a rule, we make the comparison with the great books which alone have survived. Let us take the department which is often allowed to usurp the whole name of literature—fiction and poetry—as an instance. We have no Thackeray or Scott or Dickens, and Mr. Lang is entitled to that extent to maintain his preference for the novels written before 1860 to those published since. But if we think of the best dozen or so of our living novelists—Mr. Meredith, of course, is *hors concours*—we are inclined to challenge any one to produce their equal from a single year of the nineteenth century, bar first-class genius.

In poetry, again, we have no great writer; but we have sixty or seventy minor poets who would all have got into the collection of Chalmers if they had had the luck to be born a hundred and fifty years earlier. In other departments of literature the case is the same. Matthew Arnold used to complain, with great truth, of the miserable way in which the "journeyman-work" of literature, such as translation and newspaper work, was done in this country. Nowadays skill and conscience are brought to both tasks. We need only refer to such translations as that of Balzac which Mr. Saintsbury edited, or Dr. Rendall's Marcus Aurelius, or Mr. Frazer's Pausanias to show how great a change has taken place.

It remains to consider whether the great increase in literary ability of the second order is a good thing. One's first instinct is to say unhesitatingly "Yes." Since reading is practically universal among the rising generation, it is surely well that the greatest possible quantity of good, sound work should be given them to read. Good, wholesome writing is always better than the bad, sensational, and often noxious stuff which was so much more prevalent from the days when Sir Anthony Absolute banned the circulating library down to the last generation, but which is now almost killed by the greater popularity which—in the ultimate decency of things—attends on the better writers who now tell such good stories. We do not see how any one can seriously contend that an increasing percentage of good second-rate literary work can be harmful, but there is a good deal of cant still to be cleared out of some critics' minds on that subject.

The other reason given for the dislike of this dead-level of excellence is that it is likely to hinder the efflorescence of works of genius. This appears to rest on the curious theory that a man of genius will tend to assimilate his work to that of the majority; but the usual practice of men of genius is just the reverse. Experience shows, furthermore, that great writers have appeared most freely—so far as there can be any classification of times and seasons—in the midst of a general literary movement of considerable excellence. To say that the general abundance of writers of talent is a hindrance to the appearance of geniuses is about as wise as to say that, because most women in France can cook, it must be peculiarly hard to get a supremely meritorious dinner in Paris.

Mrs. Gardner's Museum

TARIFF ON ART—OPENING PRIVATE COLLECTIONS TO THE PUBLIC

THE incorporation of Mrs. John L. Gardner's palace in the Fenway, near Boston, has given rise to the discussion of two questions of moment to art-lovers—the tariff on art and the advisability of opening private collections to the public. The structure is a fine *fac-simile* of a four-hundred-year-old Florentine palace, containing Mrs. Gardner's rich collection of art, including examples of Titian and Botticelli and Rembrandt, marbles and bronzes, a magnificent music-room, the already famous chapel, with all the residential quarters on the fourth floor. This palace is now incorporated as the "Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum," with $50,000 in stock and a full board of officers. The New York *Times* says that by thus establishing a museum owned by a stock company she can avail herself of the exception made in favor of educational establishments and import works of art free of duty. "Mrs. Gardner's museum brings up again the absurd situation with regard to antiques. She can now, under cover of the museum, bring over the Botticelli which she bought through a London dealer from Prince Don Mario Chigi, a Roman gentleman, who has been haled to the courts of law by the public prosecutor for thus disposing of his own without the permission of the nation. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Senator Clark, and others have antiquities of great value which may one of these days become inmates of public museums, but do not reach America at present because it seems absurd to make the treasury a present of many thousand dollars because of a foolish, backward-looking law which has worked, and is continuing to work, to the detriment of the best interests of the public and our artists. Especially absurd is the duty on antique art. Last month a bill was introduced in congress to relieve of duty all works of art made prior to A.D. 1700; but so far there is no sign that it will prevail."

Mrs. Gardner's example has led Bishop Potter to urge upon those who possess art collections of educational value the desirability of opening them to the public. The New York *Evening Post* comments as follows on his remarks: "In London, a note to the private secretary of a great house will always meet with a courteous response; permission to 'see over' is rarely refused, except for reasonable cause. And so it should be, for no merely meddling person is likely to take this trouble. Several of our local collectors who were interviewed recently expressed their willingness to show their pictures to any interested person who would write them for permission, and it is to be hoped that many art-lovers will take them frankly at their word. It would be a great step in advance if all collectors who are thus well disposed would come out and express themselves for the good of the cause."

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SCIENTIFIC

Regulating the Blood Supply

THE EFFECTS OF EXERCISE, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL, UPON THE CIRCULATION

A NEW HAVEN correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* asserts that Dr. William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, has laid the foundation for a great variety of scientific discoveries by a series of experiments he has just completed relating to the blood supply of the body and its regulation. The experiments had their origin in the conviction of Dr. Anderson that physical culture is the proper means of treating all diseases which spring from improper blood supply, such as paralysis, apoplexy, and epilepsy. The theory on which he started was that if the blood supply were properly regulated, most of the cases of brain or body paralysis would be either prevented or cured.

As the blood and the nerve relations are most intimate, there is only the slightest difference between the experiments carried on by Dr. Anderson and those of Dr. Loeb, of the University of Chicago. They have worked along similar lines. Each has obtained results which bear out the other's theory, namely, that what has appeared to medical science to be decay or disease of an incurable nature can be checked, or perhaps cured. Dr. Anderson does not carry the result of his experiments to their logical conclusion, from a medical standpoint. He draws his general deductions and leaves the specific applications to the medical authorities. Dr. Anderson has devised what he terms "musclebed" for testing the distribution of the blood supply. All the experiments related to the study of the center of gravity of the human body when placed in a horizontal position. The experiments were to see whether the center fell or not, and, if it rose or fell, to estimate how great an amount of blood was sent to any given portion of the body by either physical or mental exercise, by muscular labor or thought.

In trying to solve these problems Dr. Adams has placed more than 150 undergraduates on his musclebed. The subject is placed prostrate on a table, balanced by compensating weights. The man, lying prostrate, can be rolled in any direction by a large or a fine adjustment. Levels, graduated scales, and an indicator for use in making records form a part of the apparatus. The bed rests on very accurately made knife-blades and is sensitive to the slightest pressure. The fact that it possesses sensitiveness in the highest degree is seen when it is stated that Dr. Anderson places on the table a subject, balances him exactly, and then tells him to answer some question which requires considerable thought. Although the student does not move a muscle, the rush of blood to his head, caused by his mental labor in thinking, causes the center of gravity to change. The subject is no longer balanced. His center of gravity has risen owing to the presence of the greater amount of blood. To show the extent to which the center of gravity will rise in cases of this kind, Dr. Anderson says that he examined several students before and then after they had taken their annual examinations in their studies. He found that under the stress of such conditions the center of gravity had risen from two to sixteen millimeters or from one-sixteenth to two and one-half inches. Little wonder that apoplexy or brain disease of some kind follows continued mental strain when such an amount of extra blood supply is forced to the brain as is proved to be done in such cases as these.

Dr. Anderson has carried out his experiments by working from the opposite side of the question. He tried physical experiments to show that by exercise the blood supply is called from the brain and taken to the lower extremities. The tests were uniformly successful, the center of gravity being tremendously lowered by the exercises taken. A unique feature introduced by Dr. Anderson into this line of experimentation was for his subject to "think out" the gymnastic exercises, instead of actually going through them. Although the athlete did not move a muscle, the effect proved to be much the same, the blood rushing away from the head to the lower extremities. When the deductions made from these experiments are applied to medical problems affecting brain disorders, discoveries of a revolutionary nature are expected. A squad of athletes were examined who tried physical culture exercises in a mechanical manner and another who were given exercises which they took special delight in doing. Without exception the tests showed that the center of gravity changed slowly when the exercises were performed listlessly, while in the case of the others the blood supply to the legs and arms was rapidly increased and the center of gravity changed several inches. Another set of athletes was set at work performing exercises while seated and made to carry out the same set while standing.

In the case of every man who exercised, the center of gravity arose higher while he was sitting than standing. Another test was taken of a number of gymnasts who exercised before a looking-glass and then did the same set of exercises away from the glass. It was clearly demonstrated that the center of gravity arose more rapidly in cases where the exercises were taken in front of the glass than those when they were not.

Wireless Communication at Sea

THE *Kaiser Wilhelm* AND THE *Lucania* EXCHANGE MESSAGES FOR THREE DAYS

CAPTAIN HOGEMANN, of the North German Lloyd steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, which arrived last week from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg, had the longest wireless sea talk on record with the Cunarder *Lucania* on her last trip to Bremen from this port. He says that the Marconi apparatus on both ships worked unusually well. This he attributes partly to the fact that the *Kaiser's* operator, Herr Kröken, was formerly on the *Lucania*, and the *Lucania's* operator was once on the *Kaiser*. Each thoroughly understands the peculiarities of both instruments. The ships held aërial converse for nearly three days, or until they were about half way across seas.

The *Lucania* sailed three hours before the *Kaiser*. Off the Hook, when the Cunarder was sixty miles ahead, the two ships began to exchange sentiments. The signalling was kept up all night long. At daybreak the next day, Sunday, the ships were in sight of

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each other. At 2 p. m. the *Kaiser* passed the *Lucania,* four miles to the southward. Twelve messages were sent by passengers in the *Lucania* to the *Kaiser* for transmission to the wireless station at the Lizard, and thence by land wire to the persons in England to whom they were addressed.

Just after nightfall on Sunday the lights of neither ship were visible from the other. They were still in touch telegraphically. At noon on Monday the liners exchanged positions and their commanders found that they were forty miles apart. Early in the evening, off the banks, the *Kaiser* ran into a thick fog. She struck into clear weather later and her Marconi operator sent this message to the ship astern: "Twenty-five miles east of banks. Clear weather." The Cunarder thus acknowledged the receipt of the dispatch: "Thanks. Am still in a thick fog."

The liners were then sixty miles apart. During the night the clicking aboard the *Kaiser* grew fainter and fainter, and finally, when there was about eighty-five miles of sea between the ships, the instruments stopped working. On the trip she finished, while in mid-ocean, the *Kaiser* passed but did not sight the *Kronprinz,* her sister ship, bound east. They swapped positions, and passengers sent messages across forty miles of water for two hours.

The Alcohol Motor

OFFICIAL FRENCH TESTS OF ITS EFFICIENCY

THE French minister of agriculture recently instituted a series of tests to discover the efficiency of alcohol as a motive agent. For the first time engineers are now supplied with accurate data which give them what they never had before—a trustworthy means of comparing alcohol with petroleum and other motive agents. For this reason alone the minister of agriculture's researches should receive their full meed of praise.

Compared with the gasoline motors, it cannot be denied that the alcohol engine seems at first distinctly inferior. When the price of alcohol and the greater consumption of fuel are considered, an automobilist is inclined to cling to his gasoline motor. Moreover, the *alcohol denature* has a calculated thermic value of only 5,297 calories per kilogram; while the calorific value of gasoline is 11,400. In order, therefore, to cheapen the alcohol and to increase its thermic value, rectified benzine is used as an enriching agent. Exactly what the proportions of the mixture of alcohol and benzine should be was no very easy matter to determine. It has now been definitely ascertained that a 50 per cent mixture (called "electrine"), the heat value of which is 7,479 calories per kilogram, is most serviceable. In the tests referred to the effective utilization of the alcohol was divided by the product of the amount of alcohol consumed per horse-power, and multiplied by the percentage of carbonizing liquids contained in the mixture. Consequently, the more alcohol and the less carbonizing liquid a motor consumed, the higher would it stand in the final lists. Many tests have shown that the consumption of 50 per cent carbureted alcohol is about equal to that of gasoline for the same power, despite the pronounced difference between the thoretical calorific values of the two.

A critical examination of the tables published by the *Scientific American* shows that in consumption the alcohol motor is more economical for higher than for smaller powers. To be sure, economy increases with the power in all motors. Nevertheless, it is certainly remarkable that a 14-horse-power Gobron-Brillié two-cylinder motor, mounted on a 1,224-kilogram carriage, should consume only 125.07 cubic centimeters of 50 per cent alcohol per ton-kilometer; while a voiturette weighing 490 kilograms and driven by a single-cylinder 6-horse-power motor should consume, under the same conditions, 155.4 cubic centimeters per ton-kilometer. Perhaps the most satisfactory figures are those tabulated for cars of 650 to 1,000 kilos and over. In this class the efficiencies seem to have been exceptionally high. In compiling the tables effective normal operation, regularity and smoothness of running under variable loads, trustworthiness of ignition, ease of starting, general excellence of construction and simplicity were all considered. For that reason motors which, from the tables, would seem to have consumed a very small amount of alcohol, are nevertheless rated very low; the road tests evidently revealed some defect.

The relative high efficiency of alcohol is attributed to the expansion of the water-vapor contained or produced in the alcohol at the moment of explosion. The expansion imparts elasticity to the motive agent and reduces the shock of the explosion. In order to utilize this excellent property still further, a German manufacturer recommends a mixture containing 20 per cent water, and claims that by its use he has reduced the consumption to 0.375 kilograms per horse-power hour. In France, still better results have been obtained. There the consumption has even been cut down to 0.272 kilograms per horse-power hour.

As a result of the tests instituted by the minister of agriculture, inventors will probably seek to improve the alcohol motor. For improvement there is certainly much room. The longer expansion of carbureted alcohol will require a motor longer in stroke and heavier than the gasoline engine. But for automobile use motors can not be much increased either in volume or in weight. To devise a motor which will permit the most efficient utilization of alcohol without inordinately increasing the weight will be a rather nice problem to solve.

The Magnitude of the Visible Universe

January *Popular Science Monthly,* New York

AN interesting question which often occurs to the astronomer and the physicist is that of the magnitude and the material of the visible universe. While science is unable at present to give a decisive answer to this question, it is nevertheless competent to correlate the observed facts to such an extent that a possible, if not a probable, answer is already attainable. The latest contribution to this subject is due to the indefatigable labors of Lord Kelvin. In the *Philosophical Magazine* he attacks the question from the dynamical side in an article on Ether and Gravitational Matter Through Infinite Space; and at the meeting of the British association for the advancement of science he amplified his investigation in a paper on The Absolute Amount of Gravitational Matter in Any Large Volume of Interstellar Space.

The data for Kelvin's investigation are as follows: The part of the universe visible to us may be considered to lie within a sphere having a radius equal to the distance of a star whose parallax is one-thousandth of a second of arc. This distance is about

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30,000 million million kilometers; a distance so great that light would require about three thousand years to traverse it. The number of stars, luminous and non-luminous, within this sphere, Kelvin estimates to be something like one thousand million. This agrees well with the figures of Newcomb and Young, who have estimated that the visible stars are fifty to one hundred millions in number. Assuming the average mass of these stars to be equal to the mass of our sun, the amount of mass in the visible universe is about 2×10^{36} metric tons.

Now, if these thousand million suns had been uniformly distributed within the sphere in question, and had started from rest twenty-five million years ago, they would have acquired, under the law of gravitation, about such velocities as the stars are now observed to possess; or, if thousands of millions of years ago they started from rest at mutual distances asunder, very great in comparison with the radius of the supposed sphere, and so distributed that they would now be temporarily equally spaced in that sphere, their mean velocities would be of the same order as that actually observed. A non-uniform initial distribution of the suns would give higher velocities for the stars than the observed values; and any great increase in the assumed number of suns would require far greater velocities than the observed values. Hence Kelvin infers that the amount of mass in our universe is greater than one hundred million times and less than two thousand million times our sun's mass.

That there would be plenty of room for a thousand million suns in the assumed sphere is shown by a striking calculation made by Kelvin. Thus, if the suns were placed severally at the centers of the thousand million cubes into which their enclosing sphere may be supposed to be divided, then each sun would be nearly fifty million million kilometers from each of its six nearest neighbors. This distance is a little greater than the distance of the nearest fixed stars from our solar system.

The "Nudity Cure"

A New Piece of Quackery

WHILE medical science is painfully and laboriously winning its way to the goal of exactitude, a large field of the partly known and of the unknown lies in possession of quacks. So far as the world at large is concerned, there appears to be no method of so-called "cure" too grotesque, too revolting, too meretricious to be swallowed—and paid for—in wholesale quantities by the vulgar. One pretender advertises to cure rheumatism by means of a magic ring, and straightway he vends his fraudulent wares by the bushel. Another puffs a "cure all" in the shape of a worthless belt, and money forthwith pours into his coffers, while the highly qualified university graduate works hard for a bare living. At any rate the qualified man has the satisfaction of knowing that the poverty is that of an honorable gentleman, remarks the London *Medical Press*, by way of preface to its observations on the "nudity cure." The "nudity cure" is a parasitic craze of Austrian origin. It is described as a method whereby neurasthenic patients are exposed to air and sun in a costume composed of "a hat and short trunks." Thickets are carefully arranged so as to separate the sexes, and the treatment is "completed" by a combination of baths, massage, gymnastics, games, and vegetarianism. The scheme appears to be a gratuitously eccentric variation of the open-air treatment, which has been tricked out in the fantastic "nudity" fashion on strictly commercial lines. The attempt to attach a curative element to the fig-leaf garb of our first parents in the garden of Eden is well worthy of the businesslike ingenuity of the latter-day irregular medical practitioner.

A Neglected Factor in Domestic Engineering

The Furnace Intake

THERE are few things more neglected, and yet more important, in the whole range of what may be called domestic engineering than the means of supplying air for warming and ventilating dwelling-houses through the conventional type of hot-air furnace so widely used in the United States, says an editorial note in *Cassier's Magazine*. Unfortunately the exact way in which such a furnace operates is only dimly outlined in the mind of the average man or woman, and it therefore seems advisable to follow the example of the magazine named in reprinting the following statement by an inspector of heating apparatus: "It should need no argument to show that the air supply for a furnace should be clean, dry, as free as possible from dust, and as little as possible contaminated by the causes which, in cities, tend to vitiate air taken at or near the ground level. I have inspected a good many hundred furnace-heated houses, and almost without exception I have found the intake misplaced and the air-box in such condition that air drawn through it was as little fit for breathing as if strained through the wisps of a street-cleaner's broom. Sometimes I have found the air-box a club-house for cats; generally it has needed cleaning with a hoe and shovel. Not long ago I found a house with an air-intake consisting of a sort of combination air-chamber and area cesspool. It was covered with a grating of parallel iron bars, through which the storm water which fell into the area drained to the pocket below, and was led away to the sewer by an untrapped pipe communicating with the house-drain. This was, perhaps, the worst I have found, and my opinion is that the architect who planned this arrangement and the furnace-man who worked to the plan should both be indicted. The arrangement amounted practically to drawing air direct from the sewer, to be heated and passed up through the house.

"Sometimes one will find the air-intake in the coal vault. I have notes of probably fifty such arrangements. This is ingenious, at least, and must make it pleasant for the housekeeper. In one house thus built, the amount of dirt distributed through the house suggested to the mistress the very natural expedient of stuffing the mouth of the intake full of jute potato bags. Most people would be shocked if they should see what sort of a channel conveys the air which flows hot from the registers—still more so if they could be made to realize that most of this air is from the cellar, from which, once a year or so, in well-kept houses, barrels of dirt are removed, consisting of coal dust, ashes, sprouting potatoes, house rubbish of one kind or another, and moldy nondescript refuse, the origin of which can not be guessed. In the average dwelling heated with a furnace, millions of cubic feet of cellar-air are pumped up into living and sleeping-rooms every winter. What it carries, I leave it to the bacteriologists and the microscopists to say."

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RELIGIOUS

The Search for Reality in Religion

TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, D. D., in the New York *Independent*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE religious thought of our day is seeking more than anything else a note of reality. This is sadly lacking in our traditional theology, which is logical, metaphysical, largely brilliant and profound; but, in St. Paul's phrase about the law, does not "come"—*i.e.*, "come home"—to the modern conscience. Much of it makes upon us the impression of being theoretical, imaginative, and artificial. It may be splendid as a structure of speculation, but we distrust it, because we doubt the solidity of the foundations on which it rests. And our distrust attaches precisely to the point of its reality. It is not true to the incontestable facts of daily life. For example, we who are ministers studied anthropology in the seminaries. Our teachers were scholars, acute of mind, devout of heart, earnest of purpose. But they were men of the study. Some of them had once been pastors; others professors only. But all had taken the professional point of view. They analyzed for us an ideal man, depicted his motives as they conceived them to be, taught us to appeal to this typical man in a fashion that they thought should reach and move him. But no sooner were we set to use this teaching than we discovered its unreality.

The same obtained as to our theology. We learned a God of metaphysical theories rather than of daily providence and the history of the world. His sovereignty was worked out to its conclusion regardless of his love, or his love regardless of his sovereignty. Either produced a God that fails utterly to account for human life as we see it. So, also, of the church. The *jure divino* form of government we failed to commend as real. When we referred men to the New Testament they returned to say that Jesus gave no instructions about church organization, and that the Apostles and early Christians worked out the problem under the guidance of circumstances and sanctified common sense. The claim that we are the only true church accordingly falls upon men's ears with no note of reality, and they promptly rule it out of the list of actualities upon which they propose to shape their lives.

This thirst for reality in religion, and profound dissatisfaction with anything else, is chiefly modern, and to be traced largely to the influence of science. It coincides, not only in time, but in cause also, with the decay of superstition. How much of the material world about us, that only a short time ago seemed mysterious and fanciful, now seems perfectly real! When we are ill we no longer speak of a "divine visitation," either in the sense of an inscrutable mystery on the one hand, or, on the other, of a display of vengeance on the part of God. We look for causes in defective plumbing, polluted water, adulterated food, filth in houses or streets, uncleanness of person, intemperance of all sorts. Such an attitude of mind in things secular naturally affects our views of things religious. The sin that is feared and repented of is "actual transgression," not theoretical offenses in hypothetical conditions. The salvation that is desired is moral, not forensic. Penalty that would stir the conscience must be proportioned to guilt. Rewards that incite to effort must appeal to present cravings. Standards of conduct must commend themselves as attainable. In short, the religion that hopes to win and control men in our day must at no point lack the note of reality. This is not to say that the supernatural is to be eliminated from religion, which is to be brought down in all respects to our human level. The demand is not for "natural religion," but for supernatural, stated in terms that men can understand. The craving is to know, just as far as we can, how the supernatural deals with us in our daily life.

Vast good may be expected to flow from this modern state of mind. It tends mightily to the sifting of truth from error; the "proving of all things, and holding fast only what is good." It tends to Christian union, since the fine-spun distinctions upon which sects exist seem daily less and less real. It tends to the reduction of theology to simpler terms. The two great postulates of divine sovereignty and human freedom carry a convincing note of reality, as the distant conclusions to which they have been speculatively carried do not.

Is Our Sunday Being Europeanized?

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE STILL UNDER DISCUSSION

CONSIDERATION of the fit way to observe the first day of the week is not confined to New York city. In a sermon in the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, in Washington, D. C., January 12, the Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, whose article in the *Independent* we quote in another part of this department, took occasion to denounce the desecration of Sunday by certain ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries. The sermon gains point from the fact that it was delivered in the presence of Secretary of State Hay, Attorney-General Knox, Postmaster-General Smith, Secretary Hitchcock, of the interior department, and Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department. According to the dispatches from Washington, "Latin-American and continental diplomats have followed their home customs and have visited and received their friends on Sunday repeatedly. In the last season, however, a rather startling innovation was introduced. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, opened the Russian embassy in the gayest whirl of the week on every Sunday since his return from Europe. Among the gayer members of the corps it has become the fashion to reserve a house or so every Sunday evening for these delightful affairs. Throughout the diplomatic corps, after Dr. Hamlin's sermon was delivered, it was suggested that so eloquent and scathing a denouncement could not have been delivered in the presence of the secretary of state and the majority of his official associates without some cognizance on their part. It is thought that it itself will be sufficient to put a damper on the practice."

An editorial in the New York *Tribune* on the same topic is occasioned by some recent resolutions of the Methodist preachers' association of Brooklyn and Long Island, denouncing Sunday saloons and asserting that "the law of the Sabbath is a part of the decalogue, and is thereby lifted above the franchise of any

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people." "From the beginning of our government the state has always claimed and exercised the right to enact laws in regard to the observance of Sunday. It has forbidden certain things on that day, but not because they are forbidden by the fourth commandment of the decalogue. On the other hand, it has permitted certain things to be done on that day, but not, be it observed again, because they are permitted by the fourth commandment. It is undoubtedly true that in its legislation concerning Sunday the state has taken the wishes and beliefs of Christians into account, as, in point of fact, it ought to have done. But it has no right to declare or even assume that the fourth commandment is *per se* the perpetual law of the land, and, therefore, as the Methodist ministers say, 'lifted above the franchise of the people.' In the eyes of the state Sunday is simply a civil holiday, and its only concern is to see that it is observed by the citizens in such a way as will insure to every one, Christian, Jew, and atheist, its peaceable enjoyment."

Mormons Again Preach Polygamy

New Mormon Campaign in the West

A DISPATCH to the New York *Sun* announces the spread of the propaganda of polygamy by Mormon missionaries in Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota." Formerly the missionaries were content simply to proselyte for their faith. They were careful, in order to overcome in part at least the antipathy to anything Mormon, to insist that the church had been reorganized and that polygamy was no longer one of its cardinal doctrines.

"The campaign now being prosecuted is a masked one. It is no longer insisted on that polygamy has been banished from the church. In a covert way it is stated that they are now seeking converts to the church because polygamy is possible in Utah and Idaho, where the Mormons are the dominant power in politics. One of these missionaries is quoted as having said recently in a talk with prospective converts that the true Mormons have never relinquished their polygamous beliefs, and that he expected to secure many converts, because most men are by instinct polygamous, and that in a church governed and run as a business organization a plurality of wives is not only not a burden, but a distinct help to worldly prosperity. These missionaries have been quoting leaders of the church as saying that the law of plural marriage is God-given, and that no Mormon need fear man-made laws. They are also accused of tempting their prospective converts with a picture of Mormon supremacy in the future by reason of the fact that plurality of wives means larger families, and that as the average non-Mormon family numbers no more than three children, in time the whole earth will be filled by the true believers. They seek to prove that in ancient days, according to both their Bible and that of the Christian church, polygamy was not regarded as a sin.

"In fact, these missionaries are preaching the old gospel according to Joseph Smith, but with more cunning and diplomacy. In the west it is recognized that the Mormon church holds the balance of political power in Wyoming, Nevada, and Idaho, which means that its very practical leaders find it easy to make bargains with the machine politicians, who, in return for votes, grant immunity from arrest and prosecution to those Mormons who discreetly desire to continue their old practices. Even in the most flagrant cases of violation of the anti-polygamy law only nominal fines are assessed, and most of the offenders immediately return to their wives. The policy of the apostles, who have charge of all civil and religious matters, has been to bunch the believers in one part of the country, and when converts are secured in the east every inducement is held out to them to settle in Utah, Nevada, Idaho, or Wyoming. More recently the apostles have given orders to extend their domain a little further to the east, to include Colorado, New Mexico, and later, it is presumed, Kansas and Nebraska.

"The anti-polygamists in this region have only recently become aware of the extent of the movement, and they are now seeking to enlist eastern sympathy in their fight against the extension of Mormonism. They declare that the present missionary movement is intended, in part, to create a public sentiment that will not retard the Mormon church's growth, while at the same time every effort is being made to gain a membership that will in the future make it impossible ever to prohibit polygamy by amendment to the federal constitution."

Rollin Lynde Hartt, in the Boston *Transcript*, ascribes the boldness of the Mormon missionaries to the confidence of political and judicial security. "The law against polygamy remains largely unenforced because the enforcement of that law is left to a Mormon state. Do you fancy that a Mormon judge and a Mormon jury will convict and punish a Mormon polygamist in a Mormon town? Then what to do? Just this. Amend the constitution of the United States; forbid polygamy in all parts of the federal domain; throw all cases of polygamy upon the federal courts, where they belong. This is no new suggestion. It was made many a time during the recent Roberts affair. It was never acted upon. Its practicability, however, and the necessity for its adoption will yet bring it to the front. There is no other remedy. There is no other way by which a sovereign state can be made to behave. Given such an amendment to the federal constitution, and the Mormons may go on proselyting all they like. We shall still have our way."

The Growth of Churches

The Standing of Religious Bodies in 1890 and 1901 Compared

STATISTICS on the growth of the churches of the United States in 1901, and the order of denominational rank in 1890 and 1901, have been completed by the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, who was in charge of the religious statistics of the United States census of 1890. At the end of 1900 there were 27,360,610 members of all churches in the United States, according to Dr. Carroll's figures; and 28,090,637 at the end of 1901, a gain of 730,027 or 2.67 per cent, or greater than the gain in population, 2.18 per cent, the annual rate of increase in population from 1890 to 1900. Dr. Carroll rates the increase during the year of 468,083 in Roman Catholic membership as too high, and regards the figures as those of the growth of several years in a large proportion of the dioceses. The percentage of growth in the Protestant Episcopal church, 4 per cent, or 31,341, Dr. Carroll regards as large. It is next to the Roman Catholic the largest growth of the year, and was greatest in the eastern cities. The accessions to the Protestant Episcopal church were from Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, and other denominations rather than from the non-church public.

The Disciples of Christ, whose membership is al-

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most wholly in the middle west, has almost doubled its followers since 1890. Of Christian Scientists, whom he credits with 48,930, an increase during the year of 13,980, Dr. Carroll says that he took his statistics from the mother church at Boston, while his figures are much less than some Scientists claim. The statistician found twenty-two different kinds of Lutherans in the United States. The total Lutheran growth last year was 36,101, much of which was in the independent synods, that of Iowa alone being 21,000, while others lost heavily. Of his own body, the Methodists, he says that with a total membership of 2,762,691 the Methodist, north, increased but 16,500. Last year, however, many evangelical movements, in which the Methodists led, were undertaken, and it has been claimed that 600,000 new members were brought in. It is Dr. Carroll's belief that there are 300,000 Mormons in or about Utah, and it is stated that 65,000 converts were made last year by 1,400 missionaries in the east. Quakers lost last year 923 members.

A fact brought out by Dr. Carroll is the tenacity of religious bodies, no matter what the discouragement. There are twelve kinds of Presbyterians. In 1900 the twelfth kind had only one minister and a handful of members. Last year the minister died, but the handful of members are still faithful, and probably will remain so. They call themselves Reformed Presbyterians in the United States and Canada.

The following table, prepared by Dr. Carroll, shows the denominational censuses and rank in 1890 and 1901:

Religious Body	Rank, 1901	Communicants	Rank, 1890	Communicants
Roman Catholic	1	9,158,741	1	6,231,417
Methodist Episcopal	2	2,762,291	2	2,240,354
Regular Baptist, south	3	1,664,108	4	1,280,000
Regular Baptist, colored	4	1,610,801	3	1,348,989
Meth. Epis., south	5	1,477,180	5	1,209,976
Disciples of Christ	6	1,179,541	8	641,051
Regular Baptist, north	7	1,005,613	6	800,450
Presbyterian, north	8	999,815	7	788,224
Protestant Episcopal	9	750,799	9	532,054
African Methodist	10	698,354	11	452,725
Congregationalist	11	634,835	10	512,771
Lutheran Synod, Con	12	566,375	12	357,153
African Meth., Zion	13	537,337	13	349,788
Lutheran general council	14	346,563	14	324,847
Latter Day Saints	15	300,000	19	144,532
Reformed German	16	248,929	15	204,018
United Brethren	17	240,007	16	202,474
Presbyterian, south	18	227,991	18	179,721
Colored Methodist	19	204,972	20	129,384
Lutheran general synod	20	204,098	17	187,432

The chief features of change are the colored Baptists going from third to fourth rank, and the southern Baptists taking their place in 1901. Disciples of Christ, in the eleven years, went from eighth to sixth rank. Latter-Day Saints went from the nineteenth to the fifteenth, and the Lutheran general synod from the seventeenth to the twentieth rank.

MISCELLANY

Mrs. Gallup's Cipher Story

LORD BACON'S SECRET HISTORY

MRS. GALLUP'S cipher story continues to stir up the ancient Shakespeare-Bacon feud. The two parties have rushed to print on the occasion of Mr. W. H. Mallock's taking up the cudgels for Mrs. Gallup and the use she makes of Lord Francis Bacon's "biliteral cipher," explained and illustrated in his "De Augmentis." By means thereof she claims to extract from passages in Shakespeare, Spenser, Burton, Ben Jonson, Peele, Greene, Marlowe, etc., the secret history of Bacon, written by himself and concealed in the works of other authors. He further is made (in the story) to declare implicitly that the "Anatomy of Melancholy," which common mortals have supposed was the production of Robert Burton, and our heritage of plays and poems usually ascribed to William Shakespeare, as well as other writings, were really his own. Furthermore, a writer in the *Nineteenth Century* says: "We are to believe that Elizabeth was privately married to Leicester in the Tower of London when they were both confined there, and that they had lawful issue (tremble, O Edward VII!), Francis Bacon and Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Thus the earl conspired against his mother and elder brother; the queen condemned her son to the block, and employed his elder brother to draw up the indictment against him; the fiery Essex never proclaimed his kinship, but went silently to execution; Bacon never contested his rights against the usurper, James I. We have to believe that the first Earl and Countess of Essex and Sir Nicholas and Lady Anne Bacon consented to have the children affiliated to them, with due succession as to lawful issue. And all this has escaped the minute researches of all our historians! Not, perhaps, surprising, so long as the statements are still unsupported by any extant documents. We are further to believe that Bacon wrote the works usually ascribed to seven other writers, in seven wonderfully various styles."

"And to what end?" asks this writer. "How could such a conspiracy have been worked out between eight or nine authors, the type founders and setters, the printers of early editions? Has any such monstrous literary conspiracy ever been heard of before? To this add the court conspiracy, known, not only to men and women of repute, as the Essex and Bacon families, Sir Amyas Paulet, and Dr. Rowley, but to court ladies, who blurted out the secret to Bacon. And we are to suppose that this double conspiracy was not discovered, nor even guessed at, for nearly three hundred years after Bacon's death!"

Mrs. Gallup has been challenged to bring her alleged discovery to a decisive test by taking a few pages of the first folio of Shakespeare (the selection to be left to her); getting together a few men who know something about books, and adding to them a printer or two, familiar with types, new and old; then, if between them they extract a consecutive narrative founded on the biliteral cryptogram of Bacon, there is no more to be said. Mrs. Gallup's only reply to the challenge so far is to avow that "without extraordinary faculties and a kind of inspiration," none, save herself, need expect to perceive it.

The London *Times* has been the principal arena for the controversy. In its issue of January 3 no less than ten writers of note have something to say on the subject. Mr. Sidney Lee leads off for the Shakespeareans as follows: "I should like to state unmistakably that I hold there to be not the smallest jot of even *prima facie* justification, either in the preliminary

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pages or in the text of the Shakespeare First Folio for the belief that a cipher is concealed in that volume. Italic and Roman types of different sizes appear in the preliminary pages, but they are employed separately, in different words. They are never intermingled in the manner which would be essential if the words embodied Bacon's biliteral cipher. As for the text of the plays, all but a minute fraction has been set up in a single font of Roman type, to which capital and small letters alike belong. Proper names figuring in the text of the plays alone appear in a different type—a single font of italic type, containing both capital and small letters. The two fonts, the Roman and the italic, are kept absolutely distinct. To assert that a biliteral cipher can or does adhere to a text printed as the First Folio is printed is a bold denial of plain fact." Mr. Lee adds: "Ignorance, vanity, inability to test evidence, lack of scholarly habits of mind are in each of these instances found to be the main causes predisposing half-educated members of the public to the acceptance of the delusion, and when any of the genuinely deluded victims have been narrowly examined they have invariably exhibited a tendency to monomania." Mr. W. H. Mallock, the leader of the Baconians, says that Mrs. Gallup's theory is sufficiently plausible to deserve to have its truth tested. "Regarded as a subject of inquiry, its great merit lies in the fact that its truth or falsehood can be ascertained by purely mechanical means, such as photographic enlargements of the text, coupled with a systematic examination of them." Pending such an examination, which Mr. Mallock says that he intends to undertake himself, he declines to consider other arguments.

Mr. Andrew Lang, who takes part in this symposium, is concerned chiefly with the statement that Bacon was the son of Queen Elizabeth. He writes: "Now what is the source of the statement, italicized by Mrs. Gallup's publishers, that Elizabeth was '*already a mother—January,* 1560-61'? I think it is the remark of De Silva, the Spanish ambassador, writing to Philip, on the very day of Bacon's birth (January 22, 1561). On that day De Silva reports his interview with Henry Sidney, who came from Robert Dudley, asking De Silva to induce Philip to support a marriage to be arranged between Dudley and Elizabeth. De Silva tells Philip that one public rumor credits Elizabeth with having some children already. 'Of this,' he says, 'I have seen no trace, and do not believe it.' De Silva was keeping a watchful eye on Elizabeth's appearance and behavior, but he found no trace of the advent of little Francis; while Elizabeth, at that period, as the state papers prove, was discharging her royal duties as usual, and sitting through long stage plays at Windsor (January 18, 1561)."

The Day and the Deed

THE IDEAL LIFE

By Robert Grant, Born January 24, 1852

The ideal life today is that which maintains the noblest aims of the aspiring past, cherishing unselfishness, purity, courage, truth, joy, existence, fineness of sentiment, and æsthetic beauty; but cherishes these in the spirit and for the purpose of a broader humanity than the melting soul has hitherto discerned in the sunset, the ocean, or the starry heavens. The serious energy of the best humanity, instead of pluming itself in the seductive contemplation of æsthetic beauty, seems rather to be celebrating the apotheosis of dirt. It feels that the cleansing of the physical and moral filth from our slums, the relief of appalling ignorance and superstition, the combating of political dishonesty, and the checking of private greed are more to be desired at this time than great marbles or a great literature. Or, rather, it seems probable that great marbles and a great literature will not come to us until the leaven of this new ideal expresses itself in the truths of art.

The Motives of Misers

Fear of Future Want—The Collecting Mania

THE London *Spectator* records the interesting case of a miser who died the other day from the effects of personal privations, while in possession of $10,000. This Mr. Batchelor, with so much coin actually in the house, starved himself and went about ragged and barefoot to collect his rents. In attempting to account for the motives governing this man, and misers in general, the *Spectator* says: "We suspect that we get the best hint of the real truth from the gibe of the old laborer who told his master, 'I be a braver man, master, than you be, for I durst spend my last farden, and you dursen't.' In other words, the root of miserliness is fear—fear of the extreme poverty to avoid which at some indefinite future time the miser faces all its consequences in the present. That is a state of mind not uncommonly displayed in other directions, as when a man shoots himself in terror of being shot, an incident occasionally recorded in the barrack-rooms of almost all armies. The instinct is perceptible in many animals; dogs, for instance, accumulating and burying bones, and guarding them with hot jealousy, though they know that good meals are awaiting them inside. The root cause of thrift, which we all admire and preach because it is so convenient to the community, is fear—fear of future want; and that fear, we are convinced, when indulged over-much by pessimist minds, is the most frequent cause of miserliness. The man does not want the gold so much as protection from the danger of wanting it. His terror gradually increases until it nearly masters him—not quite, or he would steal—and until it actually, in a very singular way, sweeps away part of his avarice. It is a notorious fact in the lives of great misers that so acute is their terror of robbery that they will sacrifice willingly large sums obtainable in interest rather than suffer their accumulations out of their sight. Mr. Batchelor, for example, who knew well enough all about rents and interest, practically *paid* $500 a year to keep his gold—more than $10,000—within reach of his hands. It is an imaginative terror which makes the thrifty man into the miser, and induces him to postpone all wants, even the most necessary, to the pursuit of a safety from want which he can never reach."

The only other motive of misers which the *Spectator* recognizes is the passion for collecting. "Asiatics often hoard coin and jewels to their own hurt, knowing that their possession involves extreme danger; and there are two authentic stories of great accumulations of gold coin made by Englishmen who seemed to derive pleasure from its actual sight and touch. These are, however, rather illustrations of the collector mania, so often described and analyzed in the case of books and china, than instances of true miserliness, which is based, we are convinced, rather on fear than on the passion for hoarding."

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, JANUARY 13

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador in Washington, signed a protocol extending for one year the time allowed British colonies to adhere to the treaty entered into between the United States and Great Britain defining the rights of inheritance of their subjects....Secretary Root sent to congress estimates of $307,000 for the defenses of the island of Guam and $526,000 for the defenses of Hawaii....The government of Chile adopted the extradition treaty as submitted by the United States.

FOREIGN.—While a train carrying workmen to repair a suspension bridge near Brindisi was passing over a bridge it collapsed and the train was precipitated into the River Callereges; several men were killed or injured....José Teoresa y Mirandt, the Mexican minister to Austria-Hungary, died at Vienna, after a surgical operation....Much hostility was displayed by the audience at a Liberal meeting in St. James's Hall, London, toward Lord Rosebery; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Earl Spencer, and Miss Hobhouse were enthusiastically received.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14

DOMESTIC.—A large surrender of insurgent forces in Batangas province has occurred, twenty-two officers, 245 men and 223 rifles having been given up.... President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, special ambassador to represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward VII; Capt. C. E. Clark will represent the United States navy and Gen. J. H. Wilson the army....Arthur Pue Gorman was re-elected United States senator by the legislature of Maryland.... George H. Phillips, the "ex-corn king," of Chicago, was again financially embarrassed, and his deals were closed out. ....John Howard Bryant, only remaining brother of William Cullen Bryant, died in Princeton, Ill.

FOREIGN.—The French parliament resumed its sessions; Paul Deschanel was re-elected president of the house....A stock exchange was inaugurated at Vladivostock, and it is expected this will considerably enhance the importance of the town....Forty-three men lost their lives through the flooding of a mine in Austria....William Fife received an order to build Sir Thomas Lipton's next challenger for the *America's* cup.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15

DOMESTIC.—The pension appropriation bill passed the house of representatives, and a resolution providing for McKinley memorial services on February 27 was adopted....President Roosevelt reappointed Silas C. Croft surveyor of the port of New York....Henry C. Payne took the oath of office and assumed charge of the postoffice department....Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, was re-elected to the United States senate....The New York Central railroad increased its capital stock from $115,000,000 to $150,000,000, and announced plans for the introduction of electricity as motive power on suburban trains through the Grand Central tunnel in this city.

FOREIGN.—The Venezuelan government refused to permit M. Cecrestat, who leased the estates of General Matos, the revolutionary leader, to land from the French steamer *La Guayra*, and the French consul there has energetically protested; the filibustering steamer *Libertador* arrived at Savanilla, Colombia, January 12, General Matos landing and taking the train for Baranquilla. ....The British foreign office issued the correspondence on the isthmian canal treaty in the form of a parliamentary paper....Admiral von Tirpitz, German minister of marine, will accompany Prince Henry to this country....Herr Wolf, Pan-German leader in the Austrian reichsrath, who was forced to resign on account of a scandal, has been re-elected.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16

DOMESTIC.—The president and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a dinner in honor of the justices of the United States supreme court....Rear-Admiral Evans will command a squadron of five warships to welcome Prince Henry of Prussia on his arrival here....Governor A. B. Cummins was inaugurated at Des Moines, Iowa, as successor to Leslie M. Shaw, the new secretary of the treasury....John D. Rockefeller made a conditional gift of $200,000 to Vassar college....Dr. J. L. M. Curry was appointed special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to represent the president at the coming of age of the king of Spain; Dr. Curry was formerly minister to Spain.

FOREIGN.—King Edward opened his second parliament in person, the speech from the throne being well received by the two houses and the public....The French senate elected M. Fallieres president....Two forces of Colombian government troops fought near Rio Hacha, each thinking the other a band of insurgents....Lord Rookwood, for many years a prominent figure in British politics, is dead.

FRIDAY, ANUARY 17

DOMESTIC.—The senate committee on commerce ordered a favorable report on Senator Frye's ship subsidy bill, and Mr. Frye explained the provisions of his measure....Directors of the Louisiana Purchase exposition voted against postponing the opening of the St. Louis world's fair until 1904....At conferences in Washington the launching of Emperor William's new yacht was set for February 25, and further arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Prince Henry were made.

FOREIGN.—It was reported from Mexico that three hundred persons had lost their lives and that a larger number were injured by an earthquake shock at Chilpancinago....The French chamber of deputies sustained General André's management of the war department.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18

DOMESTIC.—The Isthmian canal commission presented to the president its supplemental report on the offer of the Panama canal company to sell its concession to the United States....Beet sugar growers, who told President Roosevelt they could not stand any reduction in Cuban sugar duties, were informed that the president still stood for relief for the Cubans without harming American producers....Through the mediation of W. I. Buchanan, a United States delegate to the Pan-American congress, Chile and Ecuador consented to the proposed plan for compulsory arbitration, which was therefore approved by the congress together with The Hague agreement.

FOREIGN.—The imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* sailed from Kiel for New York. ....The trial of Dr. Krause, who was charged with inciting Cornelius Broecksman, of Johannesburg, to murder John Douglas Foster, an English lawyer on Lord Roberts' staff, was concluded by a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. ....Emperor William received M. Coquelin, ainé, the eminent French actor, who is now playing at the Royal theater in Berlin....Philippe Marchetti, the Italian composer, is dead.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19

DOMESTIC.—A noted female leader of the rebels in Laguna province, Luzon, has been captured by the American forces....The Globe yarn mills in Fall River, Mass., were damaged about $200,000 by fire....Eleven prisoners escaped from the federal prison at McNeils, Wash., by burrowing through the cement floor into the air pipes....The report of the state prison commission shows that an army of ten thousand youths were sentenced to prisons last year.

FOREIGN.—Lord Kitchener confirmed the death sentence passed on the Boer Commandant Scheepers, who was captured last October....A renewal of active operations by Venezuelan insurgents is reported at Curacoa; it is said that fighting has occurred in the streets of Maracaibo....The British steamer *Lagos*, ashore near Madeira, has become a total wreck....The Mexican volcano of Colima is again active.

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The Books of The Week

MUSINGS BY CAMPFIRE AND WAYSIDE. By William C. Gray. Cloth, pp. 337, $1.50 net. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

IT is not often nowadays that we find a man who has the time to sit down and think about the beautiful things of the world without considering in what way they may be made to add to his own income. To be sure, Dr. Gray wrote with the insistent printer always at his elbow, but he spoke of the things that he loved and that touched his fancy without inquiring whether they were the subjects about which the readers of the *Interior* wished to be informed, and apparently caring little whether they approved his choice or not so long as his own sense of truth and beauty was not offended. That his sketches were read and liked by hundreds of people speaks well for poor human nature, and it is to be hoped that their publication in book form will gain for them a no less hearty welcome. Nature in all her moods and forms appealed to him mightily, but never to such an extent as to shut the needs and weaknesses of mankind out of his field of vision. His philosophy of life was sane and simple. "One can have a happy life—happy as the day is long, by making happiness one of the main purposes of living. The foundation of this is good health—and anybody can have good health by starting out in time for it. It is to be had by the moderate eating of simple and wholesome food, which soon becomes a luxury to the palate; a clean skin; out-door exercise every day, without regard to the weather, except in the way of warm and dry clothing; keeping the mind cheerful, keeping the heart kindly; avoiding anxiety and longing about business affairs, contentment with one's lot." The range of his musings by his campfire was wide, but they were never abstruse or intangible. The ways of wild animals, the delights that only the fisherman knows, the harmonies and tragedies of life in the open are the subjects of his comment with bits of philosophy and poetry interspersed and constantly illuminated with gleams of humor and occasional flashes of kindly satire.

ADVENTURES IN TIBET. Including the Diary of Miss Annie R. Taylor's Remarkable Journey. By William Carey. Cloth, pp. 285, $1.50 net. Boston: United Society of Christian Endeavor.

THE chief purpose of the author is to call attention to the journey of Miss Taylor into the interior of Tibet. The first part of the book, the product of his own pen, is compiled to all appearances from the accounts of other travelers, and is descriptive of the land and its people. In this he draws largely upon Huc, Bower, and Rockhill. Miss Taylor's journey was remarkable, not because of

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the new light she was able to shed upon the "Forbidden Land," for she tells little or nothing that was not already known, but because she was able to make the trip at all. That a woman accompanied only by Chinese servants and Tibetan guides, most of them untrustworthy and in league with the robbers who beset them at every turn, should have passed the mountain passes, overcome hunger and cold, gained the good will of the wild tribesmen among whom she was thrown, beat off or escaped the attacks of robbers, and penetrated almost to Lhasa, the sacred city, and finally returned to her starting point in good health after over seven months spent within the frontiers of Tibet is little short of marvelous. Nothing in the way of permanent mission work appears to have resulted from her explorations, but the demonstration of the fact that the country is not impossible of entry should count for something.

IN THE WYOMING VALLEY. A story of the Massacre in the Time of the Revolution. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Cloth, pp. 360, $1 net. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press.

MR. TOMLINSON fully sustains his reputation for combining instruction and entertainment in a manner most agreeable to his boy readers. The hero of the present story, Enos Baker, is a young man from Connecticut, who wanders down into the valley of the Wyoming during the Revolution and makes his home there with his uncle, a soldier in the Continental army. He is one of the little army defeated by the savage horde of Butler and Brandt, and is one of the few to escape from the battle field. Some account is given of the struggle between the "Pennymites," the Pennsylvania Germans and the settlers from Connecticut for the possession of the valley.

WHO'S WHO, 1902. An Annual Biographical Dictionary. Cloth, pp. 1,424, $1.75. London: Adam and Charles Black. New York: The Macmillan Co.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, Jan. 18

Readjustment of prices continued during the second week of January, and the general average reached a much lower point than prevailed when the year opened. Manufactured products were scarcely disturbed, but both staples and securities suffered. Business conditions are sound, liberal distribution and prompt payments being reported, except at a few southern cities. Transporting interests are less behind with deliveries, and railway earnings for the first week of January show gains of 7.4 per cent over last year's phenomenal figures, and 14.7 per cent over 1900.

IRON AND STEEL

Nothing has transpired to disturb the bright outlook in the iron and steel industry. Deliveries of fuel are less delayed and furnaces operate more fully, while mills receive material with a fair degree of promptness. Quotations are maintained firmly, especially for pig iron, which is in great demand. Large contracts have been placed for Bessemer at $16.50 on Pittsburg deliveries in June. Spot sales in small quantities are much higher. Structural material is taken almost eagerly and more foreign bridge contracts are reported. Billets can not be had in sufficient bulk from domestic producers, so that imports from Germany are sold at Youngstown for $27.50. Production of pig iron on January 1, according to the *Iron Age*, was 298,400 tons, against 324,761 at the high point on December 1. Sales of copper are made at 11 cents, which makes a somewhat striking comparison with the 50 per cent higher figures of a few weeks ago.

COTTON AND WOOL

Stocks of cotton goods are not burdensome, and demands gradually expand with the advancing season, especially for fine grades. Heavy brown goods move slowly, both on home and domestic orders. Woolen goods opened lower than expected, and purchases were retarded rather than stimulated by the declines. Changes were few and small, yet there had been such confidence in a higher level that the trade hesitated. Woolen and worsted yarns tend upward. Cotton still fails to command a price proportioned to the estimated crop, and as a consequence the return to growers is insufficient to sustain business established by the previous year's most profitable yield.

WHEAT AND CORN

Grain reacted sharply from the high point, and a large western operator was caught with more than he could carry. Forced liquidation of this long account facilitated the work of manipulators for a decline. Another unsatisfactory feature was the recent falling off in foreign demand, official figures for December showing smaller exports of wheat than for any month of the calendar year, although for six months of the crop year there still appears a gain of about fifty million bushels over the corresponding months of 1900 or 1899. This week exports were 4,348,431 bushels, against 3,408,725 a year ago. Corn declined sharply, but still remains about 20 cents a bushel above the price last year. Exports in December were only about 6 per cent of the outgo in the same month of 1900, while for the week Atlantic ports sent out 128,674 bushels against 4,695,330 bushels a year ago.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Nineteen hundred and one was unare general, the coal roads sending in one of 18 per cent, the southwestern 13.8 per cent, and the Pacific coast lines one doubtedly the very best year ever experienced by the railways of the country. Partial returns give a total of $1,423,283,295 as gross earnings for 1901, an increase of 10.4 per cent over 1900. Gains of 13.3 per cent. Granger lines show an increase of 9.5 per cent, trunk roads one of 9 per cent, and the central-western carriers an increase of 8.8 per cent. Southern roads, for reasons heretofore explained in these columns, report the smallest ratio of gain for the year, 6.3

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per cent. Mexican lines show a loss of about one-tenth of 1 per cent. It should be remembered that the gain now set forth follows progressive increases ever since 1895.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 334 in the United States against 325 last year, and 40 in Canada against 43 last year.

Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, Jan. 18

According to current estimates, the New York banks during the present week have gained between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 in cash, owing mainly to large receipts of funds from the interior. The loan market has accordingly been gaining in ease from day to day, and call money, which was quoted at 5 per cent last Saturday, has touched 3 per cent, the bulk of the business for the last two days having been done at about 4 per cent. Time money is also offered with increased freedom, although the inquiry for this species of accommodation is comparatively light. The rates quoted are 4@4½ per cent on mixed collateral, and borrowers are generally disposed to stand off and wait for lower figures, which are considered inevitable by many financial experts. Mercantile paper is in better supply and there is a slight increase in the buying demand. Out-of-town buyers and local institutions are again in the market, prime indorsed bills receivable finding ready purchasers at from 4¼@4½ per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Under the lead of the anthracite coal stocks, the New York share market shows strength, despite the prevalent inactivity and the lack of public interest in speculation. The uncertainty about the supreme court's decision in the Northern Securities company case, however, creates an unsettled feeling as to the granger and Pacific stocks. The Atchison issue of $30,000,000 debentures caused selling of that company's stocks, and the New York Central's issue of $17,250,000 new stock at 125 to improve its terminal facilities at New York in response to public criticism has not been favorably received. The boom in "Kaffir" mines engrosses the attention of the foreign markets, and London is bearish on Americans. Bonds are firm, though Atchison adjustment fours had a decline. Foreign exchange is dull and steady at 4.87⅞ for demand sterling and gold imports are not considered probable at present.

BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings aggregate $2,443,461,023, a decrease of 13 per cent from last week, and of 6.7 per cent from a year ago, when stock speculation was active. Outside of New York the loss from last week was 5 per cent, while compared with last year there is a gain of 13 per cent.

STAPLE PRICES

	Jan. 17, 1902	*Jan.* 18, 1901
Flour, strght wint...	$3.70@$4.00	$3.45@$3.60
Wheat, No. 2 red	88c.	78c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68c.	47c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed..	50½c.	30⅛c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	70c.	54c.
Cotton, Mid. upld.....	8⅛c.	9⅞c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3c.	3⅛c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X.....	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg.....	26½@27c.	29@30c.
Pork mess new.....	$17.00	$13.75@$14.50
Lard prime, cont't.....	9.90c.	7.75c.
Butter ex. creamery.....	23½c.	21c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	11¼c.	11¾c.
Sugar, cen trif. 96°.....	3⅝c.	4⅜c.
Sugar, granulated..... .	4 6 c.	5.60c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	6½c.	7¾c.
Petroleum, rfd gal... ...	7.20c.	7.25c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$16.5c@16.75	$13.25@13.50
*Steel billets, ton.....	$28.00	$19.50
Steel rails	$28.00	$26 00
Copper, lake ing. lb.....	11⅞c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.00c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb.....	23.75c.	26.35c.

*Pittsburg.

During the six months ended December 31, 1901, there were built in the United States and officially numbered by the bureau of navigation 717 rigged vessels of 154,073 gross tons, compared with 568 rigged vessels of 179,229 gross tons for the corresponding six months of 1900. Canal boats and unrigged barges are not included. The principal decline, 19,752 tons, is on the Atlantic seaboard, and is attributable to work on several large ocean steamers, which will be completed during the coming six months. Included in the six months' figures are thirty-eight vessels, each over 1,000 tons, and aggregating 103,832 tons. Of these fourteen steel steamers, aggregating 52,310 tons, were built on the great lakes.

BLACK AND RICH

Is the Way Postum Coffee Should Be

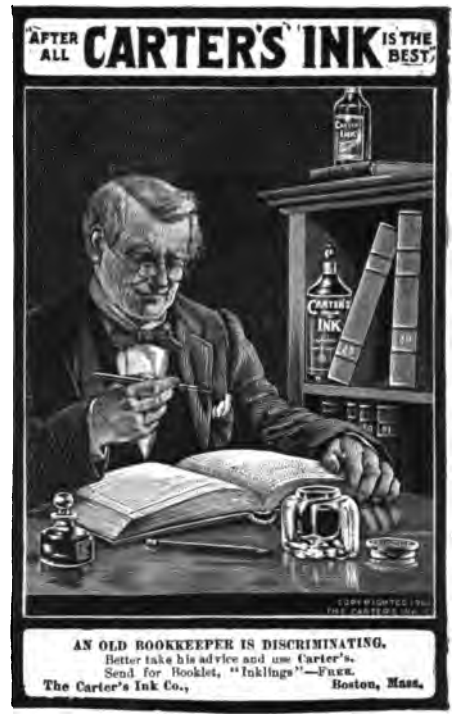
A liquid food that will help a person break a bad habit is worth knowing of. The president of one of the state associations of the W. C. T. U., who naturally does not want her name given, writes as follows: "Whenever I was obliged to go without coffee for breakfast a dull distracting headache would come on before noon. I discovered that, in reality, the nerves were crying out for their accustomed stimulant.

At evening dinner I had been taught by experience that I must refrain from coffee or pass a sleepless night. In the summer of 1900, while visiting a physician and his wife I was served with a most excellent coffee at their dainty and elegant table and, upon inquiry, discovered that this charming beverage was Postum Food Coffee, and that the family had been greatly benefited by leaving off coffee and using Postum.

I was so in love with it, and so pleased with the glimpse of freedom from my one bondage of habit and so thoroughly convinced that I ought to break with my captor, that upon my return home I at once began the use of Postum Food Coffee and have continued it ever since, now more than a year.

I don't know what sick headache is now, and my nerves are steady and I sleep sound generally eight hours regularly. I used to become bilious frequently and require physic, now seldom ever have that experience.

I have learned that long boiling is absolutely essential to furnish good Postum. That makes it clear, black and rich as any Mocha and Java blend. Please withhold my name, but you may use the letter for the good it may do."



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WIT AND HUMOR

Man—Vain Man

He will give his seat in the street car to a feeble old woman—and be proud in the thought that the other passengers consider him the pink of gallantry.

He will give his seat in the street car to a pretty girl and wonder if she doesn't believe in love at first sight.

He will sit up until 1 a. m. at a penny ante game and rejoice more over a winning of 40 cents than he will next day over a business deal that nets him a thousand dollars.

He will lose 60 cents in the same poker game and be angrier with the other players than he would be with a man who sold him a $40 horse for $350.

He jibes at woman because of her vanity and spends an hour before the mirror when he is preparing to call on one of the fair sex.

He tells his wife just how the government should settle the canal question, and has to hire a laborer to map out a drain through his back yard.

He prates about the foolishness of courting public notice, but he never drives through vacant streets.—*Baltimore American.*

Men and Women

When Bishop Potter was asked, the other day, what he thought of woman suffrage, he made the diplomatic reply:

"My dear madam, I have got away beyond that; I am trying to make the best terms with the sex that I can obtain."

This brings to mind the *mot* of William M. Evarts when asked by a lady if he did not think that woman was the best judge of woman. He replied:

"Not only the best judge, madam, but the best executioner."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

On the Ark

"This is tough luck," said Ham, mournfully, as he leaned out over the side of the ark.

"What's wrong now?" queried Shem.

"Why, all this water to fish in," replied Ham, "and only two fishin' worms on board."—*Ohio State Journal.*

On a Dog

"They're thinking now of reversing the usual process and first trying plays in New York before taking them out on the road."

"What's the idea?"

"Well, if a play succeeds in New York, the rest of the country will know it's rotten."—*Life.*

And Put Him in the Shade

Hewitt.—What became of the girl that you used to say was the light of your life?

Jewett.—Another fellow came between me and the light.—*Judge.*

Speaking of optimists, can you beat the woman who expects to get $75,000 out of Russell Sage?—*Chicago Journal.*

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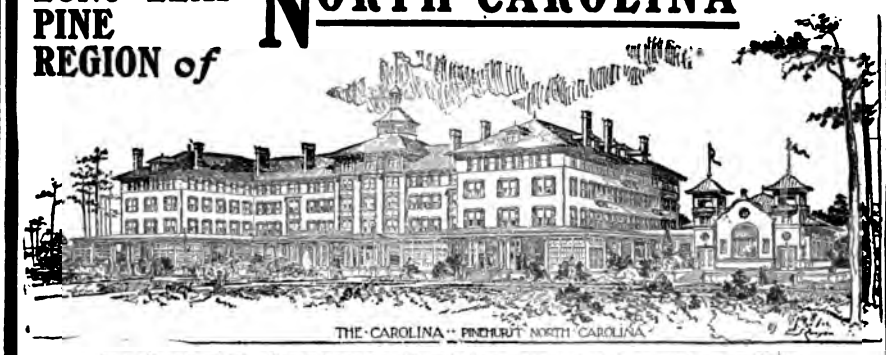

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 5
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
January 30, 1902

A NUMBER of circumstances, outlined and discussed in another place, have brought the Philippines again to the fore. The disagreement as to matters of fact regarding actual conditions in the islands and the differences of opinion on the policy pursued by President McKinley and his successor, are as prominent now as ever, and will doubtless remain prominent. But two years' discussion has had one important result; it has brought about an abatement of the demands of the Democrats. It is no longer required that we shall at once abandon the islands, but only that we shall promise independence to its people as soon as they are fit for it. This is vague enough to suit men of all opinions, except the dwindling band of thick and thin "anti-imperialists," a phrase that was heard ten times a day a year ago, but which is dying the death of all over-fervent political tocsins.

PROBABLY a great many unnecessary tears have been shed over the concentration order of General Bell, in Batangas. The word "reconcentrado" has an ugly sound to our ears, and anything that savors of Weyler's policy in Cuba excites natural indignation. We are assured, however, that concentration as enforced in the Philippines results in nothing worse than inconvenience and financial loss to the natives. They are fed if necessary and provided with habitations—they are not herded in corrals and left to starve as the Cubans were. By confining in guarded zones all non-combatants on the island of Marinduque, Major Smith quickly reduced the insurgents there to terms by thus cutting off their sources of supplies, and the natives testified to their good treatment and returned to their homes in good health. The concentration policy may be wrong, our whole Philippine policy may be wrong, but it is absurd to compare anything done by our officers there to the inhumanities of Weyler's war on the Cubans.

THE hearings at Washington on the Cuban tariff have merely proved what every one knew, namely, that the opposition to a little charity to the island was inspired by the fear that imports of Cuban tobacco and sugar would cut down the profits of a few sugar and tobacco growers in this country. That these two industries would be "ruined" by Cuban reciprocity, no one who reads the testimony before the house committee will believe. Free trade might be disastrous, but a substantial reduction of the duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco would seriously injure no one. At all events, something will be done for Cuba, it seems probable, partly because the party in control of the government would not care to occupy again the same sort of pillory in which it was placed on account of the Porto Rican law.

IN spite of all the trouble we are having with the islands already on our hands, it is definitely reported that a treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies has at last been signed, Denmark agreeing to take about half the sum demanded thirty years ago, when Secretary Seward was willing (and senate unwilling) to pay $7,000,000 for the islands. Probably the treaty will this time pass the senate, and the Republicans in the house can pass any bill they like, including an appropriation of the purchase price of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Johns. If reliable observers, one of whom was lately quoted in PUBLIC OPINION, are not in error, the majority of the people of the islands are not opposed to their sale to this country, and St. Thomas alone being worth the money paid as a coaling station, it appears that we have made a good bargain.

EVERYONE, we are sure, must be gratified to discover that all the European powers were our fast friends and protectors at the outbreak of the war with Spain. There has been a well-founded suspicion that one or two governments were not altogether friendly, and, such is the skepticism of mankind, that this suspicion will continue in the minds of some in spite of the disavowals which come in such positive tones from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and London. The governments at these capitals have never entertained anything but the most amiable sentiments toward us, and never, no never, thought of annoying us in any way. This is a very pleasant state of affairs and should be enjoyed at once because it won't last very long.

WE wonder if it is true, as surmised by several London papers, that the Nicaragua canal report was merely a "bluff" to bring the Panama company to terms. This seems to be too good to be true—not that there is anything admirable in such shrewdness, but because, if the Panama people were deliberately bluffed into cutting their demands in half, it shows that the canal commission knows exactly what it wants, congress can be convinced that the Panama route is the best after all, and there will be a good prospect of some definite canal legislation at this session of congress. There is no such prospect now.

THE ballot in the house of commons last week on the amendment to the king's speech, which, if passed, would have been a virtual condemnation of the prevailing South African policy, resulted in a vote of 333 to 123 in favor of the government. The Irish members did not vote, but if they had the opposition would have mustered less than two hundred. No wonder Lord Rosebery has gone cruising in the Mediterranean, confident that nothing startling will happen in British politics—nothing, that is, in which he would be interested in the capacity of a Liberal Moses.

IN spite of all the epithets that have been exchanged recently by the English and German press, the Prince of Wales went to Berlin to be present at the celebration of Emperor William's birthday on Monday, and was, of course, well received by everyone with whom he came in contact. The kaiser is now forty-three years old and has reigned nearly fourteen years; all the dire prophecies that were made when he came to the throne and made his first speech to the army and navy have lacked fulfillment. Germany, as a matter of fact, is about the only great power in the world that has not been at war during William's reign. The world has changed its opinion of him in consequence, and now grudgingly admits that while he may be erratic he "knows what he is doing."

SOME real fighting took place in Colombia last week, one engagement resulting in the death of General Alban, governor of Panama, the most energetic of the government leaders, and another fight near Bogota involved losses aggregating over three hundred. This, as we say, is real fighting, and gives a far more serious aspect to the Colombian revolution than it has had before, proving that the revolutionists, upon whom most of the losses in the Bogota engagement fell, are very much in earnest in their determination to overthrow the existing government.

IN the absence of news from Venezuela, it is reasonable to suppose that the various revolutionary movements there are losing ground. A copy of the *Venezuelan Herald* about a month old, informs us that "the revolution makes no progress; or better said, nothing more is heard of it. With regard to the Matos movement, it is not even known where he is." This was printed at Caracas when our newspapers were filled with particulars of extensive uprisings against the Castro government, confirming the wisdom of our determination to believe nothing in connection with South American affairs until we see it.

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AMERICAN

Concentration in the Philippines

GENERAL J. F. BELL'S ORDER

HAVING failed, after two years' strife, to subdue the insurrection in Batangas province, which lies just south of Manila, and having satisfied himself that lenient treatment of the insurgents is productive of no good results, General J. Franklin Bell, the military commander in that province, has determined on the enforcement of the war in the most vigorous and determined fashion. This appears from a long report to the war department, published last week. The reconcentration order provides for the establishment of a zone around the garrisons, into which the friendly inhabitants are to be required to come, under penalty of confiscation and destruction of their property. This is said to be necessary to prevent the collection of forced contributions from the inhabitants by the insurgents.

This order is followed by a long circular by General Bell to his station commanders, commenting on existing conditions, and giving them advice how to proceed. It begins with the statement that he shares in the general conviction that the insurrection continues because the greater part of the people, especially the wealthier ones, do not really want peace. He says it is regrettable that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, but the greatest good to the greatest number can be best brought about by putting a prompt end to the insurrection. Therefore, he directs the application of General Order 100, in force during the civil war in the United States, which practically regards an insurgent guerrilla as outside the pale of civilized warfare, and subject to the death penalty where he does not engage continuously in the war and observe the rules of war.

A special injunction is laid on the commanders to hunt down secret sympathizers with and contributors to the rebellion, many of whom, he says, will be found among the municipal officers. Neutrality should not be tolerated; every inhabitant should be either an active friend or be classed as an enemy, and acts, not words, must be made the test. Chief and most important among the class of disloyal persons, he says, are the native priests. General Bell declares it is practically certain that every such priest in Batangas and Laguna provinces is a secret enemy of the government and in active sympathy with the insurgents. He orders that they be given no exemption whatever.

"Under the circumstances," asks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "would it not be well for this country to tender its humble apologies to the much-maligned General Weyler? We have heard many army officers declare that he 'knew his business.' Now that we have so completely adopted his methods, some suitable honor, such as a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, might at least rescue us from the hypocritical position in which we are placed." The policy outlined in General Bell's orders is, in the opinion of the Boston *Post* (Dem.), "a step further than Weyler went in Cuba, or than Kitchener has gone in South Africa. They were content with 'concentrating' the miserable women and children left after the devastation of farms and villages, but General Bell marks the husbands and fathers and brothers as criminals to be hanged when caught. Probably he will not hang them, but the threat itself is infamous. This is the pass to which the 'benevolent assimilation' of President McKinley has come. The people of the United States are ranged with the rest of the subjugating powers."

While it is not conceivable, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), that the atrocious features of the Spanish concentration policy in Cuba will be reenacted in the Philippines, "Americans abhor that form of relentless rule which passes under the generic name of Weylerism. It holds a distinct and ineffaceable disrepute in the American mind. We should shun this evil and the appearance of it. The United States can not assume censorship of other nations and other times while employing in name, if not in imitation, the courses we have placed under the ban of civilization." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) expresses its feelings in harsher terms: "The nation is responsible for this crime—the exact duplicate of the horror in Cuba of which we so justly complained. Such herding of people in improvised shelters, cut off from their ordinary means of support, deprived of all the comforts of their homes, necessarily results in immense suffering and loss of life. It is bad enough when applied to men. When applied to women and children it is indefensible in the sight of God or man. It is a blot on the civilization of the age. This nation can not afford to sustain such a policy. Its reputation for decency and Christianity is worth more than anything that could possibly be gained by it."

General Bell's order has given the *Diario de la Marina,* the leading Spanish newspaper in Cuba, an opportunity to say: "How scandalized were the Americans and the English over all that happened in Cuba, and particularly over the reconcentration system under Weyler! How humane, how charitable, how sensitive were those Anglo-Saxons! And what savages, what barbarians, what cruel beasts we Latins were! O, you hypocrites!" The preponderance of critical comment in the above summary is due simply to the fact that only the "anti-imperialist" press has as a rule paid any attention to the subject.

Besides the above discussion of General Bell's proceedings in Batangas, Governor Taft and President Schurman, formerly a Philippine commissioner, have lately commented upon Philippine affairs, which have also come up for debate in congress during consideration of the Philippine tariff bill. Governor Taft, returning from Manila January 21, told the San Francisco reporters that fighting was now confined to Batangas and Samar, and that General Wheaton had assured him that it would be over in the former province by March. "The chief difficulty at the present time is the lack of police protection in the provinces. There has never been a time since the United States became interested in the islands that the attitude of the Filipino people as a whole has been so friendly to the civil government established by the United States as now." Speaking at Boston last week, President Schurman said that "From the American point of view, Philippine independence is inevitable; and from the American point of view Philippine independence is a consummation devoutly to be wished. . . . Of the ultimate goal of independence there is no manner of doubt."

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The Philippines and South Africa

A Parallel

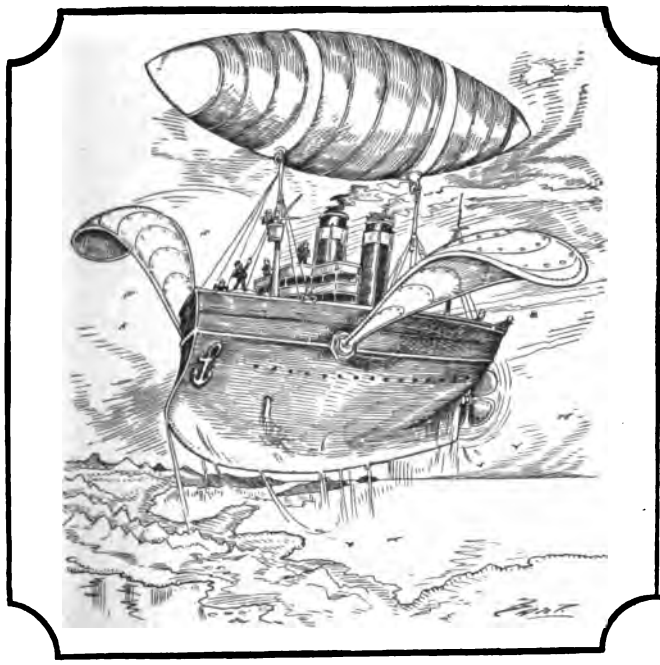
MR. H. W. WILSON, writing in the January *Fortnightly Review*, (London) indicates several points of resemblance between the conflicts now going on in South Africa and the Philippines. "The theater of war in the far east differs in many respects from that in South Africa. The area of the Philippine group, which is made up of over two thousand islands of varying size, is about the same as that of the Transvaal, and so is much smaller than the South African field of war. In South Africa we have at least a temperate climate, and a country which can everywhere be traversed by wheeled vehicles. But in the Philippines the climate is tropical, intensely hot and damp, and not particularly healthy for white men."

The first parallel is to be found in the behavior of the two governments previous to the actual outbreak of hostilities. In each case attempts at conciliation and peaceful settlement were interpreted by the malcontents as a confession of weakness. "As the Americans showed themselves so averse to determined action, Aguinaldo's audacity grew, just as did Mr. Krüger's about the very same epoch." Otis's proclamation of sovereignty was received by Aguinaldo with a counter-proclamation, and "as a further act of defiance, a number of Tagal women sent in a document to the general in which, quite in the Boer fashion, they protested that when all the Filipino men were killed in the sacred cause of independence, they themselves would take the field. In Manila itself—as at Capetown later in our own war—a huge conspiracy was hatched by the Filipino sympathizers under the very noses of the American army."

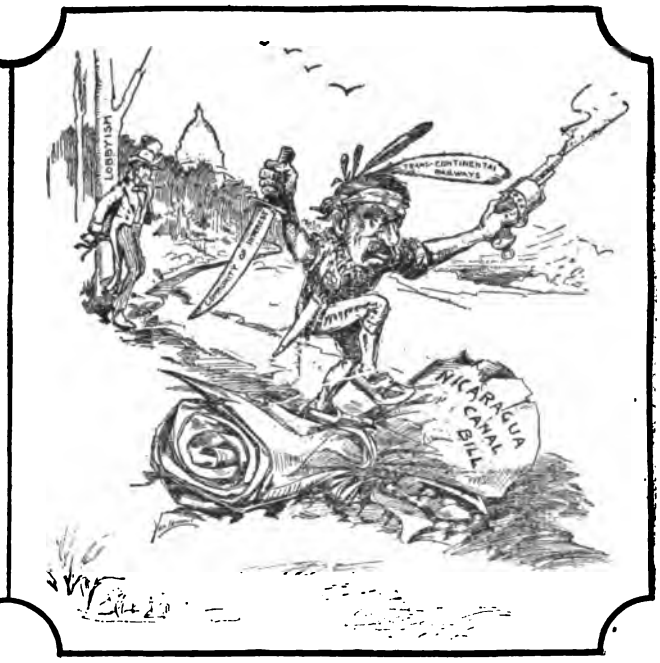
In the fighting in Luzon in the spring of 1899, General MacArthur was unable to deal a crushing blow at the enemy because of a lack of reinforcements, although at the same time General Otis was ordered from Washington to send home his volunteers. "This order it was impossible for him to carry out, but the incident reminds us of what has happened at every turn in South Africa, where seasoned troops have been again and again withdrawn, sometimes to obtain political advantages, by ministers who did not fully understand the gravity of the situation. The mischief in each case probably comes from the management of a war by men who are quite ignorant of military matters and strategy."

The anti-war parties in both countries have made repeated demands for conciliation and the establishment to autonomy. The commission into the Philippines, of which President Schurman was the head, failed completely to bring about any understanding between the forces. This is precisely the step which the pro-Boer party has repeatedly urged upon the British government. Another difficulty with which the Americans have been forced to contend in the Philippines has been the impossibility of distinguishing combatants from non-combatants owing to the fact that the former wear no uniforms. "The parallel with South Africa is again exact, for there also one of the greatest troubles arises from the absence of uniform in the Boer forces, and the fact that the Boers find their way into the towns occupied by the British, and out again, almost as they choose—or did so till Lord Kitchener's advent to command." There are the same indications in both cases of a growing dissatisfaction among the officers and men in the field with the leniency that has hitherto been shown to the enemy and evidence of a common conclusion "that with guerrilla war in its last stages the extremest severity is really in the end the greatest humanity.

"The parallelism between the South African and the Philippine war is then close, and extends even to the management at home in either case. That the same faults should have been committed in either instance is almost startling, and points, perhaps, to the fact that ignorance of war in the administration at home, which is the essential feature of similarity in the American and British constitutions, may be the cause. It is most dangerous to entrust the conduct of a war to men who know little of military history, for foresight is simply the power of predicting the future which arises from a profound knowledge of the past. In both instances we see insufficient forces employed, and hampered by the order to be 'kind' to the enemy; troops withdrawn when they were most needed; generals asserting in perfect faith that the



WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS?—*Minneapolis Journal*



IS THERE NO HELP FOR IT?—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*

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conflict is over; conciliation essayed with grotesquely futile results; and insufficient arrangements made for the steady and continual flow of reinforcements to the field. In each case an Anglo-Saxon people fails clearly to grasp the problem before it, or to understand that in a war of conquest what is needed is to break down the opposed will by the infliction of suffering."

Who Was Our Friend in the Spanish Crisis?

LORD CRANBORNE'S STATEMENT

IN our issue of December 26 we reprinted certain statements made by "a personage in Paris who enjoys the best opportunities of knowing the truth" and by M. Hanotaux, ex-French minister of foreign affairs, to the effect that it was Russia who blocked the plan of a European combination against the United States when it became evident that war with Spain was inevitable. Moved, we understand, by this story, Mr. Henry Norman addressed a question in the house of commons which elicited from Lord Cranborne, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, a reply to the effect that just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war other European powers, in several notes, suggested that Great Britain should join in a united expression—to the United States—of hope that peace might be preserved; that Great Britain agreed to do so, but only after ascertaining from President McKinley that such action would not be displeasing to the United States, and that the British government declined to have anything to do with subsequent proposals which seemed to hint at trying to put pressure upon the United States in behalf of Spain.

The German foreign office "declares with all positiveness that Germany, neither before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war nor during its course, proposed intervention to other powers. Neither did Germany support such a proposition made by any other power. It is true that in several instances suggestions (Anregungen) were made to the German government from another source in the sense of intervention. But the German government, without exception, maintained a negative attitude toward such suggestions, and made known its negative standpoint whenever occasion offered. It must further be remarked that it was not from an Austrian source that such suggestions reached the German government."

It is the last sentence of this statement that confuses those who seek to place upon some one power the initiative of the movement to check the United States. Austria, because of its dynastic sympathy with Spain, was supposed to be this power, and, with France, is still believed by many to have been the prime movers in the enterprise.

The *Tribune*, whose Paris correspondent was the medium of expression for the statements first referred to above, now says editorially that it is satisfied by Lord Cranborne's statement that "No matter what any other power may or may not have done or desired to do, it was Great Britain that made her friendship for us effective in those trying times, and that stood as a lion in the path against any European coalition against the United States. That is a fact which has long been known to those acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and not too prejudiced to be willing to know the truth. It is agreeable to have it publicly and officially reaffirmed by one of the men most completely conversant with the facts, and one, moreover, whose character and position are the strongest guarantees of sincerity." The New York *Press* confesses to some doubt as to the positions of the powers toward us in 1898, but from all the evidence, direct and circumstantial, concludes that these positions may be summed up as follows: "Actively friendly—Great Britain. Indifferently friendly—Russia, Italy. Actively hostile—Austria, France. Mischievously hostile—Germany. History will have to render the verdict on a much more complete state of facts than that now possessed. We can only infer that it will be something as above set forth, but can support the inference with the recollection that all our previous inferences on the subject have been borne out by Lord Cranborne's guarded revelation of the international situation of the time."

Both the New York *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser* regard the statement of Lord Cranborne as absolutely conclusive as to the friendly service rendered to the United States by England on the eve of the Spanish war. The *Commercial Advertiser* would like to have further information, however: "Now that Great Britain has made public the rôle which she played, it is perhaps safe to assume that Russia will not be more reticent if she has anything equally agreeable to us to reveal, especially since the German kaiser has undertaken to demonstrate the friendly character of the present relations between his country and America. It would do us no harm to learn that in a time of need we had more than one friend across the Atlantic." The *Evening Post* suggests that "There may be a certain calculated timeliness in the revelation of the truth by the English foreign office. Lord Cranborne may have been squinting at a certain effusiveness of friendship for America visible just now across the channel. Never mind that; the fact is officially established that it was England who was our best friend in a national emergency."

The Cuban Tariff Hearings

FOR AND AGAINST THE GRANTING OF TARIFF FAVORS TO CUBA

THE hearings before the ways and means committee of the house on Cuban reciprocity were opened by a long statement on behalf of Cuba by L. V. de Abad, who stated that the Cuban was worse off than under Spanish rule, and prayed for relief for the planters who were now without markets.

Henry T. Oxnard, of the American beet-sugar association, was the principal opponent of Cuban reciprocity. "Stripped of sentimentality and all extraneous considerations, and reducing the Cuban demands for free or freer sugar to its simplest equation, it is this: Shall the United States, through its agriculturists, produce its raw sugar, and in its factories, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, refine its products, or shall it permit foreign lands to export to it the raw material and content itself merely with the refining? That is what I fear would eventually come to pass if you interfere in any way at the present time with the existing production of home sugar." Mr. Oxnard characterized the Cuban proposition as most vicious, and asked why it was that the American sugar interests should be singled out for sacrifice. He severely criticized the American sugar trust and H. O. Havemeyer.

The opening statement in behalf of the Louisiana interests was made by J. D. Hill, of New Orleans, an extensive planter. He pointed out that there was no

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need of making an appeal in behalf of Cuba, for the island was so gifted by nature as to produce sugar at exceedingly low rates, which could enter into fair competition with the rest of the world. He urged that this industry should not be subjected to foreign competition, which would seriously injure if not destroy it. Mr. Hill asserted that the sugar trust was behind the Cuban movement, and presented statistics to show that the result of concessions to Cuba would make the sugar trust the real beneficiary. Mr. Hill was followed by ex-Governor Warmoth of Louisiana and several others, all of whom spoke to the same effect as Mr. Hill.

One beet-sugar man, Thomas R. Cutler, of Utah, said he was willing to risk a reduction of 25 per cent on Cuban sugar, and intimated that he did not believe an even heavier cut than this would injure the beet-sugar industry of this country. John D. Spreckels, the great California sugar producer, said that, in his opinion, the beet-sugar industry could stand a small cut in duties on raw sugar, but not on refined. N. B. Bradley, of Michigan, argued that the beet-sugar industry was the first of the protected industries to directly benefit the farmers and for that reason he urged that it should not be disturbed to the detriment of the farmers.

John R. Young, president of the National leaf-tobacco association, made an earnest plea against any tobacco concessions to Cuba. He said there undoubtedly was a public sentiment in favor of granting relief to Cuba, but he contended that we should be as just to the people of our own country as to the people of foreign countries. As to cigars, Mr. Young declared that the proposed concessions would "wipe out the American-made ten-cent cigar." The Cuban cigarmaker would lay down a cigar here for less than the American manufacturer receives for his high-grade goods, and the Cuban would have the advantage of having his goods advertised as "imported cigars." This, Mr. Young said, would secure for Cuba the entire American market for all goods worth above five cents. George Storm, president of the American tobacco-growers' association, and an extensive cigar manufacturer, also argued against concessions to Cuba. He said the tobacco interests of Cuba were not as much depressed as represented; that they were prosperous and enjoyed great advantage in the American market, and that in effect they now desired an absolute monopoly of the American market. If the calamity of annexation came, Mr. Storm said, the tobacco interests would bow to it; but for the present they protested against a movement calculated to enrich the tobacco and cigar industries of Cuba and destroy those of the United States. President Coleman, of the New York tobacco board of trade; Daniel Harris, of the International cigarmakers' union, and several other representatives of state tobacco interests, also were heard in opposition to any concessions to Cuba.

The Call for a Constitutional Convention

THE POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS, ETC.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* notes the fact that six states have already notified congress, through their legislatures, that they desire an amendment to the constitution providing for the popular election of United States senators, and four of them specifically ask for the call of such a convention as is authorized by the constitution in article 5. One of the local newspapers asserts that thirty states have at some time in the past given their adhesion to the plan for the popular election of senators. It is therefore argued by cautious observers that a constitutional convention, which congress would be compelled to call upon the request of two-thirds of the states, may be impending. It is further suggested that since twenty-five amendments to the constitution have already been proposed since the meeting of congress, a union of the interests represented by them might give broader scope to the movement, and greater strength than even the taking issue of popular election of senators. Some of the other amendments which would doubtless come before such a convention are those relating to the income tax, the life tenure of the judiciary, the hours of labor, uniform divorce, prohibition of polygamy, the suppression of trusts, the control by the general government or irrigation, waterways, and woman suffrage.

FREE TO STARVE.—*New York World*

DANGER AHEAD.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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Senator Burrows, the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, is the most persistent and outspoken advocate in either house of congress of the proposition to elect senators by popular vote. He is reported by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* as saying that he was not aware that there was any concerted action to induce the states to memorialize congress in behalf of a national convention, although his own state (Michigan) is one of those from which joint resolutions have already been received. Mr. Burrows thinks there is no hope of inducing congress to submit to the people the amendment for the desired change in the method of electing senators, and says that even his own committee has been reorganized in opposition to the proposed plan. The only hope of success, therefore, Mr. Burrows thinks, lies in action by the states, and he for one is willing to take the risk of a national convention if this is necessary to accomplish an object so dear to the hearts of the American people. If congress will not listen to their appeals the senator thinks that the states will be entirely justified in demanding that a convention be held. While the sentiment in congress in opposition to the holding of a national convention is overwhelming, there is no denying the fact that under the constitution a convention must be called, if, for whatever purpose, two-thirds of the states demand it, and this they seem to be doing at a rapid rate.

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

JANUARY 20.—The report of the Isthmian canal commission, recommending acceptance of the Panama company's offer, was received from the president; Senator Lodge reported the amended Philippine tariff bill, and Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, acting for the Democrats, offered a substitute; Mr. Frye introduced his ship-subsidy bill; debate on the department of commerce bill continued. In the house the day was spent in debate on the urgent deficiency bill.

JANUARY 21.—The senate began the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill; Mr. Lodge opened the debate in support of the measure, and Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, made a speech in support of the minority substitute, in which independence was promised to the Filipino people so soon as a stable government could be established. The urgent deficiency bill was under consideration in the house, irrigation and the Philippine question being the principal subjects of discussion.

JANUARY 22.—The bill providing for the establishment of a department of commerce was under discussion for nearly two hours in the senate; in executive session the nomination of M. A. Otero as governor of New Mexico was confirmed. In the house, the item in the urgent deficiency bill appropriating $500,000 for a military post at Manila, which the Democrats have been using as a text for speeches in opposition to the Philippine policy of the administration for three days, was the subject of further debate; the item was thrown out on points of order, but in lieu thereof an amendment to appropriate the same sum for the "shelter and protection" of the officers and enlisted men of the army on duty in the Philippines was adopted by a vote of 127 to 100.

JANUARY 23.—Senator Mason offered a resolution in favor of Admiral Schley, which was referred to the committee on naval affairs; consideration of the department of commerce bill was continued; consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was finished by the house, but a final vote was not reached.

JANUARY 24.—The senate was not in session. The urgent deficiency bill was passed by the house, the item of $500,000 for shelter and protection of troops in the Philippines being adopted by the votes of all the Republicans and sixteen Democrats.

The senate committee on the judiciary on Saturday authorized a favorable report on Senator Hoar's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States giving congress the power to designate some one to act as president in case of the disability of both the president and vice-president. The resolution provides that "the congress may by law provide for the case where there is no person enitled to hold the office of president or vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be removed or a president shall be elected."

ONE GOOD RESULT OF THE NEW TRUST.—*Phila. North American*

GIVING HIM A NEEDED BOOST.—*Cleveland Leader*

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FOREIGN

The Proposed Anglo-Russian Entente

A MANY-SIDED DISCUSSION

IN more than one quarter there is talk of an alliance, *entente,* or understanding between Great Britain and Russia. Advocating such an understanding, a writer in the London *National Review* says: "Russian statesmen have to make up their minds whether in the present condition of Russian industries, Russian agriculture, and Russian finance, a friendly understanding with England which would relieve her anxieties in the far east and which might result in her being able to continue her Trans-Caucasian and Siberian railways to the shores of the Persian gulf, and which, last but not least, might enable her to carry out her historic mission in the Balkans, is not worth a high price."

As the basis of the proposed *entente,* the writer just quoted offers the following suggestions:

With regard to the near east the basis would be that whilst Russia abstained from any attempts to interfere with the *status quo* in Egypt, we should frankly recognize that the fulfillment of what Russia regards as her historic mission in the Balkan peninsula conflicts with no vital British interest, and that in Asiatic Turkey we should abstain from favoring the development of schemes of expansion entertained in Germany.

With regard to Persia and Central Asia we might offer Russia our co-operation in the development of railway communication between the Caspian and the Persian gulf and in securing for her a commercial outlet onto the gulf in return for an undertaking on the part of Russia to respect the political *status quo* along the shores of the gulf.

With regard to the far east, Japan's claim to an extensive sphere of influence in Korea being recognized by Russia and England, she would presumably have no objection to a formal agreement under which Great Britain would recognize Russia's claim to regulate her political and commercial position in Manchuria and Mongolia by direct negotiation with China, and Russia would in like manner recognize Great Britain's claim to regulate in the same way her political and commercial position in the Yang-tse valley, each power binding itself to give no support in those regions to enterprises of any other power. With regard to all other questions in China, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan would agree to take no steps without mutual consultation.

Another writer on this subject, Professor Edwin Maxey, who expresses his views in the January *Anglo-American Magazine,* laughs these proposals to scorn. Under them, Professor Maxey says, England would concede everything, while Russia would simply "agree to behave herself"; and turning from this proposition as being impractical and impossible, the writer asks:

Is there any adequate basis for an *entente* between the two powers in question? I confess that I see none. There is lacking every element which is necessary for a firm and enduring agreement. Their interests clash at every point. Their ideas of civilization conflict. Their traditions, laws, language, and religions are dissimilar. Race hatred widens the breach. Neither has confidence in the good faith of the other—without which any agreement is but a rope of sand. There is, therefore, between the two not sufficient in common upon which to rest an understanding which we could reasonably hope would be abiding. Declarations of sovereigns and exchanges of visits by fleets can not take the place of community of race, language, religion, laws, traditions, ideas, or interests. Hence, any union of the two would be forced, unnatural, temporary. England must hold herself in readiness to protect her interests all along the line; and if assistance is necessary she must look for it in other directions than St. Petersburg.

The London *Times,* not long ago, printed an editorial plainly aimed to draw out the Russian press on the subject of a *rapprochement* with England, and the comment of the St. Petersburg press thereon is just at hand. On the subject of a political *entente* the Russian press is silent, but a commercial understanding is thoroughly approved. The *Finance Messenger,* of St. Petersburg, organ of the Russian ministry of finance, says: "Russia's export trade must have for its inevitable object the extension of the commercial ties of the empire with other exporting countries, beginning first of all with Great Britain; it has already, with the aid of the government, taken quite a number of steps in this direction, such as the Russian agriculturists' mission to England, the reorganization of slaughter-houses, the development of butter manufacture, etc." Referring to this utterance, the *Novosti* says: "It is evident, from these words, that there exists a close relation between the new customs arrangements being made by Germany and the commercial *rapprochement* between Russia and Great Britain, which may largely compensate Russia for the loss of the German market, while at the same time the imports of British merchandise into Russia may be increased to the detriment of German imports. Any serious attempt to develop Russia's commercial relations with Great Britain is a matter of congratulation."

The Exodus of the Irish

THOMAS E. NAUGHTEN, in the January *Westminster Review,* (London (New York: L. Scott Pub. Co.). Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE publication of the returns of the recent census, showing a decrease of a quarter million of people in Ireland during a period of ten years, has once more set people talking of the causes, and speculating on the possible preventives of this very considerable leakage of population. That the state of things indicated is unsatisfactory and regrettable must be conceded by all. But that the matter is so serious as some appear to think, is, in our opinion, a highly debatable proposition. Indeed, we would go so far as to assert that without the importation of sentiment, and very unhealthy sentiment, into the consideration of this question, it can not appear otherwise than unimportant. The Irish people have been struggling with their destiny for the past three-quarters of a century, and destiny has, of course, mastered the situation. The standard of living being raised without a corresponding increase in the national income, emigration became inevitable. There was only one alternative—starvation.

How far this national blood-letting might have been averted in the beginning by the judicious development of the country's resources, is a question that will meet with different answers from different men. It is, at all events, a rather unprofitable subject of discussion. What we have now to deal with are not the mistakes of the past, but the possibilities of the present. It is the tardy recognition of this obvious fact that is responsible for some movements which find a footing in Ireland to-day. One of these movements, and perhaps the most important, aims at the voluntary protection of Irish manufactured goods in the

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Irish market. This is a sensible policy. But, however we may sympathize with its objects, we can not conceal from ourselves the fact that this movement does not and can not mean the economic salvation of Ireland. Even if the Irish people in a body could be prevailed upon to reduce this principle to practice upon every possible occasion—a task none too easy of accomplishment—it is evident that, although some additional thousands might find employment in manufacturing concerns, the remainder, and the major portion, of the surplus population in rural districts should still seek a livelihood across the seas. The other movements, mainly moral and intellectual as they are, have really no direct bearing on the problem, although many people hold the contrary. The revival of the Gaelic tongue, and the establishment of village libraries, are things very good in their way; but that they will have the effect of rooting the people in the soil we can not for a moment believe.

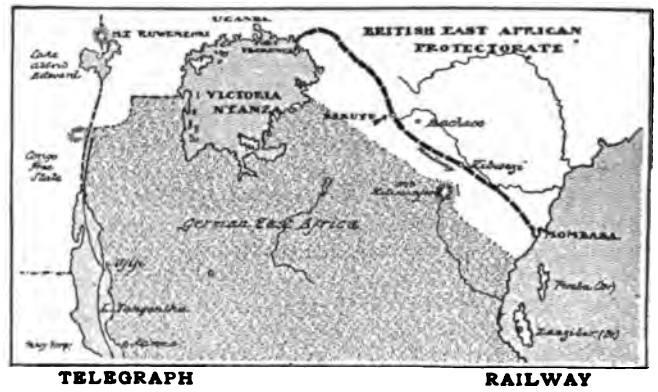
The truth of the matter would seem to be that there is no patent political or social medicine capable of curing the disease. It is too deep-seated, and surface remedies can not reach it. While the rate of pay for agricultural laborers remains £13 per year in Ireland, as against £52 per year in Australia, it is only to be expected that Irishmen will find their way across the ocean. Teach the Irishman habits of thrift, and what is the result? You simply enable him the sooner to put his "passage" together. Educate him, and you turn his thoughts in the same direction. And why should we advise any man to stay at home if he can better his condition elsewhere? Why should we regard Irish emigration as such a "crying evil"? Wherein does the disgrace of it lie? Is it not best for a family, containing too many members for comfortable living in the old land, to send some of their number abroad, thus relieving the congestion, and increasing the prosperity and happiness of all? Is not this process of domestic expansion going on all the world over? It involves some hardships, perhaps, and some heartbreaks, too, but such things are not confined to Ireland. They form part of the day's work in every clime under the sun, and they have to be borne as well as may be. This cry of "keep the people at home at all hazards" is a weak and cowardly, as well as an utterly futile one, springing, in every case, from a false view of life, and the habit of ignoring things as they are.

By Rail to the Victoria Nyanza

London *Sphere*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE Uganda railway, of which the world has heard brief news at intervals to the effect that a certain mile point had been reached, has now been completed to what will be for the present its inland terminus on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza. Not only has the railway been completed to Port Florence, but the telegraph from Mombasa to the lake has also been completed, and the news that the first locomotive had arrived on the shore of the great African lake on December 19 came through to London in about an hour and a half. The preliminary work of the railway was begun in 1890, but the actual building of the line dates from August 8, 1896, so that the 582 miles of rail from Mombasa, on the Indian ocean, to the Victoria Nyanza has occupied four years and four and a half months. An immense territory of about 700,000 square miles is thus penetrated by this railway, and one of the great chain of African lakes is in touch with the rest of the world.

The extent of this great "nyanza," which in English signifies lake, is fully equal to that of Ireland. It is a strange and wonderful country in which this huge sea lies. There are a number of terrace-like faults along the western shores, suggesting a series of immense landslips as a probable cause of the formation of the hollow which now contains the lake. The traces of volcanic action do not seem sufficient to account for so large a depression. The igneous area is, upon the whole, barren and desolate-looking, the remainder of the basin being clothed with luxurious tropical growths wonderfully varied in character.



TELEGRAPH RAILWAY

The ocean end of the line is also interesting. Mombasa stands on a coral island three miles long by two and one-half broad, close to the coast, about 150 miles north of Zanzibar. The shores of the island are rocky and abrupt, and the greater part of its surface is covered with dense bush. The town has the usual Arab characteristics of ruin and neglect. Historic interest centers in an extensive fort, built in 1594 by the Portuguese and restored by them in 1635. Mombasa was visited by Vasca da Gama in 1497; it was then a large and prosperous town, with a colony of Christians and Bunyans from India. The native chief put it under British protection in 1823, but they soon abandoning it, it was seized by the sultan of Zanzibar, who, in 1888, ceded it provisionally to the British East Africa company. They were made definite masters of the place two years later, when they were also put in possession of a vast tract of country extending 400 miles along the coast. Gold, copper, plumbago, and iron ore, as well as india-rubber, are to be found in considerable abundance. The harbor, one of the largest, safest, and healthiest on the east coast of Africa, was, in 1890, made a British naval coaling station and the headquarters of the fleet in that part of the world. The fort possesses a pier, and other harbor works were begun in 1890. The population is about 20,000.

The great scheme of connecting Cape Town and Cairo by telegraph is also proceeding apace. During the last two years the work has been pushed forward rapidly, and the surveying party is now busily engaged mapping out the last section of the route so far as the African transcontinental telegraph, as it is called, is concerned—namely, from Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, to the eastern shore of Albert Nyanza, the final inland terminus of the Uganda railway. The line extending northward from Lake Tanganyika on the map given here shows the course of the telegraph. When completed, the line will measure approximately 5,609 miles in length and will be the longest telegraph in the world.

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The Spirit of the Mafia

ALEXANDER NELSON HOOD, in the January *Fortnightly Review* London (New York: L. Scott Pub. Co.). Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

CAN Italy recover its lost greatness and become one of the great nations of the world? It is a difficult question to answer, for so large a subject offers many sides for consideration, necessitating a study and knowledge of the many peoples who form united Italy, and it is scarcely within the limits of an article that the matter can be properly discussed. But in the Italy of today there is a growing force arrayed against the progress of the country, which merits the attention of its well-wishers. That force comes from the south and is best described by the words which head this article. The Mafia is prevalent throughout the whole of Sicily, though the provinces of Messina, Catania, and Syracuse are less affected. In Palermo, Trapani, and Girgenti, it is found at its worst. Probably at no recent time of its history has lawlessness—none the less dangerous because silent in its working—been so paramount in Sicily as at the present moment. In the fifteen years preceding the union with the kingdom of Italy, the administration of justice was purer, safety of person and property more assured, and prosperity greater than is now the case. This is openly avowed, and deep-seated discontent is the result. The evil is seen and recognized; and there are those who go the length of wishing that things may get worse, so that the inevitable change may come the sooner.

"La Mafia" is no elaborate secret society with its written code of laws and solemn initiation into its mysteries: it has probably no list of members sworn to obey the orders of a chief, with periodical meetings in dark hiding-places to decree vengeance on its enemies. It is best defined as a sentiment of opposition to social and moral obligations, and to legal restraint—in short, an extended conspiracy against the community on the part of individuals arbitrarily and violently to impose their will on others.

The reason of the prevalence of the Mafia may be sought in a variety of causes. Its principal one is the corruption which pervades all classes from the highest to the lowest. The people are convinced that justice is for the powerful. They have no faith in the law, which they regard as their natural enemy. In the misery and ignorance of the masses, the Mafia finds a ready soil adapted to its growth. The peasant is a slave to whom liberty is a sham and prosperity a farce. Before the bureaucratic tyrants to be found in every town, and before the Mafia, unless he belong to it himself, he, as well as others, has to bow to the ground and put up with the injustice that may be meted out to him.

The real remedy for the curse of the Mafia lies in a complete revolution in the administration of justice, with the restoration of the death penalty for murder. If the judges and other law officials of all grades were held severely responsible for the performance of their duty and inexorably punished when failing to do it, the principal field of operation and illicit enterprise of the Mafiosi would exist no longer. Drastic measures are urgently called for. Much might be done if the well-to-do classes, who have a real stake in the prosperity of the country, would combine to impel public sentiment in the right direction. Economic improvement in the condition of the lower classes would be brought about by driving from their position those usurers who lend money at forty and even eighty per cent interest, and by offering government loans at a fair rate. Greater concessions to the agricultural classes—such as the free distillation of wine—should be granted where the condition of the treasury permits it. There should be the severest punishment for peculation, so that the taxes should really reach the exchequer intact, and the government should look carefully to the choice of its representatives whom it sends to Sicily, as indeed should the Sicilians themselves to those whom they send to represent them at Rome.

Various Topics

BOERS TO FIGHT BOERS: Lord Kitchener has authorized General Vilonel, a burgher who surrendered, to raise an additional Boer corps of 1,500 men. General Vilonel has written a letter to ex-President Steyn warning the latter of his intention to form such a corps, and adding that the Boers in the concentration camps are tired of the useless struggle, and are determined to help the British end it.

LORD ROSEBERY'S NOVEL: Lord Rosebery has written a novel, on which he is now engaged in putting the finishing touches. The name and plot of his novel are not hinted at so far, but one of the weekly papers suggests it should be called "The Lonely Furrow," or if compiled on the lines of Dickens, it might be named "A Neutral Inn," which is a sarcastic reference to Lord Rosebery's recent suggestion that peace negotiations with the Boers might well be initiated at a wayside tavern.

ALLEGED RUSSIAN TRICK: The Peking correspondent of the London *Times* says a report circulated last Thursday that the Manchurian convention had been signed was premature, though undoubtedly the signature of the treaty is appreciably nearer. It is now virtually agreed that China will sign, simultaneously with the government convention, a separate agreement of a secret nature granting to the Russo-Chinese bank preferential railway, mining, industrial and commercial privileges in Manchuria, China, "saving her face" by the fiction that the bank, as its misleading name suggests, is partly Russian and partly Chinese.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS: The relations between Austria and Russia, which certain events in eastern Europe made somewhat cool, are now much more friendly, largely as a consequence of the German customs tariff proposals. These proposals showed that there were powers ready to take advantage of differences between Russia and Austria. Both countries are prepared for any eventuality in Servia, though the best information makes the reports of a dynastic change premature. A dangerous symptom is the dissatisfaction of the army, which in King Milan's time was always loyal. However, whatever happens, Russia and Austria are both agreed that it shall not imperil European peace.

THE IRRECONCILABLES

TWEEDLEDEE (Sir H. C-mpb-ll-B-nn-rm-n): "We must have a bit of a battle."

TWEEDLEDUM (Lord R-s-b-ry): "Let's fight till half-past one, and then have lunch."—*Punch*

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SOCIOLOGICAL

The Social Abyss in England

7,500,000 People Living below the Poverty Line

A WRITER in the current *Contemporary Review* calls attention to some "staggering" revelations in Mr. B. S. Rowntree's recently published "Poverty," chiefly to this, that out of England's population of 32,500,000, at least 7,500,000 are living below the poverty line. Mr. Rowntree says: "We have been accustomed to look upon the poverty in London as exceptional, but when the result of careful investigation shows that the proportion of poverty in London is practically equalled in what may be regarded as a typical provincial town, we are faced by the startling probability that from 25 to 30 per cent of the town populations of the United Kingdom are living in poverty." The all-important question in considering Mr. Rowntree's results is his definition of "poverty." He attempts, by elaborate calculations and comparisons, to reckon a minimum of physically healthful existence. This he terms the poverty line. He allows here for no item but the primitive wants of the human animal—food, shelter, light and warmth, clothing.

A family living upon the scale allowed for in this estimate must never spend a penny on railway fare or omnibus. They must never go into the country unless they walk. They must never purchase a halfpenny newspaper or spend a penny to buy a ticket for a popular concert. They must write no letters to absent children, for they cannot afford to pay the postage. They must never contribute anything to their church, or chapel, or give any help to a neighbor which costs them money. They cannot save, nor can they join sick club or trade union, because they cannot pay the necessary subscriptions. The children must have no pocket money for dolls, marbles, or sweets. The father must smoke no tobacco and drink no beer. The mother must never buy any pretty clothes for herself or for her children, the character of the family wardrobe as for the family diet being governed by the regulation: "Nothing must be bought but that which is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of physical health, and what is bought must be of the plainest and most economical description." Should a child fall ill, it must be attended by the parish doctor: should it die, it must be buried by the parish. Finally, the wage earner must never be absent from his work for a single day.

And poverty means, for Mr. Rowntree, the falling *below* this minimum standard.

Taking the city of York as representative of average conditions in England, Mr. Rowntree analyzes the causes of the poverty of 7,000 of its population. The results are as follows: One thousand one hundred and thirty he found due to the death of the chief wage-earner; 370 to his illness or old age; 167 only —38 families, surely representing a period of abnormal prosperity—due to the chief wage-earner being out of work; 205 due to irregularity of work; 1,600 due to largeness of family; and 3,756—640 families—in which the father is in regular work, the family is not abnormally large, but the low wages paid never lift them above the poverty line. Mr. Rowntree gives the occupations of all this dreary multitude. They cover practically the whole field of unskilled labor. General laborers, carters, railway employees, clerks, gardeners, a hairdresser, a lamplighter, and a teacher of music are examples of this varied assortment. Their average family earnings are 18s. 9d.; the average total number of the family 5.8, and their weekly balance shows a total average deficiency on the minimum scale (without, be it understood, one halfpenny for drink, tobacco, or the milder joys of life) of five shillings and a farthing per family.

"*The wages paid for unskilled labor in York are insufficient to provide food, shelter, and clothing adequate to maintain a family of moderate size in a state of bare physical efficiency.*" If for York we can also read every similar provincial city in England, we can justify Mr. Rowntree's use of italics. This must mean one of two things, says the writer in the *Contemporary*, "either a continually degenerating physical stock to sell their labor, growing less effective each generation, for a continually lessening remuneration; or a supplement of the wages with the earnings of other more favored classes; all the demoralization of gusty philanthropy and the support of a parasitic population of seven millions. Frankly, this is abyss. It is life from which the elements of rational and illuminated experience have been withdrawn. The outline of the abyss is wavering and uncertain, and the particular denizens are continually changing. As in the locust horde, the individuals continually pass in or out, but the swarm itself remains." Mr. Rowntree traces by means of a suggestive curve, zigzagging above and below the poverty line, the desolate life-history of the average unskilled laborer. He notes five alternating periods of want and comparative plenty. "First, want in early childhood. This is the most dismal fact—that while the family is growing, before the children have begun to earn, poverty is at its greatest; hence the children underfed, the stunted physique reared to perpetuate the vicious circle. With the earning of the elder children the family climbs above the poverty line; and the laborer remains above, if a regular wage-earner, until he is married and has two or three children, when he falls below it again. Once more, when his own children are earning, he is raised into comparative affluence. Finally, when his children have gone out into the world, and he is no longer fit to work, never having received sufficient income to save any appreciable sum, he sinks into the cast-aside, dreary, intolerable old age of the great mass of the laborers of England —shivering towards the grave on uncertain charity, on inadequate outdoor relief, or massed in herds behind the barriers of some gigantic, state-provided institution."

The Germanizing of an American City

Henry James Forman, in the Boston *Transcript*
Condensed for Public Opinion

THE Germans in Milwaukee form about eighty-five per cent of the population, and to my thinking they are rapidly Germanizing the remaining fifteen per cent. The handful of Americans in Milwaukee is almost lost already. A few families on the east and south sides have a little society of their own. But for the greater part the Americans are being merged into the German population. They join the German clubs and try to marry the rich German girls. Americans in Milwaukee will soon be as extinct as the mastodon.

When the German emigrant arrives in Milwaukee

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he has generally a relation, a friend, or at least a "landsmann" (countryman) already established there to whom he can turn for assistance. The assistance seldom consists in more than securing for him a place in a brewery, coal yard, factory, or tannery. The place once secured, he is launched. German seems to "go" everywhere. His grocer, his butcher, his milkman, his letter-carrier, the police officer in his district, all speak German. He enters on his career of American citizenship with a new zest. He feels at home and settles down to his proper place in the social body. His great passion from the first is to acquire property. He works hard, his children work hard, and all toward the one great object—to own a home. As a result, a great percentage of the German laborers in Milwaukee do own their homes. Often they are no more than mere wooden boxes with roofs over them, these homes, but a home's a home for a' that. Streets and streets of these little drab-colored one or two-story wooden structures stretch away on the north and west sides of Milwaukee. But they are all clean, these streets. Some of the houses have little *parterres* around them, and the meanest have grass plots. This it is that gives the effect of a German village—this and the drowsy hush that hangs over these miles of cottages. Every man is quietly intent upon improving his property, and thus it happens that the laboring classes in Milwaukee are better housed than those in perhaps any other city of its size.

A state of comfort like this demands occasional distraction to break the monotony. Milwaukee is in this respect well provided for. Not only are there dance halls and theaters in which English is spoken, for the young, but there is also the great German theater, built and supported by Mr. Pabst, of the Pabst brewing company. This is perhaps the best German theater in the country. The stock company is excellent, and the repertoires include the best pieces in the language. The prices are so regulated that anyone can go at least once a week. And right here I may add that Sunday is as good as any other day to the Germans. They hold that Sunday was made for man, not man for Sunday. And the more pleasure they can cram into that day of rest, the better for their health. But the most important means of the laborer's recreation is, of course, the saloon. The German is uncommonly gregarious. He can not belong to expensive clubs with luxurious furniture, which he would mar after a day's labor in the tannery or the brewery. The saloon is the one place for him.

If all this time we have been neglecting the children, we may at least have the comfort of knowing that they have been taken care of. Those who are over fourteen upon arrival are placed in factories, tanneries, or breweries, just as their fathers have been placed. Girls go to the knitting works, but for a great many of them there is room in the bottling departments of the breweries and in most of the factories. At first they all labor to the end of buying a house. But as they grow older they begin to look to themselves, marry and found homes of their own. The younger children are put to school. From the first grade on they have instruction in German an hour daily. As perhaps nine-tenths of the teachers are of German extraction, the young immigrants have no difficulties until they learn a little English. Besides, the German children are, of course, in overwhelming majority in most of the schools. So much so that many children, when asked where they or their fathers were born, are so accustomed to hear "Germany" that they feel ashamed to say anything else.

Co-operative Homes in Philadelphia

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS OF SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN

THE girl away from home, living at $8, $10, or $12 a week in Philadelphia, no longer has to domicile herself in the little hall bedroom. She has found a better plan. It is coöperative housekeeping. The Philadelphia *North American* tells of three clubs organized for this purpose. This writer says: "This new system, worked out by the girls themselves, is succeeding better than many of the plans which social reformers have dreamed of and tried to failure. The coöperative club members are getting more for their money and paying out less money to get it than they ever did since they took on their young shoulders the burden of self-support. They are actually living with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, all for the sum of $3 and $4 a week. This, too, includes the cost of servants to do all of the housework.

"While all of the clubs are run on the same general plan, they are not exactly alike. The T. & B. club is named for the two women, Mrs. E. S. Turner and Mrs. J. P. Balderston, who helped the girls to found it. The president, Miss Viola Richmond, a public stenographer, is the girl who originated the idea. The girls began it with Miss Richmond as their leader. She has been the president ever since. She it is who does all of the buying, and it is because she does it economically and wisely at the large markets that the club has always run so smoothly. It has never failed to pay expenses. Once a month a business meeting is held, at which any suggestions from club members are received and acted upon. Whenever there is a vacancy an applicant for membership is taken in on one month's probation. If at the end of that time everybody likes her she stays. The club membership numbers twenty-two girls. They include stenographers, dressmakers, hair-dressers, and clerks. Each in turn makes out the menus for one week at a time, so that everyone in this way gets a chance to have her favorite dishes. Last summer the T. & B. club, in addition to its permanent headquarters, operated a vacation house at Chestnut hill."

"The Randolph club is named for Miss Sabilla Randolph Howell, the president and founder. It was started on a slightly different basis from the T. & B. club, for Miss Howell invested her own money to buy the furnishings and a percentage of the board money goes to her for the rent of these. The girls pay $3 and $4 a week, and here their laundry is included. Miss Howell herself acts as the housekeeper, and in compensation therefor her board is remitted. The Lunch club has ensconced itself in a stately old Philadelphia residence. It is really the outgrowth of a coöperative lunch-room. The latter has been in operation for six years, but the house with living quarters was only opened about a year and a half ago. Fifteen girls occupy it and pay $3.50, $4, and $4.50 a week, according to the location of their rooms. Where a room is occupied by two girls, each has a single bed, separated from the other by a partition, and the space that is left is used for a common sitting-room. There is a prettily furnished general parlor, and, besides, a little 'rest-room' done all in soft green. Comfort, cleanliness, and congenial comrades go far towards making the club a real home."

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The Decadence of Good Manners

ARE MEN GROWING LESS DEFERENTIAL TO WOMEN?

THE Baltimore *Sun* asserts that good manners are in a state of decadence, that men are less deferential to women than they were a generation ago, and that the habit of rudeness is growing. The writer continues: "In the north it has become simply brutal. In New York, if a man surrenders his seat in a street car to a woman every one in the car knows at once that he is from the south. Occasionally, however, one meets a southern man in, say, New York, who has imbibed the notion that it is the thing to exhibit indifference to women. On the streets and in all public places men take advantage of their superior brute strength to jostle and hustle women out of their way, to rush ahead of them, and to deprive them of their rights. It is a trite remark to say that the decrease in politeness to women means simply a decrease in civilization. It matters not how a people may advance in wealth and revel in luxuries, no matter what the veneer may be, a people who mistreat women are lacking in true civilization, and assimilate themselves with the savage tribes of mankind."

In reply, *Harper's Weekly* remarks editorially: "After reading the above, it would be pertinent to ask how long since the editor of the *Sun* visited New York city, and to question whether at that time he penetrated further into the precincts of New York than Coney island, for, as a matter of fact, considering the cosmopolitan character of its citizenship, considering its ceaseless activity and the hurry and rush of business life, there is no city in the world where a woman may come and go with less disrespect shown and more courtesy and consideration offered to her than in New York. To say that courtesy toward the fair sex in the city of New York is the stamp of southern birth, is an amusing conceit which may reasonably be expected from one who has never ventured out of the state of Maryland, but to indict a community upon a mere intellectual vagary, even when it is reënforced by a natural pride of birth, is not fair, and suggests not so much that our good manners are on the down track as that the sense of justice in at least one southern mind is sadly warped."

The Mixed Population of Hawaii

WHICH ELEMENT WILL PREDOMINATE?

WHAT can democracy do with a body of people, permanently divided by blood and habits, one in which the component parts have few or no interests in common, and in which no training of experience will bring one class to look on industry, business, or government with the eyes of the other? This is the problem which Hawaii presents to the United States, says Dr. David Starr Jordan, in the current issue of *Out West*. He emphasizes the situation by the following analysis of the population of Hawaii:

"The population of these islands in 1896 is estimated at 109,020. Of this number, 39,504 are classed as Hawaiian, 8,485 of them being of mixed blood; 21,616 are Chinese; 24,407 are Japanese; 15,100 Portuguese; while of the remainder, including Americans, English, and all other nationalities, the number is 8,493. The census of 1900 gives a total population of 154,000, but I have not at hand its division as to nationalities. It is probable that since 1896 the American element has largely increased, but does not exceed 5,000 or 6,000, while of the British there are about 2,500; of Germans, about 1,000; with a few French, Norwegians, and about 500 natives of the Gilbert islands. Quite recently a few hundred natives of Porto Rico have been added to the population of the islands.

"Practically, the 10,000 Americans, British, and Germans, with a few of the old native nobility, own all the property of the islands. The natives bear no relation to sugar culture, nor indeed to any part of the industrial or commercial activity of the islands. The Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese (from the Azores), and Porto Ricans were brought in to serve as laborers on the sugar plantations. They were chosen as the cheapest of cheap laborers available, and until 1900 worked under the contract labor system, which differed from ordinary slavery mainly in not being hereditary. The number of plantation laborers is given in 1899 as 35,987; Japanese, 25,644; Chinese, 5,979; Portuguese, 2,153; Hawaiians, 1,329; others, 882. The remainder of the Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese population is chiefly gathered in the towns of Honolulu and Hilo, where all sorts of industries are represented. Among them, the fisheries, formerly carried on by the Hawaiians, are now almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese. The fish stalls are kept chiefly by the Chinese, while shops of all sorts and small manufactories are managed by men of either race.

"The fact that the Hawaiians are scarcely represented in industrial matters is not due altogether to indolence, but rather to the fact that when they feel like working at all they prefer to work for themselves. They are largely used in the wharf traffic, and it is said that they make good teamsters; but continuous labor is distasteful to them, as is work for any specified time. This is due, it is said, to their native instinct, which is adverse to subjection, unless to Hawaiians of high standing or to white people of authority. In general, the Hawaiian will not save money, unless he has inherited it. He is fond of pleasure and of giving pleasure, and habits of thrift interfere with this. In public estimation the Hawaiian who hoards his earnings 'is no better than a Haole' (foreigner), and such behavior is regarded as selfish and unworthy. For this reason most of them are generous, lavish, and impecunious. The Chinese and the Portuguese, originally imported as contract laborers, have largely drifted off into individual work, as is shown by the figures quoted above. The Japanese as laborers are on the whole probably best fitted for the needs of the sugar plantations."

Various Topics

A LONDON TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM: The *British Medical Journal* announces that £200,000 has been placed at the disposal of King Edward for charitable or utilitarian purposes by a philanthropist who has proved to be Sir Ernest Cassel. The money will be devoted to the erection of a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients in England.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS: Immigration at the port of New York in the third quarter of 1901 continued at the same rate as in 1900, the number of arrivals in the three-month period of each year having been slightly more than 83,000. The southern Italians still constitute the largest contingent (about one-fifth of the entire number), followed by the Hebrews, Poles, and Germans. Of the immigrants 14 years old and over, 18,725, or 27 per cent, could neither read nor write. The largest degree of illiteracy was found among the Portuguese (82 per cent), while only 1 per cent of the adult immigrants from Scandinavian countries were illiterate.

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LETTERS & ART

Calve as Messaline

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF DE LARA'S OPERA IN NEW YORK

ISIDORE DE LARA'S "Messaline," one of the novelties of the Metropolitan opera season, has been presented to a New York audience, and has been mercilessly excoriated by the four leading musical critics, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, of the *Tribune;* Mr. W. J. Henderson, of the *Times;* Mr. James Huneker, of the *Sun;* and Mr. H. T. Finck, of the *Post.* Mr. Finck thus outlines the history of the opera: "Isidore de Lara, whose real name is Cohen, is a native Dubliner who got some vogue in London and Paris salons as a singer and a composer of light and airy lyrics. Then he had the good luck to find a wealthy patroness in the former Princess of Monaco, who enabled him to produce two of his operas, 'Amy Robsart' and 'Moina,' and subsequently his 'Messaline,' under almost Bayreuthean conditions, at Monte Carlo. Not only was the house darkened, and the doors closed from the beginning of an act to the end, but the best singers were engaged, and fine scenic settings supplied. The first performance of 'Messaline' was given on February 21, 1899. The opera was subsequently produced, with varying fortunes, in several other cities, including London, where it was first heard on July 13, 1899. At Monte Carlo it was 'a gigantic success,' according to Mr. Runciman, who pronounced it the best of all English operas, and superior to the works of the young Italians. In London, the critics, almost to a man, pounced on the opera and tore it to pieces. The *Times* pronounced the libretto 'a triumph of pornographic art'; described the plot as made up of 'brutal sensuality unrelieved by any touch of honest love, or even of genuine human passion'; and the music as 'a pale reflection of the weaker side of Massenet's music,' and expressed satisfaction at the 'very moderate enthusiasm' with which the work was received in London. The *Daily News* was sued for libel for calling the opera indecent."

MME. CALVE
(From her latest photograph)

The libretto, which was outlined in PUBLIC OPINION after the first performance of the opera in 1899, concerns itself with a fictitious but plausible incident in the life of Messaline, wife of the Roman emperor, Claudius, and the incarnation of the profligacy of her time. Her amours with two Numidian brothers, which lead to the murder of one by the other and to the murderer's suicide, are the themes presented. Musically considered, Mr. Huneker says, "There is not one stout tune in the score of 'Messaline.' Even the vaunted love music is wishy-washy passion, the feeble passion of decadent folk who symbolize their desire in slurring, cat-like chromatics and pant feebly in modish phrases. It is the froth on top of the cambric tea, not the genuine wine of fierce passion that de Lara pours out for us. He at no time keeps abreast of the book, which has some point and literary distinction, for it was written by those two experienced Frenchmen, Armand Sylvestre—since deceased—and Eugene Morand—the latter collaborator with Marcel Schwob in the best acting version of 'Hamlet' in French." Of Calvé's interpretation of the title rôle, this same critic says: "Calvé puts her whole brunette soul into the rôle. She is a glittering panther, a cruel, fascinating, remorseless woman, alternately cajoling her bewitched victims or biting and scratching them in true feline fashion. She is sufficiently shameless in her impersonation, and her entire person gives the true Scarlet Woman of the Seven Hills. It was viciously superb. She never sang better this season—indeed, it was the first night her voice has had the old ring in it, some of the old charm."

"Music can chasten and ennoble even a loathsome libretto," writes Mr. Krehbiel, "but not music like M. de Lara's, which, when it strives for anything, strives to give an added atmosphere to the incontinence portrayed in the stage pictures and proclaimed in the text. It is not dangerous music, however, for it is an impotent striving with all its blatant pretence. The composer seeks to fill the opening scene with languor and lassitude; he fills it full of *ennui* instead. We should say that it was a hymning of sensuality in its lowest forms if it were a hymning of anything. But the composer is not musician enough to invent eloquent melodies or moving harmonies."

Mr. Henderson confesses that he "writes with grief, not altogether unmixed with indignation." "Nothing great," he says, "can come out of the attempt to set mere animalism to music. Nothing even vigorous comes out of it in 'Messaline.' We get only ascending melodic successions and *crescendi.* The best music in the opera is that heard at the opening of the scene in the tavern, where the composer has been successfully bacchanalian. Mme. Calvé acted and sang the rôle of Messaline with consummate dramatic art. The more's the pity. Her appearance was seductive and her costumes in accord with the character. As the historic voluptuary she was successful."

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Art in Philadelphia

SEVENTY-FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY

"IF there be any fault to find with the annual exhibitions of the old Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, it is on the score of an embarrassment of riches," writes Mr. Arthur Hoeber, in the *Commercial Advertiser*. "The seventy-first exhibition presents 1,060 works of art, with a variety and a freshness equalled by no other American display, for the management, not content to send out circulars and await the response of the artist, betakes itself to distant cities, to private studios, and to the homes of collectors, and with commendable push and energy, secures canvases that might otherwise forever remain hidden from the gaze of the general public."

Among the notable pictures that have been exhibited before are Mr. Winslow Homer's marine, "On the Coast of Maine"; Mr. Ryder's original and picturesque "Siegfried"; Mr. Abbey's "Penance of Eleanor"; paintings by Horatio Walker, John La Farge, Robert Reid, Gari Melchers, Kenyon Cox, and the beautiful portrait by Whistler, "The Andalusienne."

Of the new pictures, the critics bestow the greatest praise on Miss Cecilia Beaux's portrait of Mrs. Phelps Stokes. The *Tribune* correspondent calls it "brilliantly clever, with solid merit beneath the cleverness." Mr. Hoeber says that the "facility of her work is amazing, the modeling certain, and the color scheme most alluring." The work of Mr. George De Forest Brush, "Mrs. Goodwin and Her Sister," although it has been given the place of honor, has not been favorably received by the critics. The *Tribune* says that "the artist has wrecked himself on the suavely searching delineation of the features of his sitters. Carrying this to excess in the portrait just mentioned, he gives us modeling so painstaking that all the juice of life has been squeezed out of it; the flesh tints are cold; the draperies seem as though modeled in clay, they are so heavy, and over the whole painting there hangs the depressing atmosphere of a style which has become mannered and even commonplace."

Mr. Hoeber says that it is a pleasure to turn from the "repellent severity" of Mr. Brush's work to the "human warmth" of a portrait by Mr. Wilton Lockwood. "It was to have been expected with John La Farge as a sitter that he would have been seen at his best, and there is no disappointment, for here is an admirable likeness of the distinguished artist, limned skilfully and painted with refreshing freedom, in an attractive scheme of color. It is an intimate presentment of the man, full of character, and as a human document it is most valuable." Mr. Hoeber continues: "Nor has William M. Chase been recently seen to so much advantage as here, particularly in his likeness of Mr. Roos, which is speaking in its faithfulness and delightfully frank in style, as well as good in color. It is an honest, serious effort, worthy of the artist and his reputation. Gari Melchers, who sends many canvases, includes a portrait of Donald G. Mitchell, and the theme of a strong, vigorous personality has lent itself well to the mannerisms of this artist. The famous 'Ik Marvel,' with his splendid head of white hair, looks directly out at the spectator. About his shoulders is thrown a plaid shawl, and the expression is most lifelike."

Other examples of portraiture that have received the commendation of the critics are by John Lavary, Robert Henri, Irving R. Wiles, Carroll Beckwith, Robert Vonnoh, Clara McChesney, Frank Benson, Siddons Mowbray, W. H. Hyde, and Dora Wheeler Keith; a somewhat official-looking canvas of A. Newbold Morris, by John W. Alexander, and a large picture of the late Rosa Bonheur, by Anna E. Klumpke.

Aside from the portraits, the most discussed work of the exhibition has been M. Dagnan-Bouveret's "Consolatrix Afflictorum," first exhibited at the Paris exposition. Mr. Hoeber characterizes it as follows: "It is a large work, full of all the minute and loving care this artist bestows upon his compositions, but quite without the religious significance and the seriousness such a picture demands. Dagnan-Bouveret has fallen into a curious quality of greens that is far from satisfactory; the arrangement is labored and the figures suggest only Parisians dressed for the parts, the angels at the back playing on musical instruments being flippant, modern beauties of the boulevards. Only the figure of a man, prone upon the ground, in the immediate foreground, impresses the spectator. All this is most surprising and regrettable in view of the man's past performances, but the work seems hollow and there is a slipping away from the austerity and honesty of purpose evident in earlier works, while a sweetness about the color suggests rather the bonbon box than the work of a distinguished artist of M. Dagnan-Bouveret's endowments."

"Siegfried" in Paris

IS THE FRENCH WAGNER CRAZE AN AFFECTATION?

IT seems singular to relate that Parisians should have been obliged to wait a full generation longer than New Yorkers before hearing "Siegfried." It was, however, produced there for the first time on New Year's eve, with superb scenery and costumes and with Jean de Reszke in the title rôle. The correspondent of the London *Saturday Review* says that the French newspapers have been full for weeks of articles on "Siegfried," of analyses of the sort that used to appear in the Richter program books twenty years ago, of éloges of Messieurs Gailhard, de Reszke, Dalmas, Note, and of Mesdames Heglon and the rest. There never was such scenery, never such costumes, such consummate acting and singing, never such an orchestra and conductor. And Paris has fairly gone mad over the event. Still, this writer asserts, "Nowhere do I see any sign of any real, profound understanding of Wagner, any appreciation of the strength of his music. The wood music with the bird's song, the forge scene—these are the things that fill with joy the Parisian heart." And the leading French musical critics declare that the craze for Wagner in Paris is a mere affectation. One of them maintains that "Siegfried," to the French eye, contains the material for a pretty love-tale, a drama of intrigue; and when by plenty of cuts something approximating to a drama of intrigue is made of it, the Frenchman has to put up with this imperfect thing and console himself with the beautiful melodies scattered through the work.

The writer in the *Saturday Review* upholds the French view, and wishes that it might serve as a useful corrective to the Bayreuth view. "We all know it," he declares, "the 'Ring' is far too long; there are far too many repetitions; and it is in 'Siegfried' that

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Wagner has sinned most. Even under Bayreuth conditions it is too long. The Frenchman, loving lucidity and clearness of form above all things, goes straight to the mark in his criticism; he sees that Wagner has sought to get balance of form not by cutting away passages that were too long, but actually by lengthening passages that must in the beginning have been already long enough. Wagner did everything too much: he talked too much, he wrote too much prose, he made all his dramas save 'Tristan' too long. He could never find a sufficient outlet for his enormous energy; he threw into his dramas everything that his riotous imagination suggested; he was never content to hint a thing, but must needs speak it out full, explain and explain and explain a hundredth time things he had made perfectly clear on their first statement. There never was a man with so wonderful a talent for explaining the obvious. Just as he presented his themes in a hundred different forms, so he presented his ideas from a hundred different points of view. When his ideas were his own he was always interesting; there is no one portion of the music-dramas that we would rather be without; but when we are compelled to hear all the portions on one evening the ordeal is often not a little fatiguing. He defeated his own object: on a first hearing the endless repetitions, instead of making for clearness, make for confusion. Balance of form on paper is not end: the end ought to be clearness when the music is sung; and clearness is not attained. And if the French critics are wrong on many points, on this one they are absolutely just."

The Value of Dialect in Literature

February *Century*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IT is not unusual to hear the remark, "I never read stories with dialect," and every now and then this personal attitude finds expression in the press in the shape of a savage ban against this form of composition in prose or verse, as though it were a sort of literary heresy. The impression is sometimes given that dialect is an invention of the modern magazine. But a well-balanced mind does not allow itself to fall into superficial condemnation of classes, and a philosophic temper would be inclined to inquire why dialect has played so prominent and, on the whole, so acceptable a part in English and particularly in American literature.

Doubtless in Spenser's day his characterization of Chaucer as a "well of English undefyled" was accurate, but without a glossary his rich and rugged narratives are almost unintelligible to the reader of today; and yet how much they lose in the paraphrases of even a modern poet like Dryden! It is appalling to think what would become of Burns in such a process, and the measure of the loss is the measure of the value. And yet in readableness Chaucer and, in large part, Burns stand in much the same relation to us as though they were written in Creole or Negro patois. In Shakespeare, the speech of his low comedians, while more readable, is often like a homely steed set to the task of carrying the rich by-product of a mine. We can not spare Dogberry, or Launcelot Gobbo, or Bottom, or Touchstone, or Trinculo. Coming down to Scott and Dickens and Thackeray and Lover and Lever—to say nothing of Kipling—who would give up the humor, the raciness, the tang, so to speak, of their dialect characters—the Scotchmen, the Cockneys, the Yorkshiremen, the Irishmen, the East-enders? Who would be willing to give back to a state of non-existence such creations as Andrew Fairservice, Sam Weller, Peggotty, Sairey Gamp, Charley Bates, Costigan, Foker, Yellowplush, Pleeceman X., or Mrs. Poyser? If the canon were fixed against dialect, would not English fiction be robbed of many of its choicest personages? And what a havoc there would be among American writings! To be sure, we should still have the treasures of Hawthorne and Poe—products of a romantic era and of unhumorous minds; but every type and class of the country would be without its most salient exponent. What would become of Hosea Biglow, Petroleum V. Nasby, Hans Breitmann, M'liss, Tom Sawyer, Jules St. Ange, Uncle Remus, Marse Chan, Chimmie Fadden, Mr. Dooley, and many another of our "immortals"? In short, could one put into practice the anathema against dialect with *ex post facto* effect, the variety and flavor of democracy would largely disappear from fiction, and the color would almost fade out of it, while the gayety of nations would well-nigh be eclipsed. It would not be the abolition of dialect, but the extinction of a large measure of literature. To object to dialect is to object to the types it represents and to deny them the right to speak in their natural voices.

No; what the critics mean to inveigh against is not dialect as such, but the poor or tedious variety in which there is neither humor nor substance, but rather a finesse of philological exploitation, a labyrinth which it would take the skill of a Theseus to explore. One naturally tires of bad orthography or grammar when its associations are merely vulgar, when it exists as an only too perfect example of false realism. It is not the verbal or literal niceties of dialect that give it value, but the content it sets forth appropriately, the picturesque and engaging figures it adds to the ever-expanding realm of humor, its homely and humanizing touches of pathos. And not the least of its uses is the advantage it gives to the satirist of public affairs who is able to dramatize his criticism in a Naseby, a Biglow, or a Dooley.

Various Topics

LORD DOUGLAS'S FAREWELL SONNET: To pay off one's grudges with a poem instead of a pistol is a gentle innovation for which we are indebted to Lord Alfred Douglas. On bidding farewell to America, he dedicated to the Metropolitan club of Washington this sonnet, entitled "The New World":

Is this the new world? Nay, all this is old;
The love of self and kindliness denied,
Malice and Envy and vain boasting Pride,
The hate of Beauty and the greed for gold.
Heads have been emptier still and hearts as cold
In older worlds than this, and men have lied
And worms have eaten them, and gods have died

When this Columbia was a tale untold.
O youngest daughter of Democracy,
The old sins nestle kindly in thy breast,
Take these old virtues, too (who runs may read),
Kindness and Courtesy, and let them be
Lamps that in all thy lights outshine the rest;
Then would thy country be New World, indeed.

INNOVATION BY THE LONDON *TIMES:* The first number of a literary supplement to the *Times*, on the plan of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, has appeared, the publication by the *Times* of the weekly paper called *Literature* being suspended. A supplement for book reviews and literary news is an entirely new feature in London journalism. The *Times's* supplement, according to the present plans, will be published twice weekly. It contains dramatic and musical criticism and notes on art and science in addition to the reviews of books. *Literature* has been bought by J. Morgan Richards, and is to be merged with the *Academy*.

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SCIENTIFIC

Man in the Upper Atmosphere

A Balloon Trip 35,000 Feet Skyward

IN the February *Harper's Magazine*, Dr. R. Süring, of the Royal meteorological institute, Berlin, describes the trips taken last year by himself and a companion in a balloon of a gas capacity of 300,000 cubic feet, about six times larger than the ordinary balloon. "On the first voyage the physiological effects of height on the human body were carefully noted. It is generally known to mountaineers," the writer says, "that in climbing up to great heights their strength vanishes, and they begin to feel sick. Quite the same happens in the balloon, but in greater altitudes, therefore the effort of climbing is only a secondary cause for the mountain-sickness. Still there are various views about the origin of it. Especially the opinion so general with people that the thin air at great height produces an abnormal circulation of the blood, and that, consequently, the limbs swell and blood streams from ears and nose, is absolutely wrong. Not once has such effect been observed by scientific men in balloons. At great height the functions of lung and heart are not really modified; it is only the want of oxygen—so much more abundant in the atmosphere below—that causes the illness. Now, we are able to take oxygen with us in the form of compressed gas, and by inhaling it we can protect ourselves against height-sickness, provided that we take long and slow gasps."

The second voyage was taken in order to reach the utmost height. "Within one hour," Dr. Süring says, "a height of 16,000 feet, which is more than that of Mont Blanc, was attained; then we made about 3,500 feet an hour, until at 3:30 the maximum, six miles and a half, was reached. The wind was extremely slow and irregular up to 30,000 feet, but here, in the region of cirrus clouds, a strong western gale blew. The air was clear and transparent; only the lower clouds hindered a wide prospect; otherwise, we ought to have been able to see from our highest point an area greater in extent than the kingdom of Prussia."

Continuing the report of his experiences, the writer says: "By abstaining from exertion as much as possible, the use of the compressed oxygen did not become necessary below 18,000 feet, and as soon as we took it in greater altitudes, fresh strength and vigor returned at once. Thus we arrived in good condition at a height of 30,000 feet, feeling sometimes a weariness, which, however, had its reason in the short night rest before we started. This fatigue soon turned into a considerable apathy, an occasional falling asleep, from which state, however, we easily recovered by shouting and shaking one another. The observations could then be taken up again, though with some effort; and the inhaling of pure oxygen proved to be perfectly sufficient for reviving us. No sort of heavy unconsciousness took hold of either of the two voyagers until the last set of observations was made, at an altitude of 33,500 feet. It is to be noticed that, contrary to many former descriptions, the perception of the senses had not diminished; we could read the instruments quite accurately; even the viewing through a telescope did not tire; the notes we made are perfectly distinct, and scarcely different from one's handwriting below. The events which took place at an altitude above 34,000 feet are a little confused to both of us. It seems that finally we became too weak to breathe regularly and deeply, and therefore we did not get enough oxygen. The falling asleep became more frequent, and therefore more dangerous. When Mr. Berson found me asleep at that point he resolved quickly to pull the valve. He succeeded; but the effort was too great; he collapsed altogether and lost consciousness. Before or after this act I, too, remember several clear moments, when I tried to impart more oxygen to my sleeping partner, but apparently in vain. Probably both of us had lost the breathing-pipes, and then sank into a heavy swoon, from which we recovered almost at the same time, finding ourselves at 20,000 feet."

Dr. Süring is not able to state exactly the altitude to which he ascended, partly because the ink of the barograph was frozen and registered imperfectly above 33,000 feet. Before pulling the valve, however, Mr. Berson read a height of 35,000 feet from the barometer, and the balloon was still climbing. The aëronauts found "the air was comparatively warm at the greatest height. It is true that we had 40° Fahr. below zero, but at a former voyage I observed already 55° below at a height of 25,000 feet. This voyage confirms the modern view, that even at the greatest heights of the atmosphere the variations of temperature are almost as great as on earth. The physiological observations seem to teach that at 35,000 feet is the boundary for a human being in open air. At any rate, it would be dangerous to try to get any farther."

The Reduction of Town Fogs

Rollo Russell, in the January *Nineteenth Century*, London. (New York: L. Scott Pub. Co.). Condensed for Public Opinion

FOGS, so far as London is concerned, may be divided into four classes, in the order of their density and danger, beginning with the least pernicious: (1) Damp fog or mist, caused by a thick stratum of exceedingly moist air, with much cloud from the ground upwards to several hundred or usually over one thousand feet. (2) Damp fog or mist, dense in country, without much precipitation on trees, shallow, with blue sky visible beyond an altitude of a few hundred feet or less. (3) Dense fog, dry—that is, without visible deposition of moisture on trees—extending usually some hundreds of feet (200 to 750) in height, with light air or calm, low temperature, following a very cold night in which radiation has greatly cooled the surface of the earth. (4) Occasionally, but seldom, after a very severe frost, when the ground has been chilled much below the freezing-point to several inches in depth, a southerly or other warm current spreads slowly over the country, displacing the cold air near the surface. The condensation of this warmer, moister air, by a ground temperature twenty degrees below its own, produces fogs of the greatest intensity, but they are commonly local and unstable.

Immunity from dark fogs, from specially obstinate fogs, and from the dark and sunless obfuscation familiar to dwellers in our large towns, may be ob-

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tained by several distinct means, or by all of them together, applied respectively when and where convenient. Factories are enabled to consume their smoke, or, rather, to avoid producing appreciable smoke, by various ingenious appliances which need not be mentioned. Smoke from kitchen fires may be much diminished by the use of economical and properly constructed kitcheners or ranges, by careful stoking, and by the use of the least smoky coal broken to a convenient size. Public kitchens and restaurants, with arrangements for the supply of meals at private houses, will no doubt gradually increase in number and will economize coal and diminish the pollution of the air by many carelessly tended private ranges. Ordinary domestic fires admit of great improvement by the adoption of the proper economical principles for slow-burning, adequate but not excessive supply of air, forward-sloping fire-backs, and reduced size of chimney.

There would be some advantage in the preparation of forecasts of heavy fogs as of gales and storms. From a long series of investigations on the formation of thick haze and fog, I have come to the conclusion that in many cases it will be possible, from certain local as well as general symptoms, to predict, at least a few hours beforehand, the occurrence of dangerous fogs. To state the governing conditions broadly: we may expect to be free from fog so long as (1) the lower and upper currents of the atmosphere move from the same or nearly the same direction, and (2) the wind moves uniformly from about the same direction within a radius of about one hundred miles horizontally. On the other hand, we may expect dense fog in winter, or haze in summer, when, with copious radiation, clear or nearly clear sky, increasing cold and calm or a slight wind, the lower and upper currents or two lower currents, within a moderate distance of each other, move from opposite or greatly differing directions. The amount of haze or fog in these conditions, however, depends very largely on the difference of temperature of the two currents, and if they do not much differ there may be no fog. The worst fogs take place with the largest terrestrial radiation, the intimate mixture of two currents much differing in temperature, and prevailing calm or light airs.

Briquettes, the Future Fuel

Minneapolis *Tribune*. Excerpt

WE have an account of a process in operation at St. Etienne, in France, of making petroleum briquettes by mixing ninety-seven per cent of crude petroleum with three per cent of hydro-carbon. This is said to make a fuel four times as powerful as coal, weight for weight, and there is great anticipation of the boon it will be to ocean steamers in enabling them to save three-fourths of the space and tonnage now taken up with their fuel supply. The cost of the petroleum briquettes, however, as manufactured in France, out of American petroleum, is four times that of soft coal. Very probably they could be manufactured much more cheaply in the United States. There is another briquette process invented by an engineer at Omaha, which produces a fuel composed of clay and crude oil, at a cost of about $2 per ton. The experiments with this are said to have been so satisfactory that two railroads and two large packing plants will begin giving it thorough tests on February 1. This suggests that an admixture of our northwestern lignite with crude petroleum, pressed into the form of briquettes, might make a cheap and very desirable fuel. The lignite certainly possesses an abundant supply of carbon, and the Texas oil fields furnish an inexhaustible supply of fuel petroleum.

Another Cure for Consumption

Dr. John F. Russell's Mixed Fats Treatment

AN article in a recent issue of the New York *Tribune* describes the experiments with mixed fats in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, the most common type of consumption, which are being made by Dr. John F. Russell, at the New York Post-Graduate medical school and hospital. The fats are reduced to a liquid, according to a formula of Dr. Russell, and this liquid is taken by the patients in the same way as most household remedies for internal disorders. These experiments were begun several years ago, and have been closely watched by many physicians of this and other cities, and by a committee of two physicians who were asked by the hospital officials to report on the success or failure of the test, as the case might be. They have just submitted to the executive committee of the Post-Graduate medical school and hospital their fourth report regarding the experiments, and this report is in part a *resume* of all the results obtained. Not one failure is announced by the committee, though it says that in certain complicated cases treatment by Dr. Russell's plan would not be feasible. Dr. Russell is not sanguine of affording much benefit to persons in advanced stages of consumption.

From all the reports and data at hand regarding the experiments, Dr. Russell has undoubtedly succeeded in discovering a method of treating successfully many cases of consumption, and the indications are that he and his judges have tried to avoid doing or saying anything that would give false hope to any sufferer from the disease. It appears to have been their highest aim to let the results of the experiments and the reports on the same be alone the means of making known the value of the treatment. Up to the present time Dr. Russell has not given to the public the formulæ of his preparation. Much is known, however, as to its composition. The ingredients used are beef fat, peanut oil, oil of cloves, and cocoanut oil. He began a series of experiments about three or four years ago to determine what fats were best assimilated by animals suffering with tuberculosis. His researches in this field attracted considerable attention. While engaged on them he discovered the preparation of mixed fats which he is now using.

The members of the committee appointed to report on the experiments are Drs. Thomas W. Bickerton and Donald M. Barstow. The report in part is as follows:

"Of the fifteen patients heretofore reported as apparently cured, all have been heard from within two months, excepting two, whose addresses are unknown. The remainder have either been seen or have replied to letters, and all are in good health and have gained or remained stationary in weight. Dr. Russell wishes your committee to state that he will accept for treatment any patient with uncomplicated pulmonary tuberculosis in any stage of the disease, who is able to come to the dispensary twice each day, and to obtain suitable food. About all the patients have more or less hemorrhages before they get well, but in ordinary

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cases the attacks are not severe enough to send them to bed for any length of time, and hence do not interfere seriously with the routine."

The same issue of the *Tribune* refers to the experiments of Dr. George D. Barney, of Brooklyn, who has been attempting to prove that, contrary to the theory of Dr. Koch, tuberculosis is intercommunicable between cows and human beings, and who, to demonstrate his theory, inoculated a cow with germs from a consumptive human being and then said that he had inoculated a young woman, Miss Emma King, with germs from the cow. Some time ago he announced that the young woman had developed consumption after being inoculated. Now he declares that she has been cured by his patented process.

The Cure of Bright's Disease by Operation

The London *Hospital*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

DR. GEORGE EDEBOHLS, of New York, proposes to cure chronic Bright's disease by stripping off and removing the capsule of the kidney—in fact, he says he has done it, and he speaks of the operation as one which is to be recommended in such cases. His first suggestion in this direction was made in 1899, and was the result of his observing how great an improvement in the general condition had followed the operation in four out of six cases in which he had performed nephropexy for the purpose of anchoring a movable kidney in the presence of well-marked chronic Bright's disease. For a while the suggestion that the cure of the Bright's disease which occurred in the cases operated on might be due to the correction of the displacement of the kidney by the nephropexy, stood in the way of further development of the idea; but when three secondary operations, upon kidneys which had been anchored some time previously, demonstrated the cure of chronic Bright's disease by operation, he began to see his way more clearly.

This brings us to another point which Dr. Edebohls has discovered, to his own surprise as it certainly is to ours, namely, that chronic Bright's disease is often unilateral. This unilaterality of the disease seems to Edebohls to explain the chronic course of many cases of chronic Bright's disease, and the comparatively little disturbance of the health sometimes occasioned. The healthy kidney does the work and toxic symptoms do not arise. Gradually, however, "the steady loss of albumin through the affected kidney tells upon and undermines the general health." Probably, also,towards the end, the other kidney generally becomes involved, "thus explaining the very great preponderance of bilateral over unilateral chronic Bright's disease as found in the deadhouse."

There is no doubt that surgeons have taught pathologists a good deal during recent years, but this that we are now told as to the unilaterality of chronic Bright's disease, and of the curability, even by operation upon one kidney alone, of a disease of such a widespread character as chronic interstitial nephritis has come to be regarded, goes a long step beyond anything that surgery has hitherto attempted. Probably the pathologists will make short work of Dr. Edebohls. If not, we shall all be taken back even beyond the days of our youth, back to the days when Gull and Sutton made war upon Dr. Johnson, to the days when arterio-capillary fibrosis was a new thing, and Bright's disease was regarded as a disease of the kidney alone, all the rest being secondary to it. This would be a serious upsetting of all modern teaching, but if we can cure the malady by operation there would seem to be no other way out of the difficulty, unless, inded, a little healthy skepticism as to the diagnosis might afford a means of escape from the dilemma. Even this resource, however, seems to be closed to us, for we are told that "the diagnosis of chronic Bright's disease in the above eighteen cases was based upon the previous history of the patient, upon the chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and, lastly, upon the critical test of actual inspection and palpation of the kidney at the time of operation. This evidence was supplemented in two cases by microscopical examination of a small piece of kidney tissue removed at the operation." The delivery of the kidney upon the skin of the loin enabled Dr. Edebohls, we are told, to demonstrate to all witnesses of each operation the visible changes produced by chronic Bright's disease in the particular kidney under operation—the adherent capsule, nodulation, granular condition of the subcapsular surface, shrinking, unequal contraction, and occasional cyst formation of chronic interstitial nephritis, and the various changes due to chronic parenchymatous nephritis, including "cloudy swelling." So there is nothing left for us to do but to reform our pathology.

Various Topics

OZOKERITE IN FINLAND: The *Viedomosti*, of St. Petersburg, is responsible for the statement that Mr. Berislawski, a Russian mining engineer, recently discovered extensive deposits of ozokerite (mineral wax) in the extreme north of Finland. The deposits are situated along the bed of the Kemioki river, and the ozokerite is said to be extremely rich in paraffin.

SALT AND PEPPER, have a real and distinct value, outside their use in bringing out the flavor of the food, to which they have been added. The Chicago *Tribune* points out that in eastern countries the condiments such as pepper, are used to profusion in all foods. Gastric troubles common enough in other countries are conspicuously absent, and the free use of pepper has much to do with the fact. Salt and pepper work against fermentation.—*Medical Record.*

PIGMETOPHAGUS: M. Metchnikoff, a bacteriologist, says he has discovered the cause of hair turning gray. He ascribes it to a bacillus, which devours the coloring pigment. He has christened this pigmetophagus. He says it is a voracious feeder and proliferates with an activity approximating perpetual motion. The strong vital resistance of youth keeps it down, but low vitality arising from care, grief, moral shock or sedentariness favors its growth and multiplication.

STEERING BY ELECTRICITY: The Earl of Crawford has devised a means of manipulating a vessel's rudder by means of electricity from any part of the ship. A practical demonstration of the invention was recently given upon the inventor's steam yacht, *Valhalla*, in the Solent before several representatives of the British and Japanese navies, who were considerably impressed with the device. The most prominent feature of the device is that it is not so liable to accident as the steam gear, and it is much easier to manipulate.—*Scientific American.*

AN ILLUMINATING SUGGESTION: In a recent lecture before the students of the college of commerce and administration at the University of Chicago, Franklin H. Head suggested a novel method of illuminating the city. He presented as a possibility of the future, the use of a belt of windmills, running dynamos which would charge storage batteries with electricity. A series of windmills, he believed, say for forty miles, could supply storage batteries with enough electricity to light the whole city continually, and possibly to heat it. Mr. Head's remarks were made to illustrate the great value of the new storage battery invented by Thomas Edison.

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RELIGIOUS

The Admission of Non-Conformists to Anglican Communion

A Discussion by Well-Known Churchmen

IN the December number of the *Fortnightly Review* the Rev. H. H. Henson, canon of Westminster abbey, made a strong plea for the admission of Nonconformist bodies to the Anglican communion, from which they are excluded by the Anglican rubric. The heart of his contention is "that the theory of the national church, which is now in the ascendant, prohibits intercommunion with non-Episcopal bodies, to which, indeed, it denies the name and attributes of churches. Nonconformists are held to be schismatics; non-Episcopal orders are held to be no orders; and the holy communion administered in the non-Episcopal churches is held to be irregular, and perhaps invalid. The prevailing Anglican doctrine on these matters has retrograded to the intolerance which was paramount at the end of Queen Anne's reign, and, none the less, the fashion of the hour is to refer to Nonconformists in terms of respect, and even affection. This is an unwholesome and demoralizing situation. Fraternal language can not remain without some practical expression. It is not consistent with self-respect to exchange compliments and congratulations with fellow-Christians whom, none the less, you repel from communion and officially regard as schismatics. Now the inevitable expression of Christian fraternity is the common reception of the Lord's Supper. It was so in the Apostolic age; it has remained so ever since. At present courteous language and obliging manners are concealing a situation which tends to become painfully hypocritical. I conceive that religion can dispense with compliment, and the less fine sentiment the better in the absence of charity."

In the January number of the same magazine, several distinguished churchmen commented, most of them favorably, on Canon Henson's suggestion. The Bishop of Durham agrees with him and says: "The rule of the rubric is a domestic rule of the Church of England, and a very wholesome one. But both Anglican history and the equity of the case are for me conclusive that it is not a rule to be pressed against Christian guests from other communions."

"I can not but extend my hopes further," says the Very Rev. W. H. Freemantle, Dean of Ripon, after recapitulating the advances already made toward unity. "The object is not to make peace merely, but to stimulate Christian effort. And this must not be confined to the clerical functions, but extend to the whole life. We must not merely get rid of Episcopalian exclusiveness, but of ministerial exclusiveness generally. The universal priesthood of believers must become a reality."

Pessimistic approval is the prevailing tone of the comment by the Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, Dean of Durham: "Brave attempts on behalf of peace and unity, such as this by Canon Henson, fill me with profound gratitude; also, with a still more profound despondency. It seems so simple, so beautiful, so true; and yet one knows that it will fail. Yet many see that the points of union are important, and indeed overwhelming, when they compare them with the points of difference; and they make an effort to draw Christians together—not so much because of loving-kindness and the joy of unity, as through fear of the advances of free thought. For whatever reason, good or bad, we may welcome the feeling that in grappling with the moral and social evils of our day there is room enough for every worker."

The strongest note of dissent is sounded by the Very Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, Dean of Winchester. His objection to the proposed concession is that it would eventually mean the admission, without reordination, into the Episcopal ministry of men who had not been Episcopally ordained. "Now, would these concessions, especially the latter, be too heavy a price to pay for the supposed possible advantages to be derived from the absorption of many rival denominations into one comprehensive organization? I reply emphatically, 'Yes'; and this for several reasons, although the primary one really includes and carries with it all the others. The radical objection to the proposal is that it would violate one of the most fundamental and immemorial traditions of church life. The principle of the Christian ministry, as it has been delivered to us by continuous tradition, is that the authority to exercise a sacred office, and dispense spiritual gifts, must be derived from above and not from below. Thus the transmission of ministerial authority from the higher power to the lower has been the standard law of the church from the beginning. For anyone to take this honor upon himself, or to have it conferred upon him by those who have not themselves received it from a higher power, is a violation of the church's order, a breach in the continuity of the church's life."

The Sphere of the Institutional Church

Rev. William P. Merrill, in the *Interior*, Chicago
Condensed for Public Opinion

THE institutional church, "the church of the broader ministry," is an attempt to meet certain new conditions which seriously affect the progress of the church and the race. Foremost among these is the tendency of social life in cities to stratify. Isolation of rich and poor; absence of means of communication between the parts; the gathering of the Christianized, refined elements of society in one place, and of the unreached heathen elements in another; the creation of suburbs and slums—all this is a condition which demands new methods, an occasion which teaches new duties. Close upon this follows, as effect follows cause, another and a most serious condition—the plain fact that ordinary church methods fail in cities. The institutional church is an attempt to meet this serious condition by devising a church which can live among the poor; live there, not simply exist; not live there by sending its roots miles away into another soil, but live there by striking root into the soil where it is planted, and drawing nourishment and life from its environment.

The institutional church may be viewed as an effort to satisfy certain new instincts. The business instinct is one of them. No one can mistake the line of evolution in modern business. More strong is the social instinct. A significant element of present life is a sudden tide of social enthusiasm. The social settlement is

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the most apparent product. No one can fail to see that these social settlements succeed where the ordinary church fails. Yet many of us feel that the settlement can not meet the problem, because so often it lacks the vital element of definite, recognized religion. One more impulse must be given as at the root of the institutional church movement—the new religious instinct, which is to do away with the rigid division between things secular and things sacred, and to discern the sacredness of all normal, helpful common life. One of the best things about the broader ministry in a church is the fact that it gives a chance to young men and women to work for and in the church who, under the old methods, were compelled to use their talents outside.

We may view the institutional church as the using of novel methods. This aspect is the one by which it is best known, though by no means the most important. The institutional church adopts freely new methods of conducting religious services. It provides for physical welfare and enjoyment by gymnastic privileges, baths, and lunch-rooms. It meets and appeals to the social instincts, by reading-rooms, club privileges, lectures, entertainments. It lays hold of the children and their mothers through the kindergarten, bringing to the little lives, and often to the weary older ones, some of the sweetness and light that culture alone can give.

But the most important and truest aspect of the institutional church is as the embodiment of a new or newly emphasized spirit. Here is the supreme meaning of this movement. Methods are valuable; the spirit is invaluable. What is that spirit? For one thing, it is a new conception of the aim and end of the church. This means a new conception of the proper sacredness of the church building. It will be holy through being used, spent, disfigured, in the service of simple humanity. The chapel will be, not too sacred to be used as a gymnasium or club-room, but sacred because so used. This institutional spirit means most of all the application of the ideal of consecration to the church as a whole. We need to learn that every church must not seek its own pleasure, or the carrying out of its own ideas, but must be willing to be, not what the people in it want it to be, but what the people out of it need it to be.

The Case of Professor Pearson

METHODIST PROFESSOR ATTACKS NEW TESTAMENT MIRACLES

THE latest aspirant for the crown of the academic martyr is Professor Chas. W. Pearson, head of the department of English literature in Northwestern university, Evanston, Illinois. Professor Pearson's offense appears to have been in his stating as his belief that "the miracles believed to be performed by Jesus and recorded by the writers of the New Testament are obviously as legendary as those of the Old Testament." Northwestern being a Methodist institution, ministers and members of that denomination have naturally expressed their opinion of Professor Pearson with great force and freedom. According to dispatches, the Rev. F. A. Hardin, former presiding elder of the Rock River conference, Illinois, said: "If I had the power and ability I would skin that man, salt his hide and tack it up on the barn-door before the ordinary preacher could sharpen his jack-knife." An attempt was made at the ministers' meeting at which the Rev. Mr. Hardin delivered his tirade to take some action against the professor, but the final decision was to allow the trustees of the university to take the initiative.

The general opinion of the Chicago press of Professor Pearson's position seems to be that, while he has a perfect right to believe as he pleases, as a professor in a denominational university he should not have promulgated views so completely at variance with the tenets of the denomination. As the *Evening Post* says: "With the views of Professor Charles W. Pearson, of Northwestern university, we are not particularly concerned. It is admitted even within the circles of his own church that in this century a man may believe anything he wishes. The point is, Is it proper for him to express his beliefs wherever he wishes, even if they are contrary to the doctrines of the church wherein he retains membership? It is impossible to reach any other conclusion than this: Where a member of a church has ceased to believe in what that church teaches, the only proper course is to withdraw his membership. And only after he has done this may he with propriety give open expression to his changed convictions."

The *Inter-Ocean* and the *Chronicle* agree with the *Evening Post* in counseling Professor Pearson to resign, the former comparing him to a "congressman who disbelieves the constitution that he has sworn to support and who believes he should not be a representative of the people, but the courtier of a monarch ruling by divine right."

Co-operation Among Missionaries

JAMES L. BARTON, in the *Outlook*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

LET us glance briefly at a few of the recent movements among foreign missionaries toward comity and coöperation. The present evangelistic movement in Japan has seldom been surpassed in any foreign country in its depth, breadth, or earnestness. While remarkable in this respect, it is absolutely unparalleled in the history of the Christian church in that it had its origin with and is participated in by all of the evangelical Christian denominations, with one exception, in that empire. In that same country there is a constant tendency to union organizations as "The Church of Christ in Japan," which includes the churches of seven denominations. In the theological department of the Doshisha there are three denominations, representing three mission boards, upon its faculty.

In the cities of Colombo and Jaffna, Ceylon, the missionaries of all denominations, together with the representatives of the Young Men's Christian association and other Christian workers, meet monthly to discuss the work and plan for its best interests. This is true also of other cities in Ceylon, and of almost every city where missionaries of different denominations reside. These assemblies are systematically organized, and discuss questions of general Christian coöperation in practical details. Many of them have their committees upon different departments of mission work, so that the waste in duplication is avoided and the strength of the Christian forces is conserved. In these associations or conferences from three to ten different Christian organizations and denominations make up the active membership, which often numbers from twenty to one hundred men and women. Besides this association of foreign missionaries, in which Indian Christian workers have also a place, there exist interdenominational Indian Christian associations, with their monthly meetings, organizations, commit-

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tees, and constitutions from which the missionaries are not excluded, and all for the purpose of promoting harmony and conserving strength.

The recent deputation of the American board found in the Madras presidency three foreign-mission boards, the Church of Scotland, the United Free church of Scotland, and the Dutch Reformed board of New York, uniting together the different churches organized by them under one name, "The South Indian United Church." The plan includes ultimately a common theological seminary and normal training-school, with full coöperation in all publication and educational work and a common annual conference for all the Christian workers. The Christian college at Madras, although originally founded by one mission board, is now receiving an annual subsidy from three different boards, with men of different evangelical denominations upon its faculty, and students from all denominations and no denominations upon its rolls. In the Deccan, for male teachers, a most excellent school of this kind is well sustained by a missionary of another board with whose work the American mission is in fullest coöperation, and by whom its teachers are trained.

It may not be out of place in this connection to note the fact that for the past eight years there has been held in New York an annual conference of representatives and officers of all of the evangelical foreign mission boards and societies in the United States and Canada. This conference represents the foreign boards of all North America, and every denomination that is conducting a foreign work. The object of the organization is to promote coöperation and comity on the field as well as at home. I venture the statement that there is no other regular annual gathering of Christian workers in the world representing so wide and varied interests, and including so many leading denominations—this all in the interests of foreign missions.

Various Topics

DR. ALEXANDER VINTON, rector of All Saints' church, Worcester, Mass., has been elected bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal diocese of western Massachusetts.

"A MODERN APOLLOS," by the Rev. Robert MacIntyre, of Chicago, has been objected to by the executive committee of the Epworth League as containing sensational features that unfit it for the reading of young Methodists.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION COMMITTEE has prepared a "declared statement of the things which are most surely believed," and will present it to the next general assembly. The statement to be issued recognizes the fundamental doctrines of Calvinism and expresses them in popular form. It teaches the existence of God, the doctrines of the divine sovereignty, the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Scriptures, life everlasting, the atonement, predestination and other fundamental truths, but avoids the old phraseology around which controversy raged.

MISCELLANY

The Boer Prisoners in Ceylon

HARRY STEELE MORRISON, in New York *Collier's Weekly*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THERE are at present more than five thousand Boer prisoners interned on the island of Ceylon, and the British war office could hardly have found a better place for the location of prison camps. The island is generally healthful in climate, and nature has bestowed every natural comfort upon its people. For the largest of the camps the authorities chose a site at Diyatalawa, a place many miles up-country from Colombo, but easily reached by the railway. Here are kept more than four-fifths of the entire number of prisoners, and Sir West Ridgeway, the governor of Ceylon, is courteous and liberal in granting permission to visitors. Comparatively few soldiers are required to guard four thousand Boers, and in view of the elaborate arrangement of fences, one is not surprised to learn that no prisoners have escaped. The entire area of the camp is surrounded by a wire fence ten feet in height, and several feet distant from this first barrier is erected another exactly similar. Between the two is a perfect network of barbed wire, stretched back and forth until it would be quite impossible for any person to get through.

No man is obliged by the British authorities to work, but if any of the prisoners wish to help about the camp they are paid for the labor they perform. Those who don't work occupy themselves in various ways. There is an extensive library of Dutch books, and they are kept well supplied with the English illustrated papers. There are numerous sports in which they engage with much interest. They have a cricket team which is first class, and, as a special favor, they were allowed to play against the crack English team of the island in Colombo. The English won, but the Boers gave them the closest run they had seen for many months. Some of the prisoners rigged up a bowling-alley, and the sound of the balls and pins is to be heard at all hours of the day. Quoits is another favorite game, and on occasions no less than thirty games may be in progress at one time. Boxing is also in great favor, and every night there are informal bouts in the Recreation Hut, a large building which is used for a variety of purposes. On rainy days the religious services are held there, and at other times it is used as a general reading-room and indoor gymnasium. There are punching bags and horizontal bars and other paraphernalia to assist the athletic prisoners in their training. At one end of the hut is a stage, where the prisoners frequently give amateur theatrical performances and concerts. On the curtain is painted a scene of the battle of Magersfontein, and the British are evidently in full retreat and getting the worst of the fight, in the picture.

The Diyatalawa camp resembles a busy town. Some of the streets have been named by the prisoners after famous places in the Transvaal. There is Ladysmith street, Majuba hill, and Spion Kop, and every thoroughfare between the huts bears some historic name. These unwilling guests of the Singhalese government vary in age from fifteen to seventy-five years, but the majority of them are over fifty. It is a pathetic sight to observe the old men of sixty and seventy seated silently in the shade, thinking, doubtless, of their wives and families so many thousand miles away. Few seem to have any complaint to make of the treatment they receive, or express a desire that the war may end quickly in favor of the British, so that they may return to their homes. All admit that peace is still far off, but they would rather remain prisoners in Ceylon for the rest of their lives

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than see General De Wet surrender. There are many famous men among the prisoners. There is General Joubert, General Olivier, and a number of other high officers. They are accommodated in special huts, and are frequently allowed out on parole. There are also a son and a nephew of President Krüger and a brother of President Steyn, who have thrown in their lot with the rank and file of the prisoners. Naturally, they are treated with great respect, and when the two generals walk down Ladysmith street every hat is raised in salute. The comfortable state of the prisoners at Diyatalawa is due to the interest of Sir West Ridgeway in their welfare. As governor of Ceylon he has been able to bring about every necessary reform, and he is more popular among the Boers than any other official.

The Founding of Royal Houses

London *Standard*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THERE is not a royal house in Europe that has held its throne for more than seven centuries, or that can be compared with the imperial house of Japan, founded by a female Goddess of the Sun. The mikado is the one hundred and twenty-second in unbroken descent of his line, his family having sat on the throne of Japan since the time of Nebuchadnezzar, 666 B. C. King Edward VII can claim descent through fifteen of the thirty-five monarchs who have preceded him on the English throne, from Alfred the Great and Egbert, first king of England, and further back still from the emperors of Rome, and even from the Hebrew house of David. Nevertheless, it is a fact that King Edward owes his crown to a horse's shoe. The act of settlement, by which, in 1701, parliament elected the house of Hanover to the British throne, was passed by only one vote. And this winning vote was cast by Sir Arthur Owen, M. P., for Pembrokeshire, who rode post-haste from Wales for the purpose. He had relays of fresh horses all along the route, but arrived, dusty and travel-worn, at Westminster only just in time to enter the aye lobby. If one of his horses had gone lame or cast a shoe, he would have been too late.

The declamations of the German emperor on the divine right of kings in general and himself in particular are very picturesque in this age of prose. But, as a matter of history, the right of William II to the Prussian crown and the German overlordship is merely the right of a pawnbroker to an unredeemed pledge. Five centuries ago Frederick Hohenzollern was the burgrave of a small city of Nuremberg. The Emperor Sigismund was in a state of impecuniosity. He applied to the burgrave for the loan of 100,000 gulden. Frederick lent this sum (about £10,000), and as security for it took the state of Brandenburg. After five years, as Sigismund did not repay the money, Frederick Hohenzollern foreclosed the mortgage and established himself as Frederick I of Brandenburg and an elector of the empire. This was the first advance of the Hohenzollerns. Gradually increasing their domains, they became dukes of Prussia, and in 1701 promoted themselves to the rank of king. And now William Hohenzollern, descendant of the money-lending burgrave of Nuremburg, is the third German emperor.

Alexander of Servia is merely three generations removed from the swineherd. The Servian Cromwell, or William Tell, who rose to deliver his country from Turkish misrule, was Michael Obrenovitch. Leaving his pigs to feed and tend themselves, he headed his countrymen, who rewarded his success by electing him Prince of Servia. On his death, in 1868, he was succeeded by the late ex-King Milan, who handed over the crown to his son in 1889. Of English sovereigns, Queen Mary II and Queen Anne were the granddaughters of a domestic servant. While he was Duke of York, James II married Anne Hyde, the daughter of Lord Clarendon, and the two queens were the children of the union. As a briefless barrister, Lord Chancellor Clarendon had married a housemaid, and her grandchildren sat on the British throne.

The Day and the Deed

THE DEATH OF GEORGE III., OF ENGLAND
Died January 30, 1820

He died! his death made no great stir on earth;
His burial made some pomp; there was profusion
Of velvet—gilding—brass—and no great dearth
Of aught but tears—save those shed by collusion;
For these things may be bought at their true worth;
Of elegy there was the due infusion—
Bought also; and the torches, cloaks, and banners,
Heralds, and relics of old Gothic manners,

Formed a sepulchral melodrama. Of all
The fools who flocked to swell or see the show,
Who cared about the corpse? The funeral
Made the attraction, and the black the woe,
There throbbed not there a thought which pierced the pall;
And when the gorgeous coffin was laid low,
It seemed the mockery of hell to fold
The rottenness of eighty years in gold.

From Lord Byron's "Vision of Judgment."

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING TILTS AT THE CRICKET WINDMILL.—*Westminster Gazette*

SHACON AND BAKESPEARE

HOMER. "Look here, what *does* it matter which of you chaps wrote the other fellow's books? Goodness only knows *how* many wrote mine!" [*Nods, as usual and exit.*]—*Punch*

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, JANUARY 20

DOMESTIC.—Andrew Carnegie offered to give $50,000 for a free library building to Lexington, Ky....Six men were killed and ten injured by a mine explosion in Pictou, Cal....A hundred capitalists and labor leaders presented Senator Mark Hanna, at Cleveland, Ohio, with a statue of "Peace" in recognition of his efforts to bring labor and capital together.

FOREIGN.—A naval battle between government and rebel fleets took place in the harbor of Panama, resulting in the death of General Alban, the governor of Panama, and the sinking of the *Lautaro,* a government vessel, and the *Darien,* a rebel vessel....The Pan-American conference agreed to adjourn *sine die* on January 31....Lord Cranborne, in parliament, replying to a question by Mr. Norman, said that Great Britain had declined to join with other European powers in a joint note to President McKinley before the outbreak of the Hispano-American war, because its object was to bring pressure to bear on the American government....The sugar conference reassembled at Brussels, and the intention of Great Britain to impose a countervailing duty was made known to the delegates.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21

DOMESTIC.—The money for the ransom of Miss Stone and her companion has been forwarded to Americans treating for the missionaries' release....The president nominated Dr. P. M. Rixey for surgeon-general of the navy....United States Senators Allison and Dolliver were re-elected by the legislature of Iowa....Franklin Murphy was inaugurated as governor of New Jersey. ....Professor Edmund J. James, of the University of Chicago, was elected president of Northwestern university.

FOREIGN.—The French minister to China refused to present his credentials until reparation for the murder of a priest was made....Aubrey Thomas De Vere, the poet, died in England.... Thirteen persons were killed and fifty injured in a mill disaster at Belfast.... Dr. Hugh von Ziemssen, former privy councillor of Bavaria, and the author of celebrated medical works, is dead.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22

DOMESTIC.—The president approved the bill appropriating $90,000 to meet the expenses of the government exhibit at the Charleston exposition....Resolutions protesting against drawing the color line in the general federation were adopted by the Maine federation of women's clubs.....The Kentucky senate, by a vote of 23 to 9, passed a bill submitting to the vote of the people a constitutional amendment to return to the old *viva voce* system of voting.

FOREIGN.—Impressive memorial services were held at Frogmore, Windsor, at the tomb of Queen Victoria; there were memorial services elsewhere in Great Britain and in Berlin, the accession of King Edward likewise being commemorated....The anti-Ritualist, John Kensit, created a scene of disorder at the confirmation of the Right Rev. Charles A. Gore, at Westminster, as the bishop of Worcester....Two armed Armenian bands have appeared in the Mush district of Asiatic Turkey, and in an encounter between Armenians and Turkish troops the latter lost an officer and two men killed.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23

DOMESTIC.—The president and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a reception in honor of the members of congress....The New Jersey Republicans in caucus nominated John F. Dryden to succeed General Sewell as United States senator....The president signed the bill providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by the widow of the late President McKinley....The largest gas well in West Virginia has been struck in Pleasants county; it is flowing about 15,000,000 feet of gas a day, and is also producing over 250 barrels of oil.

FOREIGN.—There is a rush to import sugar into Great Britain, the importers fearing an increase in the duty in the next budget; tea importers likewise expect an increase from fourpence to sixpence a pound in the duty on tea.... King Victor Emmanuel conferred the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus upon William Marconi....There have been over 100 deaths from the plague at Shuiting, about twenty miles south of Canton, China....The Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria was married in Vienna to Prince Otho von Windisch-Graetz, thereby forfeiting her claim to royal succession.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24

DOMESTIC.—A treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States was signed at the state department by Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish minister in Washington....A mine explosion in the Lost Creek company's coal mines, at Lost Creek, Iowa, killed and entombed many miners....President James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway company testified before the Interstate Commerce commission in Chicago regarding the Northwestern railroad merger; he gave a new reason for the Burlington purchase, said competition meant high rates, and declared that no railway trust was intended by the merger....The coroner's jury which had been investigating the Park avenue tunnel disaster, in New York city, brought in a verdict exonerating Wisker, the engineer of the Harlem train, and holding the New York Central officers responsible for the accident.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Balfour stated in the house of commons that no peace proposals of any nature had been received from the Boer leaders recently....It was reported in Panama that the Liberal General Herrera had been defeated near that city by the government forces under General Castro.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25

DOMESTIC.—E. H. Harriman was a witness before the Interstate Commerce commission in the inquiry into the railroad merger, and told how he and his associates secured a large amount of Northern Pacific stock and their disposal of it....A hearty welcome was given in Chicago to Rear Admiral Schley, who was the guest at several receptions and at a banquet; he declared he had no political ambition....Colonel Tasker H. Bliss, collector of customs at Havana, made an argument before the ways and means committee for liberal tariff concessions to Cuba....Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, surgeon general of the navy, was placed on the retired list after forty years' service.... It was announced that the Cooper and Hewitt families had given $600,000 for an endowment fund for Cooper Union, and Andrew Carnegie had made a second gift of $300,000 for the same purpose.

FOREIGN.—Another force of Boers to fight their countrymen is being organized....Six hundred government troops on the *General Pinzon* reached Colon....It was announced that a chance to accept a contract for the construction of *Shamrock III* would be offered to the Thorneycrofts.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26

DOMESTIC.—The National Liberal party was formed in Cincinnati and a remarkable platform was adopted.... An exceptionally heavy blizzard swept over Nebraska; the temperature was extremely low and heavy losses of stock were reported....The American chamber of commerce at Manila has sent a petition to congress asking permission to allow Chinese laborers to enter the islands....The *Umbria* and the *Etruria* broke the ocean record for sending Marconi messages at sea, exchanging messages over 110 miles.

FOREIGN.—A report from Lord Kitchener, from Johannesburg, announced the important capture of General B. Viljoen in the neighborhood of Lydenburg, Transvaal colony, as well as the captures of small parties of Boers elsewhere.... The Prince of Wales received a cold welcome in Berlin, where he has gone to represent King Edward at the celebration of the kaiser's birthday.... Miss Stone, the captive American missionary, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, were located near Yapyak, in the vicinity of the Turkish frontier.

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The Book of The Week

CHRONICLES OF THE HOUSE OF BORGIA. By Frederick Baron Corvo. Cloth, pp. 375, $6. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE author of this book approaches his subject in an unusual, not to say strange frame of mind. "Why," he asks, "Why should good hours of sunlight be wasted on the judgment seat by those who, presently, will have to take their turn in the dock? Why not leave the affairs of Borgia to the Recording Angel?" Why not, indeed? But since Baron Corvo elected to delve into and write about the affairs of Borgia, it seems to us that it was incumbent upon him to do so dispassionately and in a judical manner. Further along he says that "The writer does not write with the simple object of 'white-washing' the House of Borgia; his present opinion being that all men are too vile for words to tell. Further, he does not write in the Roman Catholic interest; nor in the Jesuit interest; nor in the interest of any creed or corporation, or even human being; but solely as one who has scratched together some shreds of knowledge which he perforce must sell to live." This is frank if nothing else, and it is to be regretted that this sort of frankness does not pervade the book throughout. Instead there is from first to last a manifest determination to decide every controverted point in favor of anyone who bears the name of Borgia. Others who come up for judgment are most severely dealt with; Savonarola, Charles VIII, he who became Pope Julius II, and others are examined and unsparingly condemned, but the Borgias are without sin and without reproach.

This is the author's text: "A fire, that is kindled, begins with smoke and hissing, while it lays hold on the faggots; bursts into a roaring blaze, with raging tongues of flame, devouring all in reach, spangled with sparks that die; settles into the steady genial glare, the brilliant light that men call fire; burns away to slowly expiring ashes; save where smouldering embers flicker, and nurse the glow, until propitious breezes blow it into life again." The first part of the book is "the kindling of the fire" —the rise of the Spaniard Alonso de Borja, Pope Calixtus III, and his appointment to the cardinalate of Don Rodrigo de Lancol y Borja; the second part is "the roaring blaze," the reign of Rodrigo as Pope Alexander VI; the third part—the brilliant light—is a history of Saint Francisco de Borja, great-grandson of Rodrigo (through his bastard son Don Juan Francisco de Borja) and the famous general of the Jesuits; part four tells the story of the last churchman of the Borgia family—whose name, by the way, was now thoroughly Romanized—Don Stefano Borgia, who died in 1804. Coincident with the history of Pope Alexander is told the story of his famous daughter, Lucrezia, and of his reputed son, Cesare, who, resigning from the cardinalate, conquered for himself a kingdom while Alexander was restoring order and prosperity in and increasing the greatness of the papal states.

We have no doubt that this great family have been outrageously defamed by their enemies and by such careless persons as Dumas, who, without malice insist upon making a sensational story out of the alleged crimes of the Borgia pope and his family. But our present author goes to the other extreme, and paints them as saints, unselfish soldiers, or perfect women. The three great crimes charged against Rodrigo Borgia (Pope Alexander VI), were bribery in connection with his election, immorality, and the murder of numerous enemies, generally by means of poison. The author refutes all these charges by a clever handling of the very facts used by other chroniclers to prove the guilt of the Borgia. It is true, he will admit, that on the eve of his election Rodrigo sent four mule loads of silver to the house of one of the cardinals, but there was nothing improper in that; doubtless he sent the silver to the house of his brother cardinal to save it from the mob, and if he forgot it after his election and it remained in the hands of the cardinal to whom it was sent for safety, no reasonable person will say that there was any intent on the part of Borgia to influence one of the electors. Of course not! On the charge of immorality Pope Alexander is acquitted on two grounds. 1, because he was not immoral, and 2, because he was not more immoral and had no more illegitimate children than was customary in those days. The spectacle of the vicar of Christ on earth with one of his bastards in his college of cardinals, giving a wedding feast to another in the vatican, and amusing his old age by watching his bastard son and grandson play about the vatican gardens—this seems not only pardonable, but natural to Baron Corvo. And the mother of this precious breed, Giovanna de'Catanei, was so inconstant in her affections that the author admits that it is impossible to say whether Rodrigo Borgia or another cardinal, Giuliano della Rovere, was the father of the famous soldier-priest, Cesare Borgia, who seems to have taken that name simply because Rodrigo at the time of the former's birth was the lover of Giovanna. On the whole, however, the author's analysis of this moot point is keen and satisfying, and leads irresistibly to the conclusion that Cesare was not the son of Rodrigo, but of Giuliano della Rovere, who, as Pope Julius II, shamefully betrayed and destroyed him after securing his support by disclosing the facts relating to his parentage. As for the habit of murdering their enemies by venom or otherwise, Baron Corvo has found no evidence that they ever killed anyone illegally, least of all by means of poison, to which they were absolute strangers, so far as any one has proven. This may or may not be true; the author's opinion is as good as another's, but it will strike the reader as rather absurd to offer in proof of their innocence the fact that he can not find a poison ring in any of the British collections of antiques. Very properly, the legend that Pope Alexander was killed by a poisoned draught prepared for Cesare is scornfully rejected simply because the pope could have had no object in desiring the death of Cesare, and it may be granted at the same time that it is reasonable to acquit Rodrigo and Cesare of most of the historic murders of which they are accused for the same reason—they were crimes for which there are no visible motive. As for Lucrezia, whatever may have been her life during her first marriage, it was most exemplary after she wedded Don Alfonso d'Este; she was noted for her charities and good works and for "genuine piety" and the observance of religious duties.

Not only are father and (alleged) son proven to the author's satisfaction to have been innocent of the crimes attributed to them, but they were, he tells us, the greatest men of their time. "As a secular sovereign, no contemporary of his even deserves to be named in comparison with Alexander VI. . . . Notwithstanding all that weakly has been said to the contrary, the Holy Roman church and Christendom owe a vast debt of gratitude to him." Furthermore, "As pontifex maximus, earthly vicar of Jesus Christ our Saviour, he merits reverent admiration. . . . The Lord Alexander P.P. VI was a very great prince, a very faithful pastor, a very human man. By members of that church, at least, which he so ably ruled, he should be regarded as above and beyond criticism (so-called), amenable to no judge, ecclesiastical or secular. For the rest—the dwellers in glass houses—."

Baron Corvo presents an impressive array of the authorities consulted in the preparation of this history, and even without these one could not fail to note that the author has labored assiduously in collecting his data, and from such of it as is presented, the reader is at liberty to draw such conclusions as recommend themselves to his judgment without regard to these of the author. For this reason the book is a valuable one, and the chronicles of the House of Borgia could not fail to be interesting in whatever shape they were presented. A form of pedantry is exhibited in the use of archaic forms of expression, in fantastic capitalization, and in the author's insistence that every proper name shall be given in full, however long it is or however often it may be mentioned. Nor does it seem indispensable that a pope should be invariably referred to as The Lord—P.P.—. This criticism is seen not to be trivial when it is remembered that the names of an Italian noble may occupy four or five lines of type. The book is enriched by eight engraved portraits of the more prominent Borgias and their contemporaries.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, Jan. 25

Little of a novel nature has developed in the business or financial situation during the past week. Conditions of the preceding week were accentuated as a rule, active manufacturing plants becoming still more busily engaged, while the downward tendency of prices was not checked. Retail trade is of immense volume, and jobbers have large spring orders to fill. Western cities send the most satisfactory returns, but nearly all sections are enjoying wholesome activity, even the south showing evidence of improvement. Wages were voluntarily advanced at a number of manufacturing plants, hours reduced at others, and aside from the teamsters' strike at Boston there were few labor controversies, while skilled workmen are in greater demand than supply. With gratifying persistence railway earnings continue to grow, for January thus far showing an advance of 10.6 per cent over last year, and 20.5 per cent over 1900. Notwithstanding the striking loss in volume of speculation, bank exchanges at this city for the week were but 6.6 per cent smaller than a year ago, and 5.4 per cent below those of 1899. At other leading cities there was a gain of 18.1 per cent over the clearings in 1901 and 22.1 per cent over 1899.

IRON AND STEEL

Conditions in the iron and steel industry are shown by record-breaking production at many plants and rapid increase of facilities at others. When orders for rails cannot be taken because delivery is desired before the last quarter of the year, it would seem that new figures of output were assured for 1902. Structural mills are equally well occupied, having contracts for office buildings, factories, bridges, track elevation, and other constructive work. Large steel structures are going up very fast in far western cities. Plates and sheets are available more promptly, owing to enlarged capacity of mills. Railways handle coke with less delay, which accelerates blast furnace operations and t nds to restore normal prices for fuel. Despite the pressure for nearly all steel products and pig iron there is no tendency to force quotations, but rather a stubborn resistance to every upward movement. This feature of the market is watched most intently, as the abnormal activity would lose its chief value as an indication of prosperity if business were stimulated by excessive prices. Incidentally, foreign competition would also be invited, and mills abroad are in position to take full advantage of any such opportunity.

STAPLE PRICES

	Jan. 24, 1902	*Jan.* 25, 1901
Flour, strght wint	$3 70@$4.00	$3.35@$3.55
Wheat, No. 2 red	77¾c.	81c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	47¾c.	47½c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	50c.	30⅛c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	58¾c.	59c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	8 5-16c.	10⅛c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3c.	3⅛c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26½@27c.	29c.
Pork mess new	$10.75	$13.50@$14 50
Lard prime, cont't	9.85c.	7.70c.
Butter ex. creamery	24c.	22c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	10⅝c.	12c.
Sugar, cen trif. 96°	3½c.	4⅜c.
†Sugar, granulated	4.50c.	5.50c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots	6c.	7½c.
Petroleum, rfd gal	7.20c.	7.45c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$16.75	$13.25@13.50
*Steel billets, ton	$28.50	$19.50
Steel rails	$28.00	$26 00
Copper, lake ing. lb.	11.00c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.00c	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	24.12c	26.90c.

*Pittsburg. †Net cash.

COTTON AND WOOL

Textile markets are quiet, both buyers and sellers showing a disposition to wait, although reports of the jobbing trade are most favorable, except at some southern points. Cotton mills are busy as a rule, but uncertainty as to the future of the raw material tends to unsettled prices. Specialties have been put on the market, with a fair degree of success. Heavy goods for China are in better inquiry, although the views of sellers are still above prices offered. Home buying of fine yarn goods increases. Print cloths are nominally three cents and scarce for near delivery. Woolen mills are working overtime and have much business in sight. More linens opened at slightly lower figures than a year ago, which was natural in view of the difference in cost of raw material. Last year, however, the opening figures were not productive of much business, and subsequent reductions occurred. A repetition of this action is not expected in 1902. Raw wool is strengthened by

A STRAIGHT SHOT

Brought About By Accident

A lady who accidentally began eating Grape-Nuts and quickly discovered the strength that she gained, felt disposed to write regarding the food.

She says, "Grape-Nuts has done so much for me. When I came out of school I was broken down in health from overwork and nervousness. Every summer during the hot weather I have been practically exhausted and generally have lost five pounds or over.

Quite by accident I began using Grape-Nuts and thought I liked it very much at first, but the taste grew on me so much that I am extravagantly fond of it. I ate it all last summer and was surprised to find that I kept up with plenty of strength, my nerve force increased, and I lost no flesh.

I know exactly what has sustained me for I have made no change in my way of living except to take on Grape-Nuts. I never tire of it. I always use it with cold cream in summer and warm cream in winter. This is a straightforward, honest letter and I trust it will be of service to you." Lucy J. Rowen, Cedar Falls, Ia.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York,
State and Jones Streets, Albany.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Garfield National Bank
23d Street and 6th Avenue, New York.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, Prest. CHAS. W. MORSE, Vice-Prest.
R. W. POOR, Cashier. W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier
Directors:
James H. Breslin. Chas. T. Willis. James McCutcheon
Chas. W. Morse. W. H. Gelshenen. Harry F. Morse.
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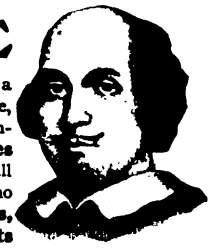

If you do not own a complete Shakespeare, or if you own a complete set and the **Notes** are not sufficiently full and clear, if there are no satisfactory **Glossaries**, no **Critical Comments** or no **Helps** to the **study** of the **plays**, send us your name and address and **six cts. in stamps** to pay postage, and we will forward to you an elegantly printed copy of

"Shakespeare, the Man"

by Walter Bagehot. This brilliant and unique essay is sold by another publisher at 50 cents a copy. With it we will send a fine photogravure plate of Shakespeare and a colored chromatic plate, representing a scene from one of the plays, and hints regarding the study of the plays. We make this offer to enable us to give you some information regarding the **best Shakespeare ever published**, and it is made only to reliable men and women. Send name and address and **six cents in stamps** to pay postage. Mention PUBLIC OPINION when writing.

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ROOKWOOD
POTTERY

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PARIS 1900

Rookwood ware is for sale by a dealer in each of the larger cities and at the Pottery.

ROOKWOOD POTTERY, CINCINNATI.

A book about this ware, and showing its distinguishing marks, will be sent to any address

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sale. Cotton is not receiving the support anticipated, reports of exhausted stocks on plantations being refuted by undiminished receipts.

WHEAT, CORN, ETC.

Hesitation is general in the markets for staple products. There is no longer the reckless buoyancy so conspicuous a short time ago. Disaster to one prominent operator had a calming influence, and in the case of corn the insignificant export can not well be entirely ignored. From Atlantic ports for the week the movement was but 352,450 bushels, against 3,472,614 a year ago. Foreign buying of wheat, flour included, is much more liberal, all ports of the United States sending out 4,320,005 bushels during the past week, compared with 4,038,381 bushels a year ago. It is surprising that the outgo is so well maintained in view of the higher level of prices and the record-breaking exports that have already gone out this crop year. Meats have weakened, especially lard, and dairy products are also less inflated. Eggs declined sharply, but partially recovered. Coffee sold down to six cents for No. 7 Rio on account of overwhelming Brazil receipts. Raw sugar stiffened owing to restricted arrivals, which are natural since Cuban holders await favorable tariff arrangements, and bounty discussion affects conditions in Europe.

Failures for the week numbered 301 in the United States against 306 last year, and 28 in Canada against 46 last year.

A GOOD CHANGE

A Change Of Food Works Wonders

The wrong food and drink cause a lot of trouble in this world. To change the food is the first duty of every person that is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady in Hickmon Mills, Mo., has, with her husband, been brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with them. They began using Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

She says, "For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was very ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began taking Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food in addition to my Postum Coffee. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until now the nervous trouble has entirely disappeared and I feel that I owe my life and health to Postum and Grape-Nuts.

Husband is 73 years old and he was troubled, for a long time, with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. He stood out for a long time, but after he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He was satisfied and has never had coffee since.

I have a brother in California who has been using Postum for several years; his whole family use it also because they have had such good results from it."

Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, Jan. 25

It would seem that a further increase in the supplies available for the use of the New York loan market has taken place this week, and the estimates made were that the banks have gained about $8,300,000 from the total movement of funds. There are reports that leading New York banking interests have been large borrowers of funds in nearby cities. Call money was more plentiful and showed increasing ease, the extremes being 3@4 per cent, and at the close of the week the current rate for bankers' balances was 3 per cent. Time money was more abundant, but was in decreased demand. Rates were slightly easier at 4@4½ per cent for all periods in mixed collateral. Mercantile paper is in better demand with a fair amount of buying for city institutions, while the offerings are not particularly large, and rates are based on 4@4½ per cent for prime double names.

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York stock market, though dull, has shown a better tone, due partly to easier money and an expected good bank statement today and partly to the investment demand for and activity in bonds. Heavy trading, with advances in both prime securities and speculative issues, characterizes the bond market. Standard railroad stocks are dull and rather heavy on uncertainty about the Northern Securities deal. Some high-priced dividend stocks, notably Northwestern and Lackawanna, advanced on manipulation. The coal stocks are heavy. Tractions, led by Metropolitan, advanced on reports of new stock and "rights" by that company. Sugar is strong on the expected reduction of Cuban raw sugar duties. Foreign exchange is steady at 4.86⅞@4.87 for demand sterling. A shipment of $300,000 gold was made to Germany early in the week.

BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings for the week ending Thursday, January 23, aggregate $2,225,599,076, a decrease of 8.5 per cent from last week, but an increase of 1.2 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York the loss from last week is 5.2 per cent, while compared with last year there is a gain of 18 per cent.

Various Topics

The French imports for the year 1901 were of the value of 4,714,548,000 francs, against 4,697,802,000 francs during the year 1900. The exports in 1901 were

WINTER VACATION TRIPS

to the WEST INDIES, SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA, JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA and COSTA RICA.

25-day cruise with stop-overs, including berth and meals, $125.00.

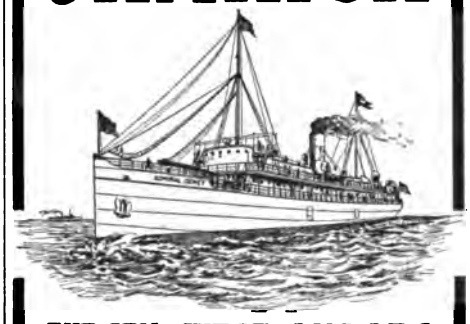
BY THE ATLAS LINE SERVICE OF THE

Hamburg - American Line.

35-37 B'way, N. Y.; 159 Randolph St., Chicago; 1229 Walnut St., Phila.; 106 N. B'way, St. Louis; 70 State St., Boston; 401 California St., San Francisco.

Address Dept. M

JAMAICA



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valued at 4,166,165,000 francs, against 4,108,699,000 francs in the previous year.

The United States is one of the leading vegetable-oil producers of the world. In addition to supplying the domestic demands of 76,000,000 people for most varieties of these products, it produces an annual surplus for export aggregating in value from $16,000,000 to $19,000,000.

The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* calls attention to the remarkable record in the exports from the south during the last year in breadstuffs. Baltimore exports increased during that period $7,501,446; New Orleans, $9,034,141; Newport News, $2,599,176; Galveston, $2,238,995. Including other ports there is a total increase in exports from $83,114,434 in 1900 to $104,830,309 in 1901, or $21,715,875. This represented 6 per cent of the total increase in the value of breadstuff exports at all ports.

The Philadelphia *Press* estimates probable railroad expenditures the current year at $339,500,000, divided as follows: Pennsylvania, $125,000,000; Vanderbilt lines, $75,000,000; Baltimore & Ohio, $30,000,000; Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, $28,000,000; Gould lines, $25,000,000; Atchison, $20,000,000; anthracite roads, $12,000,000; New England roads, $8,000,000; southern roads, $4,500,000; St. Paul, $3,500,000; Louisville & Nashville, $3,000,000; St. Louis, $3,000,000; Illinois Central, $2,500,000.

A short while ago the London *Daily News* had an article admitting the enormous influence of the United States over the British colonies and asking "what would happen if the United States should offer Jamaica, Canada, and even Australia the enormous bribe of reciprocity?" Apropos of which the Demerara *Argosy* notes that "unless strong inducements are offered by the United Kingdom to send our trade (colonial) to the homeland, the inevitable trend of Caribbean commerce must be toward the United States. If Canada can arrange matters so as to obtain a share of this patronage, the West Indies will be very glad to give it, but there is not the consumption in British North America to warrant hoping that that market will take the place of the United States, even if the tendency of Canada herself had not been toward cultivating Yankee trade relations in preference to British ones."

California Illustrated

Copy of the illustrated monthly, *The Chicago* 400, a journal of travel and topics, reaches us by the courtesy of the Chicago & North-Western R'y. It is one of the finest illustrated publications that we have ever seen. The tinted half-tones rival those of the finest magazines, and the letter-press of the whole edition is as perfect as that of any publication ever issued, pictorially and descriptively mirroring California's wonderful scenery. Copy delivered free on application, or mailed to any address upon receipt of two cents postage, by H. A. Gross, 461 Broadway, New York City.

Advertising Instruction

Without Cost by a

Famous Expert and Designer of Advertising

How Young Men and Women May Earn Big Salaries and Business Men Save Thousands of Dollars.

(From Success.)

Mr. Powell who furnishes the matter for the entire series, is a man of untiring energy and enthusiasm, having devoted his entire life to the practical, theoretical and artistic study of the subject. He is conversant with the most successful methods employed in the production of effective advertisements, booklets and auxiliaries which are of value in securing that most desirable element known as publicity.

Mr. Powell is to-day considered by those best competent to judge as one of the most skillful planners and writers of advertising in America. Some of his achievements are notable.

Entering the field in 1891 he quickly revolutionized bicycle advertising, and set a pace that was never equaled. Later he astonished patent medicine men by demonstrating his ability to float a new article and making it highly profitable the first month.

Next came Mr. Powell's work in building up the advertising department of one of the largest woman's publications in America, and in a year his methods added nearly $50,000 worth of extra business besides materially improving the quality of the advertising.

About three years ago Mr. Powell established himself in New York, and besides making thousands of dollars from another proprietary article of his own, he has helped scores of others to win through up-to-date publicity.

As a counselor and planner of advertising campaigns Mr. Powell stands first among experts, and he is paid the highest fees by scores of our largest advertisers, with whom he is in constant touch. There is'nt a week that he is not sought for in pushing to the front stock deals or new manufacturing enterprises.

To benefit hundreds who are anxious to earn from $25 to $50 a week in advertising writing, and to supply advertisers with competent help, Mr. Powell will give instruction to all who take advantage of the opportunity and enable students to earn tuition.

Address

GEORGE H. POWELL, 125 Temple Court, New York.

"Thrift is a — good revenue."

Great Saving

results from cleanliness and SAPOLIO:

It is a solid cake of scouring soap

Try it in your next house-cleaning and be happy.

Christian Cleanliness

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? Would you like to know where Individual Communion Cups are used? *Send for our free book — it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free.*

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT COMPANY, Box J, Rochester, N.Y.

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WIT AND HUMOR

"It's Morgan's"

I came to a mill by the river side,
A half mile long and nearly as wide,
With a forest of stacks and an army of men,
Toiling at furnace and shovel and pen.
"What a most magnificent plant!" I cried,
And a man with a smudge on his face replied,
"It's Morgan's."

I entered a train and rode all day
On a regal coach and a right of way
Which reached its arms all over the land
In a system too large to understand.
"A splendid property this!" I cried.
And a man with a plate on his hat replied,
"It's Morgan's."

I sailed on a great ship, trim and true,
From pennant to keel and cabin to crew,
And the ship was one of a monster fleet;
A first-class navy could scarce compete.
"What a beautiful craft she is!" I cried,
And a man with akimbo legs replied,
"It's Morgan's."

I dwelt in a nation filled with pride,
Her people were many, her lands were wide;
Her record in war and science and art
Proved greatness of muscle and mind and heart.
"What a grand old country it is!" I cried,
And a man with his chest in the air replied,
"It's Morgan's."

I went to heaven. The jasper walls
Towered high and wide, and the golden halls
Shone bright beyond. But a strange new mark
Was over the gate, viz., "Private Park."
"Why, what is the meaning of this?" I cried,
And a saint with a livery on replied.
"It's Morgan's."

I went to the only place left. "I'll take
A chance on the boat on the brimstone lake,
Or perhaps I may be allowed to sit
On the griddled floor of the bottomless pit."
But a leering lout with horns on his face
Cried out, as he forked me off the place,
"It's Morgan's."

—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

"Gingham," added the missionary, "is as cheap as dirt!"

"But is it as cool?" objected the savage young person, for she still hesitated.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

"If I had my way," said the practical man, "there would be no poetry written."

"Well," answered the cynical reader of magazines, "I guess you've got your way, all right."—*Washington Star.*

MUNSON LINE
TO
CUBA
ALONG THE NORTH SHORE

Round Trip {New York / Baracoa} 3 Weeks

$110, Including Meals and Staterooms Accommodations
Regular Service, Mobile, Ala., to Havana, Direct

Also Tours to **Haiti** *and* **Jamaica**

Excellent cuisine, attentive service, individual electric fans in staterooms, etc.
Full particulars, illustrated literature, sailing dates, etc., at

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MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, 27 William St., N. Y.

LAVILLES REMEDIES

In the inflammatory form relief is soon obtained by the use of **Lavilles Liquor** and by persistent use of **Lavilles Pills** the recurring attacks can be prevented.
Pamphlet giving full information sent free by
E. FOUGERA & CO.,
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First: You yourself must be a paid in advance subscriber.
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Fourth: We send you any $2.50 fountain pen advertised anywhere, and enter the new subscriber for one year.

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$2 Fine Bath Cabinet $2
Placed in your Home for

Write to-day for our special 10 day offer. **Robinson baths** guaranteed to cure rheumatism, la grippe, colds, kidney trouble, catarrh. **Agents wanted. Big commission and salary** Send for new book, free
Robinson Thermal Bath Co., 710-712 Jefferson St., Toledo, O.

STAMMER
Our 200-page book "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering" sent Free to any address. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage. Lewis Stammering School, 27 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Cash for REAL ESTATE
no matter where it is. Send description and cash price and get my wonderfully successful plan. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Rheumatism

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL says:

"Tartarlithine will increase the normal alkalinity of the blood, **eliminate uric acid freely** and not disturb the normal ease with which the kidneys can perform their function. Tartarlithine is beneficial and refreshing."

Send for our free pamphlet, telling how to cure rheumatism.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTAR LITHINE CO.

"Which Company Shall I Take?"

is sometimes a question with a young man. After a few relatives die of some hereditary disease the question is: "Which company will take me?"

Better get life insurance while you can. Write for booklet, "How and Why," on Insurance.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

921-923-925 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

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Shelves	15x15 in.
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Height from Floor .	12 "
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All Hard Wood Well Finished

Shelf Room, 6 ft. Recognized all over the CIVILIZED WORLD unequalled as an OFFICE OR LIBRARY article. Over 50,000 now used by Editors, Bankers, Officials, the Professions and Business Men.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 6
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
February 6, 1902

LAST week all eyes were, or should have been, turned on congress. In no other place in the world could one see so much that was interesting and instructive. Three senators highly distinguished themselves; Senator Dubois, of Idaho, by referring to General Wheaton as "probably some charity boy appointed to West Point by a senator or representative and since supported by the government," and Senator Money, by his formula for the solution of the Philippine problem—"Let them go to the devil and take care of themselves." When it can fairly be said that such expressions are characteristic of the Democratic side of the senate, it is no wonder that people in general are quite reconciled to the fact that "the hypocritical, commercialized, and damnable Republicans,"—Tillman's words in the senate last week—are in control of the government.

ON the other side of the Capitol time might have been profitably spent in watching the writhings of the ways and means committee as its members sought to escape from the disagreeable necessity of "doing something for Cuba." First it was announced that Cuban reciprocity would be shelved until the committee attended to the reduction of the war taxes by some seventy millions of dollars. The public refused the bait; they declined to be lured away from the Cuban tariff; the committee observed this very quickly and the very members who had airily disposed of Cuba on Tuesday declared on Wednesday that nothing was further from their intention than the ignoring of the island's plaintive prayers for relief. All of which is very instructive as to the ways of statesmen, both Democratic and Republican.

THE senate's threat to hitch a Cuban reciprocity measure to some other bill has excited the curiosity of the house. The house wants to know how this can be done under the constitution, and has therefore adopted a resolution directing the ways and means committee to "investigate whether the treaty-making power could negotiate reciprocity treaties affecting the customs revenues without action by congress." This is a proper subject for investigation, and covers much more than the Cuban tariff. For if the senate can affect adjustments of the tariff without reference to the house, the constitutional provision that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in that body becomes of no effect.

GOVERNOR TAFT'S statement of conditions in the Philippines before the senate committee last week should satisfy every man and woman in the United States; should satisfy them that they now have the facts. Whether or not these facts are altogether palatable is another matter altogether. Nothing of a startling character was brought out in the course of Judge Taft's examination, but he confirmed the already existing belief that the islands were slowly but surely being pacified, and dispelled the disagreeable impression that the civil and military authorities there were at loggerheads. No one can say that the governor gives a roseate hue to the situation; he merely demonstrates to the satisfaction of reasonable people that our position is far from being a hopeless one and that it is steadily improving.

ALL that has materialized so far in the way of a steamship combine is an agreement on the part of the British lines to increase their rates on grain to 1½d. per bushel, to add 11-3s. to the rate per ton on flour, and 2½s. per ton to the rate on provisions. New York shippers all agree that there are no freights of this description going abroad at any price, so the new rates can have no immediate effect on business, and it is puzzling to see why they were made at all. One steamship agent asked the question: "If we can't get grain to carry at a penny, how can any agreement provide the grain at a penny and a half?" We give it up.

A CANADIAN subscriber writes to us to ask how many British soldiers are now engaged against the Boers in South Africa. At last accounts there were 250,000 men employed in garrisoning the country and hunting down between five and eight thousand guerillas. These figures were given in the house of commons by Mr. Brodrick a few days ago. At the same time he offered proofs of the permanent pacification of a large part of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and referred to the resumption of business on the Rand. Further proof of the waning of the war is shown in the reduction of the estimates of its cost from $1,000,000 a day to $5,000,000 a week.

IN view of this state of affairs it is easy to understand why Englishmen take less interest than anyone else in the irresponsible peace proposals which have recently come from Holland. The exact terms of these proposals and the reply of the British government thereto are likely to be made known before this is read. There seems to be no good reason to think that anything will come of Holland's intervention, simply because there is no way of binding the Boers in the field to any agreement that might be made at London or Amsterdam, and such representatives as the Boers have in Europe are still crying to high heaven that they will accept nothing less than independence.

THE German tariff bill is going through the same sort of experience that tariff bills have in the United States congress. The German bill in its present form would hardly be recognized by its best friends, the press dispatches say, the changes having gone so far that the imperial secretary of state for the interior has given notice that if the bill is further amended the government will withdraw its support. Something besides amendments may have cooled the government's ardor—the bye-election in Saxony, for instance, in which the Socialist vote increased 2,000 on the issue of free trade in food stuffs, showing very plainly how the industrial classes view the new tariff proposals.

EMPRESS-DOWAGER TSI-AN handing out jeweled bracelets to the wives of the Peking diplomats and weeping over the horrors of the siege while the emperor sat neglected in a corner twiddling his thumbs—it is a rare privilege to have witnessed this scene, descriptions of which are found in last Saturday's press dispatches. At the first reception of the ministers they also tacitly recognized the empress as the real ruler of China, a strange proceeding, in view of the fact that however contrite she may be now, she was undoubtedly a sharer in, if not the prime instigator of, the anti-foreign outbreak. Had foreign recognition been given only to the emperor, he would at least have had a chance to belie or prove possession of the progressive ideas attributed to him. As it is, he remains a contemptible figurehead.

AFTER reading certain items in last week's newspapers we are inclined to doubt the truth of Burke's statement that the age of chivalry is past. William Tubbs, a laborer in the New York tunnel in an endeavor to save others is blown to pieces. Two nurses caring for a smallpox patient in a fireless tent on Staten island lie down by the sufferer to keep her warm. Two escaping felons submit to capture and death rather than desert the woman who aided them to break jail. Chivalry may be dead, but its spirit appears to be as much alive as ever.

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AMERICAN

The Growth of Our National Feeling

IN the February *World's Work,* Captain Mahan writes of "the growth of our national feeling" as exhibited in the events of the last ten years. Up to 1890 the United States "was perhaps looking outward, but she evidently was not, as a nation, taking notice." The first really rousing event was the proposal to annex Hawaii, of which Captain Mahan said eight years ago: "What is here involved is not so much a particular action as a principle pregnant of great consequences," and in the writings of the author after that time he finds evidence of "the awakening consciousness of the people, reflected in the attentive minds of editors." These articles were The Possibilities of an Anglo-American Reunion, The Future in Relation to American Naval Power, Preparedness for Naval War, and A Twentieth Century Outlook. "Of course," says Captain Mahan, "naval officers, moving round the world, talking with its inhabitants in various localities and afterward bringing the various ideas to the common exchange of the mess-table and of other professional intercourse, imbibe a good deal of information particularly pertinent to the question of expansion, needing only digestion and arrangement to have a usefulness quite peculiar to itself. I was therefore pretty full of matter, and to this day remember the delightful ease of production due to that fact as contrasted with some heart-breaking work done since. Nevertheless, for the reasons noted, the record of articles traces not my development, but the progress of national awakening from 1890 to 1897; to the eve, that is, of the great year when old things passed away, and all things became new in the birth of a new national resolve, quickened into life by the crash of a falling empire and the devolution of its responsibilities upon our conscience." Up to 1885, Captain Mahan was "traditionally an anti-imperialist," but by 1890 the study of the influence of sea power and its kindred expansive activities upon the destinies of nations had converted him.

Continuing his argument, Captain Mahan notes how "the last decade of the century carried the outward look on from the isthmus and Hawaii, and from the naval preparations essential to maintaining the nation's requirements, as formulated in the Monroe doctrine and evident in the conditions of the Pacific, to consider the general outward movement of the European world, evinced in the new era of colonization and the search for naval stations that had recently begun. This impulse, I believe, will hereafter be recognized as the chief among those transmitted by the nineteenth century to its successor. Viewed with the new and significant restlessness among the Oriental peoples, aroused at length, by intimate contact with Europeans, from the torpor and changelessness of ages—an awakening of which the occidentalizing of Japan is merely the most conspicuous incident—this is the significant feature of the opening century, that should direct the attention of our people in external policy. This European movement has three principal fields: the Levant—in which Egypt may for convenience be included—Africa, and Asia. Though locally Asiatic, the Levant is a European interest, pure and simple; and Africa, in relation to world politics, is but an annex of Europe, geographically as well as, now, by preemption. Eastern Asia, however, and China especially, with all its immense possibilities, stands over against us, demanding our most careful and constant thought; all the more because there would appear to be a disposition in some quarters to question our right of interest.

"As a matter of national decision, Hawaii is already past history, and the Monroe Doctrine seems even now to be approaching a condition of general silent acquiescence which, if realized, will give to it also the quality of permanence that distinguishes the present. The living external issue of the present and the future, the field for us alive with multifold possibilities and uncertainties, is eastern Asia; so far in 1901 have we traveled, in the eight years that began by seeing even Hawaii rejected and have ended with the Philippines possessed.

"The canal, Hawaii, and the Philippines are valuable to us as positions even more than as possessions. In the problem of eastern Asia, still in an early stage of its solution and of doubtful issue, they are important as facilitating our access to the seas of China and to the valley of the Yangtse, and as furnishing territorial support to our action there. Intrinsically, their future now presents but few elements of anxiety."

Cleveland

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, in the February *McClure's Magazine,* New York. Excerpt

CLEVELAND, as a statesman, will be remembered as the man who stopped things. He checked abuses; he prevented bad men from accomplishing their schemes; he warded off impending calamity. He reduced revenues and saved taxes; he stayed the ebbing tide of public credit; he throttled anarchy; he stopped foreign aggrandizement on the American continent. Always he was the safety-valve. He brought no new doctrine to the people; he had no theory of government—merely an ideal of duty for the hour. He founded no institution; in the political life of his time he constructed nothing. As a statesman he will be remembered as one who every hour of the working day did what he thought was exactly right, and who never attempted to guide the current of the public business, but always to see that the business was wisely and honestly done. He was a modest, industrious public servant, who lived so closely the motto, "A public office is a public trust," that people came to believe that he invented it—which he did not. He never injected himself nor his ambition into any public affairs. His name was never linked with any policy, and no law on the statute books of his country is known as Cleveland's law. He tried to efface his personality, but it was so strong, and distinctive, and pungent with masculinity that it dominated everything he did in spite of his aversion to personal politics. Yet he will never be a hero, because he did not live a dramatic life. There was nothing in his biography to amuse or interest a Plutarch or a Boswell. When he passes from the earth, no biographer will materialize him in a flesh-colored sketch. He must

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remain to posterity a disembodied spirit, an ideal of honesty bearing a man's name—the symbol of a national inspiration toward public virtue.

Time has mellowed Cleveland, and experience has taught him a kind of philosophy. There is a tincture of humor on his outer face now, and a strong, placid light of happiness glowing from his heart. Of late years he has lived at Princeton, N. J., in a big white house with a hall through the middle of it, and on the wide blue-grass lawn his children play, while inside he and his wife and his books and his pleasant memories are happy together. The college boys from Princeton congregate in his yard on occasion, and frequently he returns their calls and goes down to the chapel and talks to them in a good-natured, felicitous way. He fills in his days with writing, reading, and recreation. When duty prompts him to say a thing, he says it in few words and in good taste. Youth still tempts him out fishing and hunting, and he loves the fields and woods and waters as he loved them when he was a ruddy-cheeked boy. He has lived to see his enemies put to rout, and much that he advocated vindicated by events and justified by the ballots of his countrymen. Nature has checked in his face the lines that followed the days and nights of hard living and hard working in the years of his youth. But behind those lines there is another face—a serene, exalted face which shines out of a strong, unconquerable soul—a righteous, rock-anchored Presbyterian soul.

It was from that soul that these words came in a letter to his brother, just before the election that made Cleveland governor in 1882:

I have just voted, and I sit here in the office alone. If mother were alive I should be writing to her, and I feel as if it were a time for me to write to some one who will believe what I write. I have for some time been in the atmosphere of certain success, so that I have been sure that I should assume the duties of the high office for which I have been named. I have tried hard, in the light of this fact, to properly appreciate the responsibilities that will rest upon me, and they are much—too much—underestimated. But the thought that has troubled me is: Can I perform my duties, and in such manner as to do some good to the people of the state? I know there is room for it, and I know that I am sincere and honest in my desire to do well; but the question is whether I know enough to accomplish what I desire. In point of fact I will tell you first of all others the policy I intend to adopt, and that is to make the matter a business engagement between the people and myself, in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interests of my employers. I shall have no idea of reëlection or of any high political preferment in my head, but be very thankful and happy if I serve one term as the people's governor. Do you know that if mother were alive I should feel so much safer. I have always thought her prayers had much to do with my successes. I shall expect you to help me in that way.

Nearly seventeen years ago, this man, Grover Cleveland, left his state for his nation's service. During those years he has seen many strange changes and has been a part of them. Pageant after pageant has filed through the *blase* crowd down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. Sometimes the band has played quicksteps. Sometimes it has played dirges. He has seen men rise to the high office which he occupied, has seen them serve valiantly and pass away from the places of their triumph; soldiers and statesmen have come and gone in those years, and war, with its victories, and peace with its problems, all have passed before his inquiring eyes; and he has survived them all—presidents, soldiers, victories, defeats, statesmen, little knaves and big ones, disaster, prosperity, sorrow, and national rejoicing; and the changes time has wrought have been so great that this man—still a man in his strength—seems a link with the distant past.

How to Assimilate the Foreign Element in Our Population

"NO other subject in the larger politics of modern times deserves more earnest attention than the problem of assimilating the foreign element in our population," says John T. Buchanan, in an article in the February *Forum*. "Unless an intelligent effort is made for the protection of our national ideals, the United States will be in a fair way to become un-Americanized; and sooner or later the question will become not how we may assimilate the foreign ele-

JOHNNY BULL AND GERMANY: "You know ME, Sammy; you know ME!"—*Minneapolis Journal*

UNCLE SAM: "I didn't have so many friends a few years ago."—*Chicago Record Herald*

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ment, but how we may discern traces of our original government and institutional spirit. The native population in some parts of our country today is practically saturated by the foreign element, and no more of that element can be absorbed under existing conditions without a dangerous precipitation."

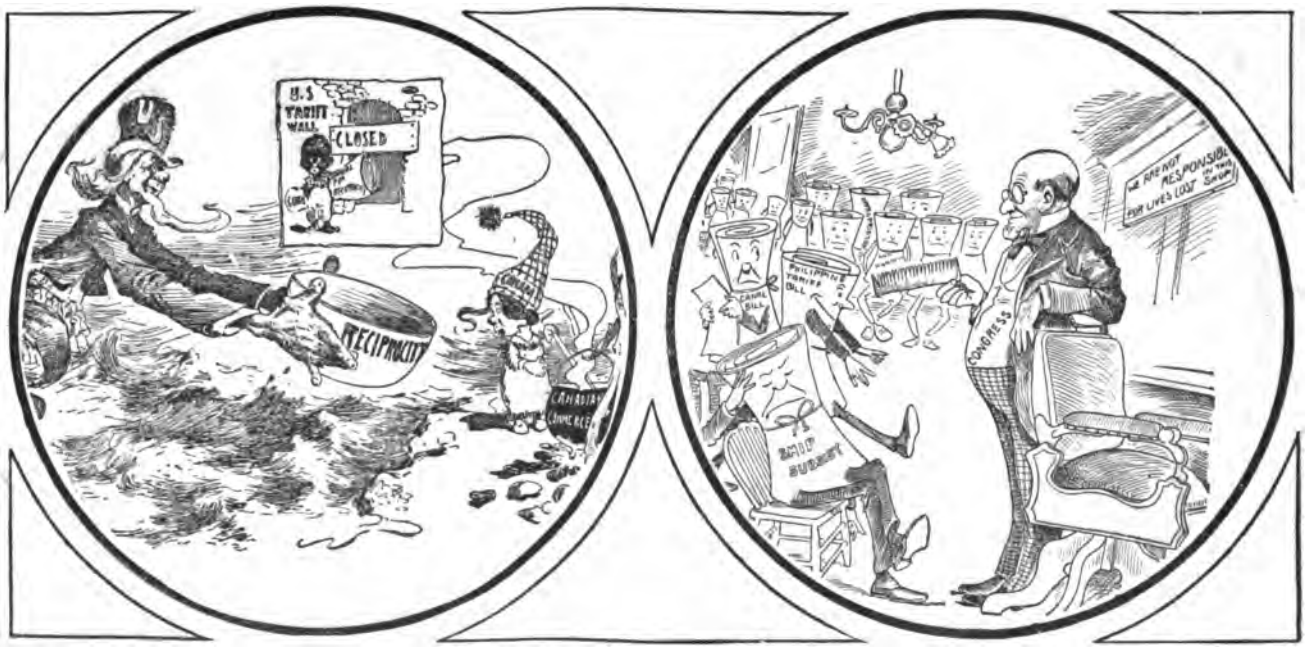
Mr. Buchanan's remedy for this state of affairs is compulsory education for all, and the requirement of educational qualification of all who claim naturalization and the franchise. Summing up the arguments in favor of this remedy, Mr. Buchanan says: "Compulsory education will give to the foreigner a chance of obtaining a thorough understanding of the English language; a fair knowledge of our government, and of the means of governing himself; and last, but not least, it will make him feel that he is the peer of all if he conducts himself as a true American citizen. The city of New York provides educational facilities not only for pupils who come within the age required by the compulsory educational law, but also for people of any age. It has its primary schools, its grammar schools, its high schools, its City college for boys, and its normal college for girls; and, besides, it has its training school for teachers, its junior and senior evening schools, its evening high school, etc. And within this system it exerts a necessary paternalism; furnishing textbooks and material without which education would be inaccessible to the masses. It lays special stress upon the teaching of the English language and of the nature of our institutions. So the schools become the real safeguards of national life. Without its free public schools, New York would be helpless in dealing with its hundreds of thousands of foreign population. This process of regeneration is slow; as slow, really, as the education of the young and the ignorant. It is possibly still imperfect, but I am convinced that it is the way. The results attained by the public schools in bringing the various elements of our population into such pleasant relations as to make them easily assimilable are so apparent in New York and in other cities and places where compulsory education is demanded by law, that I am forced to the conclusion that the most efficient, persistent, and constant power of assimilation in America is the free public school under a well-devised compulsory education law.

"'America for Americans' is not an unjust demand. But is our inheritance so limited, is our hospitality so lacking, is our love of freedom so destitute of vigor that it is necessary to place an insurmountable barrier between the immigrant and our shores? Should we not be more in accord with the spirit of our forefathers, if industry and intelligence are to receive open-armed welcome? St. Ambrose said: 'When I am at Rome, I do as they do at Rome.' And we should be entirely justified if we were to say to the incoming alien when he arrives: 'Thou shalt do as we do; in our land our language shall be thy language; our customs shall be thy customs.'"

Military Attaches

New York *Times*

IT is no wonder that a zealous British naval *attache* should have got himself into trouble at Washington through excess of zeal. The frequency of such accidents as that which has happened to the zealous Briton suggests a doubt whether the position of an *attache* is not, in fact, "untenable." Sir Henry Wotton's definition, away back in the time of James I, of an ambassador as "an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth," may be supplemented in our own time by the definition of a naval or military *attache* as an honest man sent to spy abroad for the commonwealth. An *attache* who got only such military or naval information as the government to which he is accredited, and by which he is frequently discredited, chose to give him would not be thought much of at his own headquarters. His business is to get what he is not expected to get, to get the military and naval secrets which the government whose guest he is carefully guards for its own use. Not, of course, that there are not useful lessons to be learned from maneuvers and other military and naval functions to which he is welcome, but that these by no means account for his time and his pay. He must get more



CUBA: "Dah s others wantin' de same thing."
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

CONGRESS: "Philippine Tariff Bill, you're first."
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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than this. And he must get it so as not to be caught at it. Truly, his lot is not a happy one. It is questionable whether governments would not consult their own dignity by discontinuing the office and purveying what military or naval information they find at once indispensable, and only by indirection accessible, through the medium of persons who do not pretend to be "officers and gentlemen."

Washington (D. C.) *Post*

The rumor set afloat to the effect that Captain Lewis Bayly, naval *attache* of the British embassy, has been so very much too energetic in his quest of our naval secrets as to make himself *persona non grata* with this government is, we learn, a mere idle canard. But this rumor, unjust to Captain Bayly as we know it to be, merely furnishes fresh testimony to the folly of the arrangement under which we send naval and military *attaches* to our embassies and legations abroad, and receive at this capital similar officials from foreign nations. We have always insisted that the system is both mischievous and unprofitable; for these *attaches* are not needed to procure such information as the various governments are willing to impart, while if they attempt to invade a territory closed to them, they at once become transgressors of a most odious and offensive character. Our own government took a very proper and honorable stand in this matter when, some years ago, it recalled from his post the United States military *attache* at Paris. We have always thought, however, that the entire system should have been abolished, then and there. Do we really propose to steal the secrets of friendly governments, to demoralize their employees, and betray their gracious hospitality? Or are we providing luxurious nests for army and navy pets who are expected to do nothing but enjoy themselves.

YOU MAY SNEER AT THE SOCIALIST and condemn Socialism, without knowing anything about it, but the class which controls machinery and land, controls your present and your children's future. The measure of happiness which your children will enjoy is determined beforehand by private property in the means of production and distribution. If you don't help to abolish that, you will help to consign your offspring to slavery.—*Social Democratic Herald.*

The Canal Routes

A Comparison

WILLIAM H. BURR, a member of the isthmian canal commission, contributes an exhaustive article on the proposed isthmian ship canal to the February *Scribner's Magazine,* concluding with the following comparison of the two routes under consideration:

Concisely stating the situation, its main features may be expressed somewhat as follows:

Both routes are entirely "practicable and feasible."

Neither route has any material commercial advantage over the other as to time, although the distance between our Atlantic (including Gulf) and Pacific ports is less by the Nicaragua route.

The Panama route is about one-fourth the length of that in Nicaragua; it has less locks, less elevation of summit-level, and far less curvature, all contributing to correspondingly decreased risks peculiar to the passage through a canal. The estimated annual cost of operation and maintenance of the Panama route is but six-tenths that for the Nicaragua route.

The harbor features may be made adequate for all the needs of a canal by either route, with such little preponderance of advantage as may exist in favor of the Panama crossing.

The commission estimated ten years for the completion of the Panama canal and eight years for the Nicaragua waterway, but the writer believes that these relations should be exchanged, or at least that the time of completion for the Panama route should not be estimated greater than for the Nicaragua.

The water supply is practically unlimited on both routes, but the controlling or regulating works, being automatic, are much simpler and more easily operated and maintained on the Panama route.

The Nicaragua route is practically uninhabited and consequently practically no sickness exists there. On the Panama route, on the contrary, there is a considerable population extending along the entire line, among which yellow fever and other tropical diseases

STILL THEY COME
—*New York Tribune*

U. S.: "I don't see how anything can get by me here without my knowing it."—*Minneapolis Journal*

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are probably always found. Initial sanitary works of much larger magnitude would be required on the Panama route than on the Nicaragua, although probably as rigorous sanitary measures would be required during the construction of the canal on one route as on the other.

The railroad on the Panama route and other facilities offered by a considerable existing population render the beginning of work and the housing and organization of the requisite labor force less difficult and more prompt than on the Nicaragua route.

The greater amount of work on the Nicaragua route, and its distribution over a far greater length of line, involve the employment of a correspondingly greater force of laborers for an equally prompt completion of the work.

The relative seismic conditions of the two routes can not be quantitatively stated with accuracy, but in neither case are they of sufficient gravity to cause anxiety as to the effects upon completed canal structures.

Concessions and treaties require to be secured and negotiated for the construction of the canal on either route, but the Nicaragua route only is free from the complications of prior rights and concessions.

Great Canals of the World

THE NINE GREAT SHIP CANALS

A PUBLICATION of the treasury bureau of statistics gives some timely information regarding the great canals of the world, from which we take the following descriptions of the nine artificial waterways which may be properly termed ship canals:

In America, the canals connecting the Great Lakes are the principal ship canals, and are three in number: the Welland canal, originally constructed in 1833 and enlarged in 1871 and 1900; the Sault Ste. Marie, or St. Mary's river canal, opened in 1855 and enlarged in 1897; and the Canadian canal at St. Mary's river, opened in 1895. The American canal was originally constructed by the state of Michigan, but subsequently taken charge of by the United States and enlarged at a cost of $2,150,000. The cost of the canal was about $30,000,000, largely due to the fact that 25 locks are required in surmounting the rise of 327 feet in the distance of 27 miles.

The length of the Suez canal is about 90 miles, the cost $100,000,000, the present depth 31 feet, width at bottom 108 feet, and at the surface 420 feet. The number of vessels passing through it has grown from 486 in 1870 to 3,441 in 1901.

The Cronstadt and St. Petersburg canal, which gives a passageway for great vessels to St. Petersburg, is 16 miles long, including the deepening of the bay channel, 20½ feet in depth, and the total cost estimated at $10,000,000.

The Corinth canal, which connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf of Aegina, is 4 miles in length, 26¼ feet in depth, 72 feet wide at the bottom, and cost about $5,000,000.

The Manchester ship canal, which connects Manchester, England, with the Mersey river and Liverpool, was opened in 1894. Its length is 35½ miles, depth 26 feet, width at bottom 120 feet and at the surface 175 feet, and cost $75,000,000.

The Kaiser Wilhelm canal, which connects the Baltic and North sea through Germany, is 61 miles in length, 29½ feet in depth, 72 feet wide at the bottom, 190 feet wide at the surface, and cost about $40,000,000. An additional canal connecting the same bodies of water by way of the Elbe and Trave rivers was opened in 1900. Its length is 41 miles, depth about 10 feet, width 72 feet, and cost $6,000,000.

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

JANUARY 27.—The senate engaged in a prolonged and animated discussion of the Philippine question and of the right of army officers to criticize utterances made in the senate or elsewhere on the conduct of affairs in the islands; the senate, in executive session, received the treaty with Denmark transferring the West Indian possessions of that country to the United States; the consideration specified in the treaty to be paid by this country is $5,000,000; the extradition treaty with Servia and the trade-mark treaty with Guatemala were ratified. The house adopted a resolution calling for documents relating to the old training ship *Vermont*, which was placed out of commission last summer, and also passed a bill to provide for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the general land office.

JANUARY 28.—There was another exciting debate on the Philippine tariff bill, in which Senators Spooner, Lodge, Beveridge, Teller, and Tillman took the leading parts; the bill to create a department of commerce and labor was passed; Mr. Spooner introduced a substitute for the Nicaragua canal bill, giving the president authority to choose between the Panama and Nicaragua routes; the resolution introduced Monday by Mr. Lodge authorizing the committee on the Philippines to make an investigation of the entire Philippine question.

JANUARY 29.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee of congress decided to frame a bill for the reduction of war taxes before proceeding further with the subject of Cuban reciprocity; the senate continued the discussion of the Philippine question, with special reference to the point as to whether a censorship of the press exists in Manila. The house adjourned after being in session twenty-five minutes.

JANUARY 30.—Mr. Hoar's resolution providing for a constitutional amendment respecting the presidential succession was adopted. The permanent census bureau bill was passed by the house.

No other important business was transacted during the week by either house.

Various Topics

THE CARTOON, "About Ready to Drop," credited in our issue of January 16 to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* should have been credited to the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S APPEAL: Rear Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the court of inquiry and prayer for the president to approve the minority opinion of Admiral Dewey is based on three contentions, as follows: First—That "he was in absolute command at the battle of Santiago," and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory. Second—That "the blockade of Santiago was effective," and the two concurring members of the court erred in expressing no opinion on this, one of the most important specifications of the precept. Third—That Admiral Dewey's approval of Schley's conduct from Key West to Cienfuegos and on the passage to Santiago "is the only opinion justified by the evidence." Each point is fortified by argument and a review of testimony.

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FOREIGN

Persian Gulf Problems

By "One Born in Turkey," in the February *Review of Reviews*, New York. Excerpt

THE unexpected return of peace and cultivation over a large area south of Bagdad, the growing prosperity of this Moslem and distant region, and the increase of the commerce of the Persian gulf have awakened rivalry in a region but rudely delimited. Muscat, its sultan, and the territory about Oman, at the entrance of the Persian gulf, is as completely an English dependency as any protected state in India. This has not prevented the growth of a French claim to a coaling station on an island off the coast, not fully settled, being the aid France offers as ally to the approach of Russia from the north. After suppressing their piracy early in the century, England, in 1835, negotiated a truce and protectorate with a group of Arab tribes who extend from Oman to Odeid, where Turkish authority begins. These tribes, known in English dispatches as "Trucial Arabs," are as good as governed by the English consul-general and resident at Bushire. England maintains, also, the protected condition and independence of the peninsula of el Katr and Bahrein, an island whose pearl fisheries, worth $2,000,000 a year, make it the prize of the gulf. For a space along the littoral—from Hodeid, across the base of el Katr, to el Katif—Turkey holds a loose authority where caravan routes from the Nejd cross the Nefud, or desert, and enter Hasa—a less barren strip—on their way to the gulf. Here were the various conflicts of Mubarrak with the ruler of the interior, Nejd, a semi-independent realm, which confused the newspaper reader four months ago.

Between this strip of Turkish authority, acquired in the past thirty years, and still challenged by England and Bassora—where undoubted Ottoman territory begins—is Koweit, the best harbor on the gulf, in the ninth century *entrepot* of the east, settled again two centuries ago by an independent Arab tribe, and protected from Turkish authority by England since the British resident at Bassora took his flag here in 1821. Whoever holds it commands the northern end of the gulf and the navigation of the Euphrates and Karun rivers. Only this autumn, an English gunboat prevented the landing of Turkish troops, and last month was loaning field guns to its chief. Koweit is the natural terminus of any railroad seeking the Persian gulf, and there tends the great German concession which begins opposite Constantinople and is to end at Koweit, but which stops just at present at Konia. Railroads in Asiatic Turkey open with the Smyrna-Aidin railroad (Ottoman railway company), begun in 1858, completed in 1866, a very tidy, dividend-paying property until about ten years ago. This road depended on its business for its receipts. In 1888-90, an imperial firman, the early sign of German railroad supremacy in Turkey, transferred to the Deutsche bank a little line from Scutari, the Asiatic quarter of Constantinople, to Ismid, fifty-eight miles long; extended the concession to Angora, three hundred miles distant, and assigned the revenues of four sandjaks, including Angora, to pay a guaranty of $4,950 per mile per annum. In 1899, gross receipts from traffic were but 7,161 francs per kilometer—say $2,500 per mile. The Smyrna-Cassaba railroad, opened in 1866, was also English until the Deutsche bank purchased it, in 1899, and began its extension under a guaranty. Between them, these two lines paralleled the earlier English line, and in due time, 1899, this line was offered a German purchase refused by its English security-holders. This was unwise, as there is small use of running a road against a government-subventioned line of which both sultan and kaiser are patrons.

The precise size of the Turkish subvention is in the maze which envelops all Ottoman finance. An English foreign-office report places its full charge in the future at $3,000,000 annually. By 1899, the concession, in response to the kaiser's kindly aid, had expanded to a railroad to the Persian gulf. The natural route follows the great caravan route from Angora, by which Cyrus marched. This, however, carried the line too near the Russian sphere, and it was dropped for an extension from Konia. Easier than the other after crossing the Taurus, though with less population, it presents some ninety miles of the most costly engineering in the range. In the spring of 1900, early construction was anticipated, because England formally withdrew its counter-projects; but there has fallen on the road the sinister blight which checks all progress in Turkey—international jealousy. If one or both roads are built, Asia Minor becomes German. Lesser coast roads there are in Turkey, but the only project which promises aught is this. It would bring the Ægean two days from the Persian gulf; but by no possibility can adjacent population render it profitable on the Euphrates route, and on the Tigris it blocks the Russian advance, and will therefore not be built there.

If it ever reaches the Persian gulf, it will find Russia coming down across Persia, and England extending its line from Quetta to Seistan, already a caravan route over which Russian papers protest. When all is said, Macedonia, with its line bringing Austrian railroads to the Ægean at Salonika, the railroads of Asia Minor, the disorder of Armenia, made possible by Russian support of Turkey at a critical moment and the struggle over the Persian gulf—these are all part of a world race for a new-old route to India and the east. Its opening would be easy, certain, and early if it were not along a line upon which lie the Moslem millions of Turkey, neither able to advance nor to maintain the past system of the Ottoman empire and Mohammedan supremacy with which they are satisfied.

Analyzed, therefore, the sudden recrudescence of the near eastern question in Turkey is really the issue as to who shall hold the last connecting link between the railroad system of Europe and the trade and transport of the Indian ocean and eastern Asia. Shall Russia secure this by railroads coming down through Persia and eastern Turkey? Shall Germany gain the prize by extending the German-owned lines of Asia Minor? Shall England block both by keeping the grip it early won on the gate to both projects in the Persian gulf, Austria, England's "hereditary ally," holding its present railroad dominance over the other end of this long line in Macedonia?

England has settled its present position and policy in the matter by asserting and enforcing its claim on Koweit. At Koweit, any Euphrates railroad must

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end, if it is to be served by deep-draught steamers, and there any maritime power can command the navigation of the rivers that enter the gulf and dominate every Turkish and Persian fort. The Russian line just established from Odessa to the Persian gulf is of small consequence in the face of this step, and no extension by Russia in Persia can match this command of the sea power of the gulf and its two best harbors at Koweit and Muscat.

The State of Affairs in Servia

KING ALEXANDER DEFENDS HIS QUEEN AND HIS THRONE

THE Paris edition of the *Herald* publishes interviews with King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia and two of their ministers, which, if the statements are taken at their face value, refute the scandalous charges made against king and queen for more than a year and the reports of Servian disruption which have emanated from Vienna for some time.

"Miloch Obrenovitch," the king said, "was fond of using Servian proverbs. There are three things a man should never abandon—his wife, power, and a good horse. I heartily endorse the proverb. You

KING ALEXANDER

may declare on my behalf that all rumors concerning my abdication or that there exists any agitation in my country in reference to a successor to the throne, are absolutely false, and can only come from systematic enemies of my dynasty or from people whose brains are deranged. Such rumors are totally fantastic, just as probable as would be a report that I ate human flesh."

His majesty indignantly protested against the malevolent and indecent campaign conducted against him, in which the queen's name and personality had been used in a revolting manner. He remarked that there was nothing extravagant in the belief that a man of his age, twenty-five years, might still be the father of an heir to the throne. He referred to the queen with devoted tenderness, and said: "All reports concerning the succession—and I say it openly to all the world—are worked up by the late minister and president of the council, M. Vladen Georgevitch, who is now banished from Servia and lives in Vienna. He has written and distributed many articles on the subject, and he is all the while hand in glove with the Karageorgievitch pretender's family."

"King Alexander wound up the interview by declaring: "Should my throne be menaced, I will defend it, sword in hand, at the head of my faithful army, acting in a manner befitting the grandson of the creator of new Servia. How stupid were the reports of internal discord was shown in a recent journey I and the queen made through the country. Everywhere I found expressions and demonstrations of the most profound loyalty to the dynasty from the people of Servia. The financial condition of my country is serious, but by no means hopeless."

The queen also granted an interview in which she said: "All reports which speak ill of our relations are abominable calumnies. I could not wish anything better to my dearest friends than that they should enjoy as thorough happiness in their married lives as we do. The king is an affectionate king. There is no cloud between us. When the king married me," she said, "I expected opposition. My success—my entire happiness—was bound to make me enemies. I know the world. I knew that there would be thorns about that crown, and I was prepared. But what I do not comprehend is the endless continuation of this campaign of lies—that this persecution should be kept up so long. It is too bad!"

The New Premier of Holland

A SKETCH OF DR. KUYPER

AN attempt has been made recently to prepare the ground for peace between England and the Transvaal. The proposition came from Dr. Abram Kuyper, premier of Holland, who went to London in person to confer with the leaders there. Miss Caroline Atwater Mason, in the February number of the *Outlook*, tells something of Dr. Kuyper's work and personality.

For a generation Dr. Kuyper has been a force to be reckoned with in the politics of Holland. Today, by virtue of the reactionary movement led by him to an almost dramatic victory last June, the aforetime Calvinist dominie has become a conspicuous figure in the politics of Europe. A unique personality, this—the preacher, editor, controversialist, parliamentarian! No pietist parson is more evangelical in his piety, more unrelenting in his orthodoxy, than this man, who is capable of reversing the government of his nation and fusing elements the most diverse into an astounding political unity.

He was born at Maassluis, October 29, 1837. His father was a Calvinist pastor, and the son followed in the same calling. He received his degree of doctor from the University of Leyden with a thesis on Calvin. He was pastor of several provincial churches, but public life attracted him, and in 1869 he established himself in Amsterdam and entered parliament as member from Gouda. In 1872 he became editor-in-chief of *De Standaard*, a conservative secular journal, through which he set forth his ideal of Christian influence in the state. Five years later he resigned from the second chamber of parliament and occupied

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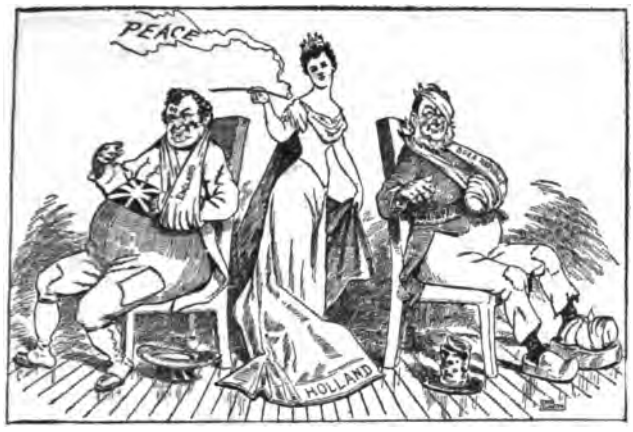

THE PIPE OF PEACE—WILL THEY ACCEPT IT?
New York Tribune

himself wholly with the defense of the Calvinist position in *De Standaard* and in *De Heraut,* a second local journal, and in the formation of an anti-revolutionary party.

So much for the personality of the man. What of the tendency, the movement which he represents? What of the incredible fusion of those historic arch-enemies, Calvinism and Catholicism, known as the "monster alliance"? The Liberalism against which the "monster alliance" flung itself last June with sudden and startling force, although strongly seated, was rapidly growing old. Its earlier enthusiasm had declined; its new ideas were new no longer; its watchwords had lost their power to stir the people. It had no force within itself sufficient to its own renewal save that unmanageable and dreaded force whose expression is Socialism—a force dreaded by the majority of Liberals not less than by Conservatives. Education, next to religion, is to the Hollander the uppermost consideration, absorbing the interest of all classes. The neutral or unreligious school furnished the point of attack where Catholic and Calvinist could move on parallel lines. Dr. Kuyper, High Calvinist though he be, was broad enough, or was politician enough, to avail himself of his opportunity. Unhesitatingly he held out his hand to the Catholics, and called them to fight by his side.

The very latest returns, November 24, show that the Clericals, in the last parliamentary by-elections, have succeeded in holding all their places and thus have fifty-eight seats in parliament out of one hundred. Of the remaining forty-two, seven are held by Socialists, and the remainder by the defeated Liberals and by small, scattering groups of various factions.

Is An Invasion of England Possible?

THIS discussion may appear puerile to the American reader, but, as we have explained before, it appears to have endless attraction for English and continental writers. Last November the *Pall Mall Magazine* published an article by a French officer showing the possibility of the invasion of England from the French point of view. The same magazine now prints an article by Major Hoenig, of the German army, on the same subject, from which we take the following:

The English coasts offer many points where troops could be landed, and, as the late Admiral Tryon pointed out, many important manufacturing ports could be shelled, with serious consequences, by the invaders. Now, it may be taken as certain that the first step in the invasion of England would be a landing on her southern coasts, because this is the most direct route and the shortest crossing. Only one of the conditions of an undertaking of this kind would, necessarily, be a destructive engagement with the English fleet. Were this accomplished, the enemy would have gained much greater scope for their further operations. Hence it follows that if, at the critical moment, England desires to face with a bold front a possible future coalition of great powers, she must, in addition to keeping up her navy, pay much more attention to her home defences. This involves a change in the laws governing enlistment, the organization of the troops of the mother country, and, lastly, a systematically carried out scheme of coast defence, with a view to the protection of the most important points. No other course of action would enable England to repel from her shores an enemy which had already gained a foothold thereon.

It does not at present appear probable that France will overtake England from a maritime standpoint. France, however, is, as formerly, the only power which, in view of existing conditions, could attempt the landing of the necessary number of troops on English shores. So long as England has not this to fear, only the coalition of France with some other power puts her in any danger; and England has sufficient diplomatic methods of averting this. Still the moment may come when these may fail her. After that an invasion would present few difficulties from a military point of view: the difficulties would lie in the defects inseparable from all coalitions. Still, easy as it would be to carry out an invasion under such conditions, at the same time it would be quite unnecessary. The first preliminary to any invasion would be the destruction of the English fleet, and this would doubtless take place close to her coasts. The fleet once defeated, England stands like a gigantic fortress which needs no further be attacked from without, because she carries death within herself, in the form of grim starvation, which sooner or later must beat down all her powers of resistance. Nevertheless, England

"THE WOMAN IN THE CASE"
The Empress Dowager Receives the Powers "Sight Unseen."
—Minneapolis Journal

must prepare herself to oppose invasion of her shores to the utmost, and, in case she is unable to prevent this, must be prepared to quickly expel the invaders.

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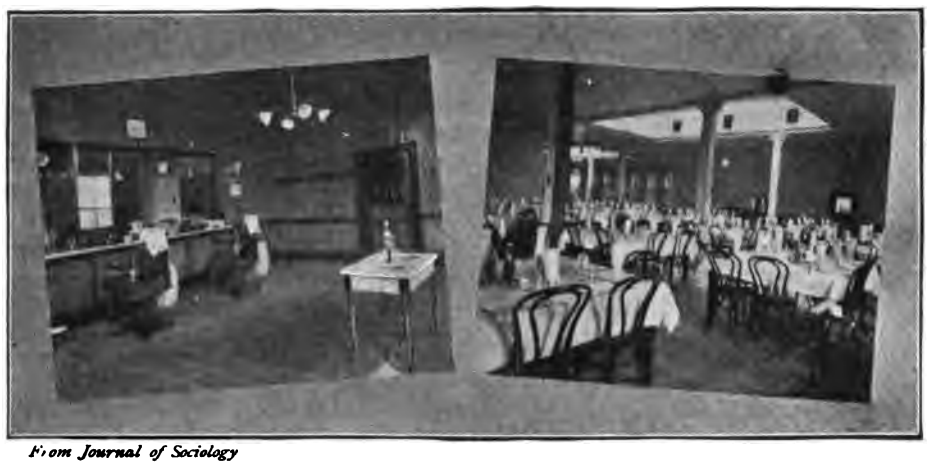
SOCIOLOGICAL

Social Aspects of the Chicago Stock Yards

CHARLES J. BUSHNELL, in the February *American Journal of Sociology*, Chicago. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

SOCIABILITY or conviviality is as necessary to us as exercise. One of the most striking ways in which this elemental want manifests itself is in the need which every man feels of the honor and respect of his fellows—the need of personal recognition—what the Germans call *Anerkennung*. A person who does not have, not only a certain amount, but a certain quality of courteous attention and experience of social comradeship, is seriously crippled in every one of his social functions, even, it may be, to the impairment of his health, as in the extreme case of the rejected lover or the unsuccessful statesman. This is the fact which makes solitary confinement, or "sending to Coventry," such fearful punishment. And in respect to no human interests, perhaps, have the principles of modern business erred more than in their relation to normal and democratic conviviality. This traditional attitude of modern business management toward the workman was bluntly expressed to the writer not long since by a manager in one of the largest packing-houses at Chicago in the words: "When one cog wears out we put in another." The futility, wastefulness, and inherent absurdity of this principle applied to flesh and blood and spirit are coming to be felt by the most advanced of business managers, however; and, as a result, in many parts of the world we see progressing the erection of workingmen's clubs, game-rooms, settlements, and assembly halls, and a corresponding development of democratic feeling and hearty coöperation between employers and workmen.



From Journal of Sociology

BARBER SHOP AND DINING-ROOM OF SWIFT & CO.

The immediate question is: What is the relation of this typical community, the Chicago stock yards, to this movement? Let us look at the conditions. Regarding the element of personal recognition, it should, of course, be conceded at the outset that in any large business, employing thousands of men and women, it is out of the question for the few chief managers to be personally acquainted with, or even often to meet, all of the employees. On the other hand, there is such a thing as a spirit of opposition, jealousy, and harshness between employers and workmen which may be developed to such an extent as seriously to interfere with and overburden the management. In some parts of the Chicago stock yards, it must be said, this spirit of hostile and aggressive opposition is developed to a serious degree. Another element which seriously injures the sociability interests of the workmen and the people of the community at the yards is the element of strain and irregularity of work—a decided drawback. This strain and irregularity so disorganize the habits of the men that they are frequently too tired or too indifferent to be sociable and cheerful. Again, the intense spirit of suspicion, in the face of an unskilled labor market so largely overstocked, accompanied by fierce and almost barbarous competition for work and for higher positions, very seriously injures the development of those finer sentiments of human comradeship so essential to any true and joyous democratic life. It is not too much to say that the packing-houses at the yards are in many, if not all, departments, hotbeds of petty political intrigue. The actual loss to the business, not only in good feeling and earnest work, but in dollars and cents occasioned by this condition of affairs, ought to be evident to every good manager.

Swift & Co. deserve great credit for their recent erection of dining-room, smoking-room, and barber shop for their general office employees. These same accommodations ought to be, and probably in time will be, extended to include in some measure all of the employees of the plant. In these matters of industrial betterment, indeed, Swift & Co. seem to have seen the advantage of certain kinds of improvement sooner than any of the other companies But it must be said that, in spite of promising improvement in certain directions, the conditions of sociability at the Chicago stock yards are far from being ideal; and that once more the most serious public aspect of these conditions is the fact of their hindrance to the efforts of the community outside the yards to raise the social life of the people. Such institutions as the settlements, the schools, the churches, and many others that might be named, find their efforts materially thwarted by the conditions of discord, personal contention, and worriment engaging so much of the time and energy of the majority of the community at the yards. The socialization of industry even in one of its aspects must mean thus the organic, democratic unification of the whole community.

The relation of the Chicago stock yards to the movements of artistic betterment in industry is as yet, it must be confessed, not very close. The whole air of the place usually gives one a very disagreeable shock, both physically and æsthetically. Many of the buildings are, from an æsthetic point of view, piles of most miserable and grimy ugliness.

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Woman Suffrage in Colorado

GOOD AND EVIL RESULTS OF AN EIGHT YEARS' TRIAL

A CENSUS taken at the last Colorado election shows that in Arapahoe county (practically Denver) forty-two per cent of the women voted, and in other counties, with the exception of the rural mountain districts, from forty to forty-five per cent. "To the surprise of most people," writes Mr. William Macleod Raine, in the February *Chautauquan*, "this extension of the suffrage has proved an incident, not an epoch, and the ship of state appears to sail on in much the same way as before." This writer points out isolated results both good and bad of eight years of woman's suffrage. The chief evils are that it has made the vote more cumbersome, the purchasable element larger, and the cost of an election greater. "It is the testimony of political bosses that the woman vote is more of an uncertain quantity than that of the men, that it is more largely controlled by the emotions, and that it can not be depended upon so surely along party lines. They are agreed, too, that the vote of women in conventions is more easily manipulated than the vote of men, and that this is due not so much to inexperience as to feminine vanity; that, generally speaking, the women are more anxious to determine the right, and less able to do so, not so much by reason of inexperience as on account of an inherent fundamental difficulty of sex. The actual party workers are not generally the best classes of women in the community. Like the men, they are in politics for what they can get out of it. This was, of course, to be expected, and simply parallels the experience of our political conditions everywhere. Women of a certain type are in politics, just as men of the same type, for their own personal advancement."

On the other hand, Mr. Raine says that "Colorado has been among the foremost states of the union in reform legislation during the past eight years. Laws have been enacted in regard to the property and maternal rights of women that were much needed. A few years ago a woman could not prevent her husband from mortgaging the roof over her head. Through the efforts of women legislators, all community property now requires in transfer the signatures of both husband and wife. Organizations of women have had bills introduced for new primary and election laws, as well as one in the interests of civil service reform. A bill for raising the legal age of consent for girls to eighteen years was championed by women and successfully carried through. The newly aroused interest of women in civic affairs has manifested itself in other ways, in the greater cleanliness of streets, in the city park improvements, and especially in the care, ventilation, and artistic decoration of school buildings. The women members of the various state boards have done good work in furthering the interests of their charges. This has been notably true in those boards relating to the care of the criminal and pauper classes, manifesting itself in the more efficient management of the female wards of the state and in the improved conditions of the state institutions generally. The industrial home for girls is a shining example of this. The fear that women would flood the public offices, or would take in any way an undue part in public life, has not been realized in Colorado. Since the political enfranchisement of women there have usually been three members of that sex in the Colorado legislature, but at the present time there is but one. The only office on the state ticket conceded to women is that of superintendent of public instruction."

Mr. Raine sums up by saying that "it is probably true that the ballot and its attendant circumstances have increased the unhealthy restlessness of some women, and have left profoundly unmoved many others; but between these two extremes there are indubitably a large class who have been awakened to a great practical interest in problems confronting the social body, and who are beginning to understand more of the patriotism which does not talk but acts. Hitherto, at least, the predictions of extremists have been confuted, for the ballot in the hands of woman has neither unsexed her, nor regenerated the world."

Belgium's Municipal Art Crusade

THE SUCCESS OF "L'OEUVRE NATIONALE BELGE"

FROM time to time we have recorded in this department the municipal art endeavors of Paris, London, New York, and Chicago. The greatest progress in this direction, however, has been made in Belgium by the society "L'Oeuvre Nationale Belge." In the current issue of *Harper's Magazine* is given the following account of the work of this remarkable organization:

L'Oeuvre's first act, after the early publication of its principles, was a formal announcement in 1894 that it intended to show its faith by its works, "in at once conducting open contests for the most beautiful constructions on a new street of Brussels, the Rue Joseph Stevens, and for various objects of public utility." These latter were to include street fountains, electric light poles, flag staffs, newspaper kiosks, etc. So in the first year there was promised an immediate starting of that work now so widely known, and of the example which Paris has lately followed, of prizes for the most artistic house fronts on new streets. In its second year, 1895, L'Oeuvre arranged an exposition of artistic signs, ancient and modern—held at the museum of Brussels; organized (1) a competition for plans of signs, and (2) a competition for signs that had been executed. In the next year, 1896, the society adopted as the particular subject for its crusade the decorative quality of apparatus for public lighting. It organized a competition for the most artistic practical means of lighting public places. A jury of eminent artists was appointed jointly by the competitors and the public authorities who participated, and the result of the trial was that several of the submitted designs were recommended later for definite execution. A single candelabrum that was designed for the Place de la Monnaie, in Brussels, has been reproduced in a great number of places in different cities, and two other designs were accepted by the communes of Molenbeek and Anderlecht.

The fourth year of L'Oeuvre's existence, 1897, was notable in Brussels for the holding of a world's fair, and the society decided to bend its energies that year to the fitting up at the exposition of a department of public art, in which it might give a careful and, it hoped, an inspiring, demonstration of its work and aims, and of the ancient glory of civic art in Belgium. So striving earnestly in many lines wherever opportunity was offered for advance in civic art, L'Oeuvre came at last to its call for the first international congress on the subject. The sessions were held from September 24 to September 29, 1898, in Brussels, and

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there were present official representatives to the number of more than two hundred from England, France, the United States, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Hungary, the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, and from many important cities and societies, the membership making a very distinguished body, judged from either an administrative or artistic standard. Since then the work of L'Oeuvre has found expression in countless channels, it enlists the sympathy of all classes and all tastes, it is altering the aspect of Belgian cities, restoring to their modern type something of the glory of ancient Flemish art, and it is attracting the attention of the world. Paris has founded a public society in likeness to L'Oeuvre; cities of Italy, led to dream of their lovely past, have followed the Belgian example in an organized effort to reclaim it. "Art dans la rue" has of late years become a rallying-cry that reaches farther than Belgium's little cities; but the movement has found in them its strongest organization, gains confidence in the thought of their proud history, finds inspiration in the loyalty to tradition of the earnestness of their present effort to reclaim it.

Probation for First Offenders

J. Franklin Fort, in the February *Forum*, New York
Condensed for Public Opinion

WITHIN the last few years—less than ten—there has grown up in some states a system known as probation for first offenders. It takes the offender at the very threshold of a criminal life, and, instead of imposing a sentence of imprisonment upon him, commits him to the custody of a probation officer in whose care it permits him to remain at large. The system had its origin in the state of Massachusetts, where its admirable results have received the commendation of courts, legislatures, philanthropists, and all humane citizens. A study of the statistics of its operation has gained for the system the universal approbation of all investigators, and has produced earnest advocates for its adoption in many other states. Three states, at least, have adopted it in part within the last two years. It is pending in the legislatures of several.

In 1900 the legislature of New Jersey adopted the system in a short and simple statute. The results which have been attained under the operation of this act in a single county of New Jersey—the county of Essex, in which is the large city of Newark—are most remarkable. The probation officer was appointed on April 1, 1900. Up to December 1, 1901, a period of twenty months, he had had committed to his custody 193 persons—184 males and 9 females—and of these only 15 have broken their probation, have failed to report to the officer, or have been rearrested for additional criminal acts. Of the 193, there were 88 male and 7 female adults, 77 males and 2 females between 16 and 21 years of age, and 19 boys under 16 years of age. The New Jersey law applies only to cases in which the offender is under accusation or indictment for crime. Hence, these 193 persons were all committed to the probation officer by the quarter-sessions court; and but for this officer all would probably have served at least a short term in the penitentiary. They have been saved from that. The difference in the effect upon the future life and character of these persons is beyond estimation. It is the difference between loss of self-respect and increase of self-respect. In the one case, the state is pushing the man farther down the road of crime; in the other, it is helping him up and away from that highway.

Co-Operative Telephone Service in Wisconsin

February *Review of Reviews*, New York

THE Wisconsin valley people received the telephone, just as most Americans received it, at the hands of a great monopoly. Ten years ago, the customary rates for telephone service in this country, for the smaller cities and villages, were $48 a year for stores and offices and $36 for private houses. These are still the prevailing rates in many places. These were the rates maintained for the Grand Rapids exchange, which included only about seventy instruments. In 1894, some of the Grand Rapids subscribers, believing that the charges were exorbitant in view of the service rendered, petitioned for a reduction. Their request was denied. The next step was the forming of a coöperative company to set up an independent telephone exchange for Grand Rapids and vicinity. The company was organized on this basis: a capitalization of $5,000, divided into 100 shares, each representing the cost of installation of a single telephone ($50); each stockholder to be permitted to hold one share of stock for each telephone rented by him, and no more; ownership of the stock to be absolutely confined to renters of telephones; dividends of at least one per cent per month to be paid on the stock.

The estimates of expenses made by the promoters of the new exchange were verified by experience; for at the monthly rates established—$2.25 for stores and offices and $1 for residences—the company was not only able to give good service, but increased its dividends from the one per cent a month required by its charter to one and one-half per cent, so that in time the members had to pay only $1.50 a month for business service (after deducting the dividend), while for residence service the extremely low rate of 25 cents a month was paid. The new company found that its operating expenses would be, approximately, $9 a year for each instrument. Adding $3.50 to cover interest and depreciation of plant, it is clear that an income of twenty-five per cent on the investment was required. The rates were adjusted to secure this income and at the same time to maintain a small sinking fund to provide for improvements in the service. Starting with an exchange of eighty-three 'phones, the business steadily increased from year to year, until at the present time there are about 300 instruments in use, or one to every 17 persons in the community.

The lesson of the Grand Rapids experience was not unheeded by neighboring cities. Similar coöperative telephone systems have been organized in the other Wisconsin valley cities of Wausau, Merrill, and Marshfield, all of which were formerly profitable territory for the operations of the same monopoly that dictated terms to Grand Rapids. In this little group of Wisconsin valley towns, an aggregate population of from 30,000 to 40,000 is now served by coöperative telephone exchanges. The next step will be independent long-distance connections.

SOCIAL REGENERATION IN INDIA: The active interest taken by a few Indian ladies in the Bombay Social conference, that was held at Bombay recently is a noteworthy point, denoting the advance that the cause of social regeneration in India is making among the women. Regarding the advocacy of female education in India, a daughter of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mrs. Shiror, addressed the meeting in English, appealing to her countrywomen to restore their womankind to that place in society which it enjoyed in the days of yore.—Mysore (India) *Standard*.

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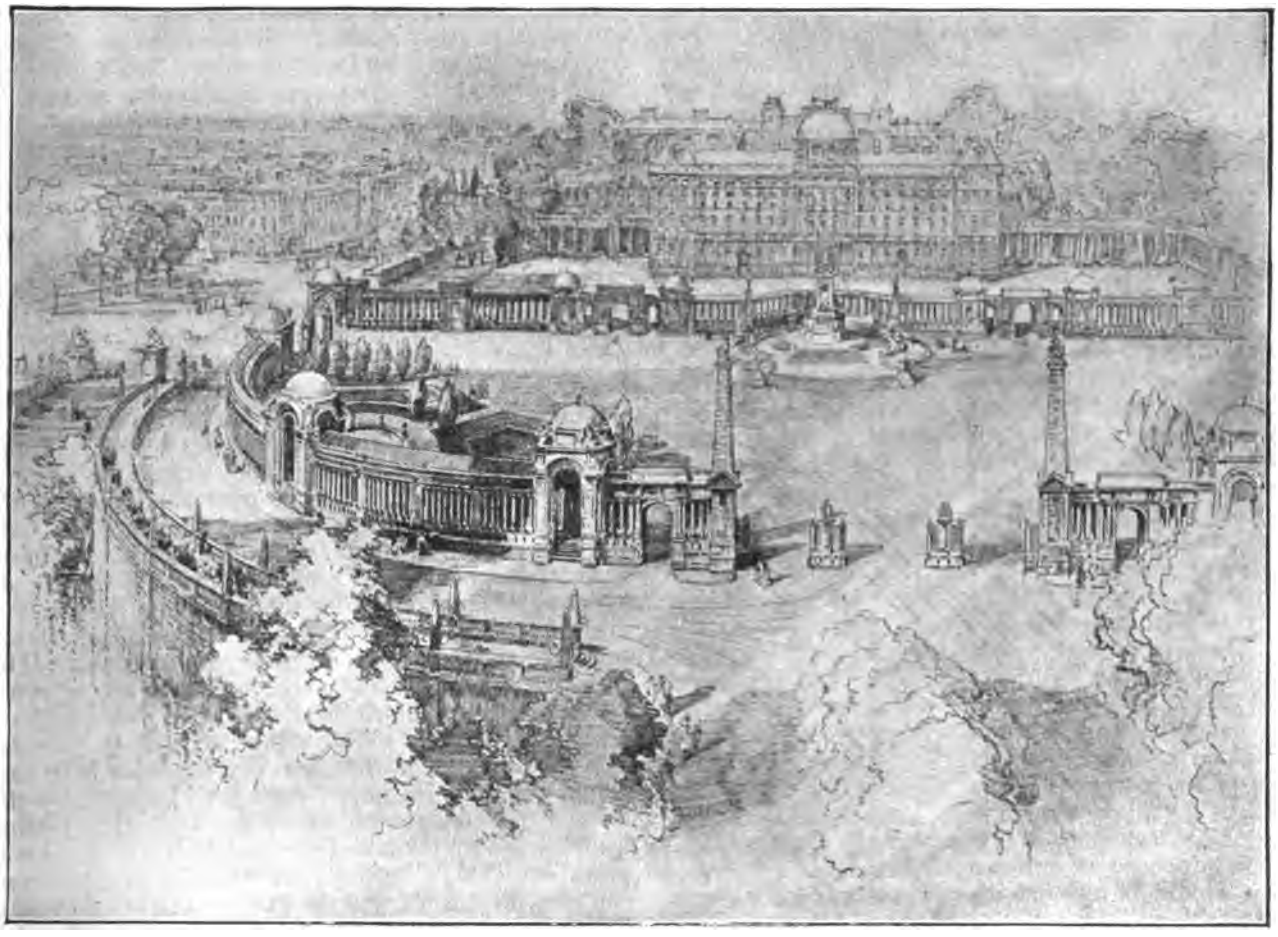
LETTERS & ART

The Memorial to Queen Victoria

SATISFACTORY RESULT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Magazine,* England has secured a work of art in the national memorial to Queen Victoria. Mr. Frederick Wedmore, who contributes the article, says that the commission appointed for this service has drawn from the right sources. Mindful of the fact that the government had often expended vast sums of money for art and secured only mediocrity (as was the case of the Albert memorial), the commission decided to invite five representative architects to compete: three Englishmen, Mr. Aston Webb, who has done important work in London; Mr. T. G. Jackson, architect of the new buildings at Oxford; Mr. Ernest George, whose work was so extravagantly praised by Ruskin; one Irishman, Sir Thomas Drew, president of the Royal Hibernian academy; one Scotchman, Dr. Anderson, who has done notable work in Edinburgh. The successful competitor was Mr. Aston Webb, whose general design was selected for the architectural treatment of the immense space in front of Buckingham palace alloted for the memorial. The central monument, with the statue of the queen for its principal feature, had already been entrusted to Mr. Thomas Brock.

The accompanying illustration gives the general plan of Mr. Webb's design. Of its artistic features, Mr. Wedmore says: "Proportion, breadth, unity; these are high virtues in any work of art; rare always, and rare especially where the work is, of necessity, complicated and intricate, as this is. The admirable bend, the studied curve, just at the central point of the long line of arcade, gives an air of classic beauty. The whole is wisely planned, and, solidly wrought, it will be a scheme of harmony, and not an assemblage of compromises, a chance muddle. Mr. Webb's scheme and Mr. Brock's statue are happily wedded. Passing to a matter of detail, in which the latter is essentially right, his statue of the queen herself, upon the monumental fabric, is put in the true place. It is not at the top, as in one at least of the big schemes in the architectural competition, it was suggested it should be. It is not high up. In Mr. Brock's group, a symbolical figure—not the queen at all, but the emblem of her glory trumpeted to all the winds—crowns the edifice; and, at no great height above the people who will pass, the queen, amongst her people, as of old, sits—as she sat and moved of old—with her face of homely wisdom and profound feeling. It is what the nation most wanted—a record of the virtues and triumphs, of the gathered years and weighted meditations and crowning wisdom of the great queen."



From the Pall Mall Magazine

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA

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The Victor Hugo Centenary

KENYON WEST, in the February *Outlook*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

ON February 26 will come the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo. The French people intend to celebrate this interesting event by appropriate and enthusiastic ceremonies. The house, No. 6 Place Royale (now known as the Place des Voszes), in which the poet lived for nearly eighteen years, will be set apart as a museum to hold portraits, autographs, first editions, and their original illustrations, many valuable personal relics, and probably some of the luxurious furnishings in which the poet took such pleasure. Eugène de Mirecourt has left us a glowing description of this house in the Place Royale, for in his opinion Victor Hugo was the first to restore a taste for beautiful historic furniture. There were rich tapestries, one representing in crimson the Romance of the Rose; ancient drawings; the dining-room stove, concealed by a "splendid panoply to which twenty centuries seemed to have paid tribute." In the salon was a crimson-and-gold banner which had been captured at the siege of Algiers. The poet's study was a dream of beauty, peopled by his fancy with rare, curious, and artistic objects. Through stained-glass windows fell the light upon gems, lacquer-work, statuary, old Sèvres. Such a description as Mirecourt's helps us to understand the complex personality of the poet and to feel that the gorgeous, opulent, occasionally extravagant imaginings which found expression in some of his books were but another phase of his taste for the quaint, the curious, the barbaric, the antique, sometimes the grotesque. At the time of the revolution of 1848, the iron-barred gate of Louis XIII, which was in harmony with the seventeenth-century architecture of the Place Royale, was taken down. This annoyed the poet greatly, and he decided to change his residence. A sale followed, and many of his treasures were dispersed; but he straightway commenced to gather a new collection, and in the arrangement of his new abode he showed originality and taste. The house in Guernsey in which he lived during a part of his long exile from France was also noted for its treasures. Not the least interesting of these were drawings executed by the poet himself.

M. Paul Meurice has evidently preserved relics of Victor Hugo, for it is said that many of the most valuable which are to be in the museum in the Place des Voszes have been contributed by him, and he has also given to the city of Paris the sum of twenty thousand francs to aid in the establishment and maintenance of the museum. An imposing monument in honor of Victor Hugo will also adorn Paris, and will prove to the world that France, so often ungrateful to her noblest sons and unmindful of their services, does indeed cherish the life and the work of this her greatest poet and is loyal to his memory.

When the centenary of Dante was celebrated, Victor Hugo wrote to the Gonfalonier of Florence: "Let us not say that nations are ungrateful at a given moment. A man has been the conscience of a people. By glorifying that man, the people attests the existence of its own conscience." There have been suggestions that there should be an international celebration of the centenary of Victor Hugo (Rudyard Kipling is proposed to represent England). But even if there should be no formal recognition of the event, the world will wait with interest the comments in France from French thinkers and critics.

It is not yet seventeen years since Victor Hugo passed out into the infinite sea of the immortal life. It is not yet possible to estimate with exactitude how much of his work is to endure. Many of the literary and political questions which influenced him so profoundly are still subjects for inquiry, for discussion, and for controversy. Principles for which he fought so bravely and won such masterly victories have still to be fought for. Only when these problems are solved will his winged words lose their power. Some of his books will indeed be forgotten with the local occasions which gave them birth, but all of his work will be of value to the student who studies French literature in a time of peculiar and absorbing interest, and who is concerned with the political agitations of a most vivid and intense period in French history. And this is certain: as long as the heart has passions, as long as life has woes, Victor Hugo's best work will last.

Two Tendencies in Modern Music

DANIEL GREGORY MASON, in the February *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THERE is noticeable in modern music, first, an effort to express emotions more directly, more poignantly, and with less of the restraint imposed by non-emotional considerations than ever before. Music becomes, above all, the language of mood, an utterance passionate and wayward. But, secondly, this tendency is opposed by another, which seeks, not a more intense expression of feeling, but a more highly organized type of beauty. Music, it says, in order to progress, must seek no outer bond, no power dependent on association; it must aim, rather, at a greater perfection, increasing differentiation of inner means and effects, a unity built upon wider variety, a symmetry more many-sided and complex. In brief, one ideal of music is emotional expression; another is plastic beauty. Let us add at once that these are the ideals of the two greatest composers of our time, Tschaikowsky and Brahms, in whose works the two phases of art can be best exemplified and interpreted.

In all arts there is more or less conflict between beauty, the aim of the art as an art, and expression, its necessary condition as a human instrument. Thus, for example, the poet, in order to express his thought, must often use words either harsh and discordant in themselves, or cheapened by vulgar associations; beauty becomes a victim on the altar of expression. Or again, the landscape painter has to choose whether he will represent a given tree in its actual position, thereby injuring the balance of his picture, or place it where beauty would have it, thereby abating the truth of his expression. Such dilemmas illustrate the conflict that always exists in the real world between inner need and outer fact. Stubborn maladjustments of material are ever hindering the representative artist in his pursuit of beauty. Such maladjustments, however, are at their minimum in the art of music. The material it deals with is not objective, given as brute fact, alien to the mind, and therefore in defective harmony with it; if the reader will reflect that all the relations of harmony, melody, and rhythm—that is to say, all the relations of music—have been founded by the laws of the human mind, expressing themselves historically in the selection and disposal of the twelve tones of our scale, with such relations to each other as consonance, dissonance, and the like, he will get a general notion how musical material is ductile to the creative mind as no wholly external material can be.

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The full and unrestrained expression of each emotion throws out inevitably the harmony of the piece as a whole; we can not have in one work the maximum of emotional expressiveness and the maximum of organic perfection. Tschaikowsky is liable to incoherence, Brahms to dryness. In other words, Brahms has stamped the romantic ideas of Schumann and his fellows with the organic beauty of classicism. Our conclusion is inevitable. We must look upon Tschaikowsky as a new romanticist, opening up unexplored fields of emotional expression; "losing in art," to be sure, "what he gains in poetry," but enriching the resources of music just as Schumann enriched them before him. Once looked at in this light, Tschaikowsky falls into his true place, and we see that his fresh and sincere expression is a real contribution to the development of art, awaiting only some future Brahms to assimilate and reconstitute it in those forms of inner harmony that can alone give music its highest eloquence.

The Poetry of the South

HAVE THE SOUTHERN POETS BEEN NEGLECTED?

IT is the opinion of Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie that with the exception of Poe, the southern poets have not yet received adequate attention at the hands of students and critics of American literature. Writing for the February *International Monthly* on this subject, he says: "The student of vital conditions in this country might have anticipated that the deepest and richest poetic movement would take place in the south rather than in the north. History has failed to confirm such a prediction; but it remains true that in lyrical quality, in sensitiveness, in simplicity, and directness of emotional response to the appeals of beauty in nature, in that capacity for pure song which more than anything else reveals the poetic temperament, the southern poets are at one, from the time of Poe to that of Lanier. The product is not great in mass; it is by no means so comprehensively interpretative of the spiritual history of a great community as is the work of the northern poets; but so far as it goes, it is pure poetry: it is poetry for the love of beauty rather than poetry for the sake of ideas. It is transparently sincere; its spontaneity gives it fidelity to experience and emotion; it is the poetry of feeling rather than of the intellect."

Mr. Mabie cites Henry Timrod, Paul Hamilton Hayne, William Gilmore Simms, and Sidney Lanier as poets whose works have never received the attention they merit. These southern poets, he asserts, "share a richness of temperament, a freedom and courage of emotion, denied to the majority of the New England poets. They are natural singers, with a quick ear for melody of the kind which instantly discloses its charm. They are mellifluous; they are, one and all, lovers of nature; but, with the exception of Lanier, they approach her through the feelings and sentiments, and are content to describe her rich and tropical aspects. These inspirations are not deep, nor is their art broad and well sustained. Their verse lacks fullness and variety of thought, and is often over-sensuous in expression. The verse forms used are few and simple, and there are abundant evidences of lack of artistic training. That which is real in them is their simplicity of feeling, their naturalness of manner, their command of the singing note. There is often a note of provincialism in their praises of their section and their people, a note of exaggeration, a note, in other words, of that inexperience which had its root in lack of that close contact with other communities which gives a sound and true perspective. The old south was fatally hampered in its later intellectual development by the fact that there was in its social and industrial system one feature which could not be discussed. That fact created a barrier between a generous people and the rest of the world, developed an abnormal, local sensitiveness, and fostered a tone of exaggeration which is reflected in the minor poets, from which Lanier's largeness entirely preserved him. There is, however, the charm of the southern temperament even in the most conventional of those singers —warmth, grace, power of abandon, generosity of spirit; qualities which are winning under any conditions, and which, reinforced by adequate, artistic training and adequate ideas, promise rich fruitage in the poetry of the future."

The Triumph of Forgotten Things

EDITH M. THOMAS, in *Harper's Magazine*

There is a pity in forgotten things,
Banished the heart they can no longer fill,
Since restless Fancy, spreading swallow wings,
Must seek new pleasures still!

There is a patience, too, in things forgot;
They wait—they find the portal long unused;
And knocking there, it shall refuse them not—
Nor aught shall be refused!

Ah, yes! though we, unheeding years on years,
In alien pledges spend the heart's estate,
They bide some blessed moment of quick tears—
Some moment without date—

Some gleam on flower, or leaf, or beaded dew,
Some tremble at the ear of memoried sound
Of mother-song—they seize the slender clew—
The old loves gather round!

When that which lured us once now lureth not,
But the tired hands their gathered dross let fall,
This is the triumph of the things forgot—
To hear the tired heart call!

And they are with us at Life's farthest reach,
A light when into shadow all else dips,
As, in the stranger's land, their native speech
Returns to dying lips!

Various Topics

FOR A NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE: The Earl of Dysart has offered £10,000 toward the erection of a national opera house in London, provided the balance of the £500,000, which he believes is needed, is raised in six months. The earl has long been interested in this scheme, and has associated himself with Prof. Stanford and Sir Alexander Mackenzie in an endeavor to get the county council to assist and subsidize a British home for opera.

TRIBUTE TO RISTORI: The eightieth birthday of Adelaide Ristori, the famous Italian tragic actress, was celebrated in Rome by a performance at the *Teatro della Valle*, at which Signor Tommaso Salvini declaimed verses in honor of the occasion. The actress received gifts and congratulations from all parts of the world. King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by a numerous suite, visited her and presented a diamond bracelet, the gift of Queen Helena. Mme. Ristori, the daughter of strolling players, when fourteen years of age was playing "Francesca da Rimini" to the delight of Italian provincials. At the age of twenty-four she married the Marquis Capranica del Grillo. She essayed the rôles of Medea, Myrrha, Judith, Phedra, and Lady Macbeth, and in all reached the climax of triumph. She met with an enthusiastic reception in Paris and all the European capitals, and during her four tours in America, the last of which was undertaken in 1884.

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SCIENTIFIC

The Congo Pygmies

SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON, in the February *McClure's Magazine*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE Congo pygmies appear to be divisible into two types, according to my own observations and to those of preceding travelers—one with a reddish or yellowish-brown skin and a tendency to red in the head-hair, and the other a black-skinned type with entirely black head-hair. It is possible that the original type of dwarf had a dirty brown skin, and a tendency to red both in the body and head-hair, and that this type mingled anciently with the first true Negro invaders of the forest—a people with decidedly black skins—and produced a black type of dwarf, which now seems to exist conjointly with the red or yellow pygmy; that is to say, in the same family of pygmies there may be both types. In stature, perhaps, the black type tends to be slightly taller than the other. The tallest specimen of pygmy measured by me or by my assistants was about five feet in height; but the average altitude for men was four feet seven inches, and for women four feet two inches. Several of the men measured by me were only four feet two inches in height. One adult woman was just under four feet. There are two features which markedly distinguish these dwarfs from other Negroes—the shape of the nose, and the long upper lip. The nose has a very low bridge, and is exceedingly broad. The upper lip, besides being long and prognathous, is not so much everted as in the ordinary Negro. The chin is very weak and receding. The neck is short, and the head is sunk rather between the shoulders, though not so markedly as in the ape-like types referred to in the first part of this article. The legs are short in proportion to the body, though they are usually sturdy little limbs.

The Congo pygmies keep no domestic animals, and do not practice agriculture. They live entirely by hunting, and eat the flesh of monkeys, of almost all other beasts and birds which they capture in their snares or shoot with their arrows; and they also feed on certain grubs, on honey, and on the bee-grubs found in the honeycomb. They range the forests far and wide, indifferent whether they lose their way or not, since they sleep and feed in the forests, and are in a sense always at home. Seemingly they have only known the use of metal (iron) by their contact with Negroes of superior race. Before this contact they seem to have used weapons and implements of wood, possibly also of stone. Even at the present day they not infrequently use wooden arrows. Their huts are about four feet high and about four feet in diameter, and are usually built of withes or branches stuck into the ground at both ends, in a semi-circle. Over this framework of bent boughs a thatch of large leaves is laid on, and a small hole is left at the side, through which the little pygmy crawls in to lie on his bed of leaves.

The dwarfs appear to have no language of their own, but simply to talk more or less imperfectly the tongue of the big Negroes who are their nearest neighbors. Thus the dwarfs whom Stanley encountered on his various journeys across Congoland were always found to be speaking corrupt Bantu dialects, or in one instance a language scarcely differing from Manyema. Their pronunciation of these languages is imperfect, and they are much given to replacing certain consonants by little gasps, and sometimes by a sound which faintly recalls the South African click. They speak with a singularly musical intonation, their speech being almost intoned. Their pronunciation of words is rather *staccato*, each syllable being pronounced separately and distinctly. They are very fond of singing and dancing, and the songs that they croon are distinctly melodious.

The Congo dwarfs, though they may exhibit ape-like features in their bodies, and though in their natural life they are absolutely savage, display nevertheless a certain alertness which gives one the impression that they possess quicker intelligence and a greater adaptability of mind than the ordinary big Negro. They are admirable mimics. They learn languages easily, though they may speak them with a defective pronunciation. The little dwarf women readily attach themselves to Negroes of the big races, and make affectionate and dutiful wives. When Captain (now General Sir Frederic) Lugard journeyed through the Semliki forests, the Sudanese soldiers by whom he was accompanied brought away with them several dwarf women whom they married. It used to be an amusing sight to see husband and wife together, the husband perhaps six feet in stature and broad in proportion, and the little wife four feet only, and disproportionately broad, walking along by the side of him.

The Englishman is 5 feet 11 inches—the pygmy, 4 feet 6 inches

Ape-like Mukonjo
Blackish skin

Ape-like type, Munande
Yellowish skin

Pygmy Woman
4 feet 1½ inches in height

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Rivers of the Ocean

THEODORE WATERS, in the February *Ainslee's Magazine*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE United States government is making concerted effort to obtain information concerning ocean currents by observing the conduct of sealed bottles thrown overboard to drift. The bottles are distributed by shipmasters who coöperate with the hydrographic office. This system has been in operation for years, and the result is a series of charts, covered not with numberless criss-cross streaks, but with long lines running almost parallel with one another, showing how, after each bottle floated into the path of an ocean river, it followed the stream as accurately as though the latter were enclosed in precipitous banks, instead of being bounded merely by a medium of its own kind.

Take a map of the world and look upon the Atlantic ocean where the equator crosses from Africa to South America. This is the region of what sailors call the "trades," which push along a great body of water in a westerly direction. It flows from the coast of Africa to the coast of South America, and is known to seafarers as the equatorial current. When this current reaches Cape San Roque, it divides, part of it flowing in a northerly and part in a southerly direction. The north branch, under the name of the Gulf stream, warm with tropical heat and swift as a land-bordered river, flows northward off the coast of the United States toward the Grand banks of Newfoundland, after which, with a widening radius and a lessening force, it moves across the Atlantic toward northern Europe. That part of the equatorial current which splits off on Cape San Roque flows southward along the shore of South America to the neighborhood of the La Plata river, where it is met by a cold current flowing up from Cape Horn, and is deflected in a circle eastwardly to the coast of Africa.

Now, precisely the same condition exists in the Pacific ocean, only on a more widely extended scale. As in the Atlantic, the trade winds push a great equatorial current across the tropical regions. On reaching Asia this current divides, part flowing north and part south. The northern branch is the well-known Kuro Siwo (Blue Water), or Japan current, which flows in a great circle across the Pacific to the neighborhood of Vancouver, where it turns south along the California coast and joins the parent equatorial stream on its way westward. The southern branch flows down toward the east coast of Australia, meets an Antarctic current and, combining therewith, moves by a devious course to the South American coast, where, as the cold Humboldt current, it brings fog to the shores of Chile and Peru, follows the coast upward until it rejoins the current from the north and flows westward again under the influence of the equatorial trades.

In the Indian ocean there is a great wheel or swirl of water moving around and around. Like the others, it follows the equator west, then it goes down the coast of Madagascar, east again to Australia, and then north to complete its cycle.

It has been calculated that the five currents moving from the equator carry away more than half the solar heat received in the tropics and redistribute it in the temperate zones. This, then, is the mission of the great machine. If there were no currents in the ocean there would still be what is known as oceanic drift, which is the slow but constant interchange of the

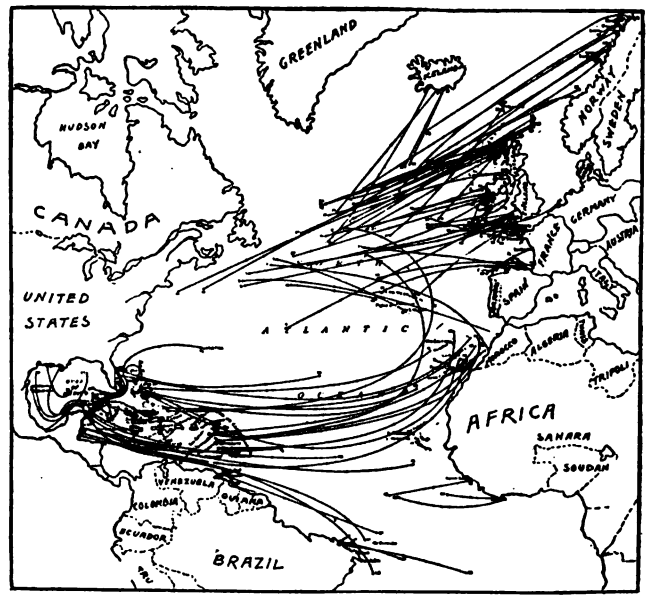

CHART OF NORTH ATLANTIC, SHOWING THE PATHS OF FLOATING BOTTLES DISTRIBUTED BY THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

warm water of the tropics and the cold water of the poles. It is due to difference in specific gravity between warm and cold water, the flattening of the earth at the poles, the rotation of the earth on its axis, and other causes. But the equalization ultimately brought about by ocean drift would not be nearly as effective as that now maintained by the currents.

Intelligence in Animals

EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, in the February *International Monthly*, Burlington, Vt. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE systematic observations of animals has convinced me that in the common meaning of the word animals do not think at all, do not have any stock of ideas worthy of note, or form any considerable number of associations between them. Their consciousness seems to consist in the main simply of vague sensations of their surroundings, sensory emotions, and obscure impulses; their learning seems rarely to involve more than the association of these impulses with their sensations and emotions.

If man's psychological position in nature is apart from that of the lower animals, in general, in consequence of his ability to have ideas of all sorts and to learn by them, it becomes important to examine his mental kinship to his nearest physical relatives, the monkeys, and to ask, in particular, how far the latter represent an advance from the condition found in dogs, cats, and other mammals toward that found in man. With this aim I undertook experiments with monkeys, which might represent an advance along either or both of the following lines: (1) the presence, at least to some extent, of a stock of ideas influential in modifying conduct, or (2) the development of the animal method of learning by an increase in the number, delicacy, complexity, and permanence of the associations formed between situations and impulses to action. There are in the behavior of the monkeys some signs of the first sort of advance, and one can not feel the certainty in denying them an ideational life which he feels in the case of the dogs and cats. Yet they do not learn by seeing their fellows or human beings do things, nor from being put through the acts, thus failing to manifest two of the chief symptoms of a stock of ideas. The second sort of advance, how-

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ever, is shown by the monkeys' behavior in all sorts of ways. No. 1, for instance, learned readily to open doors held by bars, single and double, hooks, single and double, bolts, loops of wire hung over nails, plugs, levers, etc. It was hard to put together by rough-and-ready carpentering a mechanism which his varied acts would not sooner or later hit upon.

If, then, we think of the human mind as a storehouse of ideas, the monkeys must be set apart with the other mammals, but if we think of it as the most complex associative mechanism in the animal kingdom, the mind of the monkeys should be included with it in a common group. Now the human mind is both. Consequently the extent to which one admits our mental kinship with the lower animals depends upon the degree of emphasis one lays on each of these two aspects. But to the question, "Which aspect is the more fundamental, the more important one in mental evolution?" I should certainly reply, "The increase in the human mind in the number, delicacy, and complexity of associations of the animal sort."

So, though for practical purposes and for common sense, man and the lower animals are mentally far apart, the deeper student may find the human mind to be as close a relative to their minds as is his body to their bodies. And it will seem nearest of all to the mind of the primates—his nearest physical relatives.

Music and Crime

An Investigation into the Effect of Music on the Moral Faculties

MR. HENRY W. STRATTON has conducted an inquiry into the effect of music on the moral faculties, and gives the results in the February *Arena*. Warden Bridges, of the Massachusetts state prison, is quoted as saying that as a reformatory agent "music helps; that is, I consider it beneficial, but can not recall any instances of men being morally improved by it. I have noticed, however, that a good singer often produces a better effect upon our audiences than a sermon." A different view was expressed by the Rev. S. Stanley Searing, chaplain of the house of correction at South Boston, Massachusetts. He is of the opinion that "music can and should be applied more practically to develop the moral sense."

Mr. Stratton is an enthusiastic believer in the efficacy of music as a moral agent, and he claims that where it appears to fail, the explanation is to be sought in the fact that the wrong sort of music was used. It is the simple folk-song, and not the oratorio or symphony, that uplifts, and on this point Professor Dolbear is quoted as saying that the music "must be of a kind that sings itself, and modern composers have little respect for that kind. Whoever reaches for character will take the old road, make his music to fit the people, and not expect to make the people fit his music. Proper music is as definitely related to character as is action to thought."

From the foregoing it is clear, the author claims, that the nature of music—that is, the simple essence of it—tends to promote moral improvement of the race. Just what music can do for criminals in general and for anarchists in particular depends upon its quality and the method of using it. Cabanis observes: "There are peculiar combinations of sounds, and even of single tones, that affect all the faculties of sense; these, by their immediate action upon the soul, arouse certain sentiments over which they seem to have special power, in accordance with the primitive laws of organization."

The Migration of Man Over the Face of the Earth

Prof. Lindley M. Keasbey, in the February *Popular Science Monthly*, New York. Excerpt

TAKING the geological location of the remains of Pithecanthropus into consideration, we conclude that the differentiation of the human species took place during tertiary times. Reasoning in like manner from the geographical situation of the discovery, we may suppose Indo-Malaysia to have been the cradle-land of mankind. The assumption is further substantiated by the fact that this tropical region is still the home of many of the higher apes, and was probably the point of departure for the dispersion of the other anthropoids. If we turn, now, to the evidences of quaternary culture we shall find a multitude of human relics buried in the pleistocene or post-pleistocene deposits of every continent of the globe. The widespread diffusion of these remains proves beyond peradventure the existence of man in every quarter of the earth at the beginning of the prehistoric epoch. Obviously, then, the descendants of the pliocene precursor must have wandered far and wide from the original abode during the long geological era that elapsed between the pliocene and post-pleistocene periods.

Subjectively speaking, there were evidently no difficulties in the way. The human prototype was structurally fitted to walk, and his omnivorous manner of life must in itself have led him further and further forth in search of subsistence. It is only when objective conditions are taken into account that obstacles appear to arise. Granting primeval man's ability and desire to wander, how are we to imagine he endured the vicissitudes of climate that met him on the march? and how are we to suppose he crossed the seas that separate the several continents?

The possibilities of dispersion during the glacial, interglacial, and post-glacial periods may be generalized as follows: Each time the northern hemisphere was glaciated, the migrations of men must have been confined for the most part within the Indo-Mediterranean-Malaysian belt and the southern peninsulas of the old world. During the genial epochs that intervened between the three great glacial movements from the north, the continental area was open to incursion on either side, the climate of the northern hemisphere was everywhere equable, and the topographic conditions were such as to encourage migration along the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Eurasian continent into the arctic peninsulas of the new world. As the arctic glaciers became more and more restricted to the northern regions, primeval men were probably able to hold their own in the continental area and migrate east and west across Eurasia. But after the third glacial epoch, if not before, the Atlantic land-bridge was broken; so that henceforth access to America was only possible along the Pacific, by means of the Aleutian island chain.

Cave deposits and fossil remains mark the course of the dispersion of mankind in these different directions. The aboriginal inhabitants of the now separated continents and isolated islands of the globe also preserve certain distinguishing characteristics by which the lines of their respective ancestries can be traced back along these several routes to more or less definite points of departure about the Indo-Malaysian abode. There is archeological and ethnological evidence, therefore, to show that primeval men migrated originally along the lines laid down by the climate and topography of the glacial periods.

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RELIGIOUS

Theology and Thriftlessness

CHARLES BARTLETT DYKE, in the February *Popular Science Monthly*, Garrison, N. Y. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE Negro's real menace to the south lies in the paucity of his earthly wants. Poverty, even though it may entail dishonesty, is too often accepted as a dispensation of Providence, to be compensated for later by the glories of heaven. A recent study of twelve hundred Negro children brings out strongly their limited ideas of what constitutes wealth, their lack of thrift, and the sanction placed upon poverty by their religious teachers. While fewer than one-fifth of the older children living in cities repudiate wealth, one-half of the country children from fourteen to twenty years of age distinctly declare their preference for poverty. The children of the city poor usually see the ordinary comforts of life in evidence among their more fortunate neighbors, and often their ambition is aroused to acquire equally desirable property. On the other hand, in the rural districts the standard of living varies less widely, and there is less evidence of prosperity to stimulate the desire for wealth. However, the disproportionate number of country children who exalt poverty does not depend upon the merely passive effect of neighborhood conditions. Their papers bear proof of positive teaching that the accumulation of property is opposed to religion. Almost all who repudiate wealth do so on religious grounds. Between the *civitas diaboli* of the wealthy and the *civitas Dei* of the poor a sharp distinction is drawn. The wealthy are declared to be sickly, discontented, and unhappy, spending their nights sleeplessly guarding their treasure. They are wicked and cruel, and 'get their wealth by stealing from the poor.' A girl of sixteen sums up the general impression in her statement that "A rich person never feels happy, they is always sad and unhappy." "Them that is not rich is happy Always." The attitude of the great majority is that "God don't leck rich folks."

The following replies are typical of this sentiment:

Girl, 15. No, I would not like to be rich because a rich person will not enter the Kingdom of Heaven. I would rather be poor and be kind and gentle in my manner.

Boy 17. No, I would forget the Lord and put my whole heart and mind in my riches.

Boy, 20. I don't care to ever be rich. If I were rich it might come to me to turn to the things of the world, and not on heavenly affairs.

Bearing in mind that wealth in the black belt means merely a decent standard of living, we must regard the religious ban placed upon its accumulation as a positive encouragement of unthrift. This theology is undoubtedly an outgrowth of slavery. It was most desirable to suppress in slaves any ambition to own property. But the great obstacle to useful citizenship today is this very lack of ambition. For sloth and extravagance are justified by the belief that God has placed a ban upon the fruits of industry and foresight.

It is a significant fact that only three children find any religious sanction for accumulating property. A girl of thirteen declares that: "The Lord put something on this earth for everyone," and another justifies herself by the statement: "My Father in heaven is rich." An Alabama boy of seventeen writes: "I would like to be rich, because I could serve God better. I wouldn't have to plow and get angry with the mules." A girl of eighteen sends a beautiful specimen of casuistry. "I would like to be rich, then I would be able to live above wants. Though the Bible says it is impossible for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. But I would trust God. Because there is nothing impossible with God." The different religious teaching of city children certainly accounts largely for their different attitude towards wealth. Among the Negro clergymen of the cities represented are men distinguished for broad training, for careful investigation of social conditions, and for rare personal devotion. Realizing that the progress of their race depends largely upon its industrial development, they constantly exalt thrift and a good standard of living in their teachings. There is no present danger that the growth of avarice will destroy the Negro's religious sentiment.

The Uses of a Cathedral

RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, in the February *Century*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WHAT do we want, in modern times, with a cathedral? To that question, in its merely ecclesiastical aspect, I will not now stop to reply. There is a much larger aspect of it with which everyone is concerned who believes that "the best deserves the best"; and what the best is, in our American civilization, I do not believe any considerable number of people are seriously in doubt. They may not have any keen personal sense of their own need of a religion; but they know that the religion which is inwrought with all the history of the American people stands for certain definite ideals of truth, and purity, and honesty, and loyalty, and self-sacrifice, which, from our first beginnings here, men have always held high aloft. And they know also that a great idea demands, from the very nature of it, expression, incarnation—visible and material utterance, in a word, worthy of its majesty and grandeur.

This is a democratic age, but reserved rights in God's house for kings, governors, peers, plutocrats, privileged people of many kinds, but of one unbrotherly temper, have encroached upon the temple of Him who declared in the beginning, "All ye are brethren," until, as to the consummate blossom of the whole business, we have the modern pew system. Well, in one cathedral, at any rate, there will be no pews, no locked doors, no prepayment for sittings, no reserved rights of caste or rank, but one and the same welcome for all.

And this brings me to another note of the true cathedral. There is one characteristic of the days through which we are living of which all thoughtful men and women, and many who are accounted the least thoughtful, are aware: it is a period, in the realm of fundamental beliefs, of suspense. I am not one of those who believe that religion is losing its hold upon the individual faith and conscience. Dogmatic statements, reactionary exaggerations of particular periods of religious revolt or reform—hardened, under the stress of intense feeling, into cruel and inexorable

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forms—may have done that, and, as a consequence, may have left many honest minds, for the moment, adrift. Such persons are not ripe to be either "corralled or classified. The deepest in them is passing through a transition stage, out of which one may hope they will find their way to clearer light and a firmer standing-ground. But in the meantime, and until they can, something larger, higher, wider, roomier, more impersonal for the time being than the parish church is wanted for them; and that is the place and office of the cathedral: God's house, but with no parish list, no inquisitive interrogation, no parochial enrollment, but just space and silence, the majesty of worship—and absolute freedom to come and go.

And all this leads up to one other office which a cathedral alone can fill, and which, by many minds, will be esteemed the highest. It is not a "one-voice" or a "one-man" church. The ordinary parish church is served by one person, who fills its pulpit all the year round; and even in the churches to which two or more clergy are attached, the rector is expected to do the preaching, and if he does not, the people who pay

From the Century
THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE

their pew-rent look black. And so it is well that, in every great center, at any rate, there shall be one pulpit which shall command and constrain to its service the best, of whatever bias or tradition; the ablest, the most fearless, the most persuasive; one pulpit which shall be dominated by no trustees or vestry or plethoric pewholder—by nobody who can threaten to "give up his pew," for the simple reason that there will be no pew to give up, and who can stifle or strangle no clarion voice that dares to tell men the truth by "cutting off the supplies."

"THE EVANGELIST": In transferring to our columns from the *Critic* a sonnet by W. C. Wilkinson, entitled "Who?" we changed the title to "The Evangelist." Mr. Wilkinson informs us that he has been taken severely to task by a correspondent who was offended by the application of the lines the "the evangelist." We therefore assume all responsibility for the title used, remaining firm in the belief that it was the better of the two.

Decrease of Theological Students

IS THE MINISTRY BECOMING LESS ATTRACTIVE?

BAPTISTS should be interested in an investigation recently carried through by a prominent Baptist paper, the *Standard* (Chicago), with a view to discovering the ratio of increase or decrease in number of theological students now in the Baptist seminaries, the cause of the decrease, if there is one, and the remedy. The replies were in the main expressions of individual opinion and therefore inconclusive and unsatisfactory. One correspondent makes a comparison of the registration at Newton, Colgate, Rochester, Crozer, Southern, and Chicago, the six leading seminaries of the denomination, showing that in 1900 the number of students was two and six-tenths times greater than it was in 1875, although the number of churches had hardly more than doubled. A different sort of comparison is set up by Jesse B. Thomas, of Newton theological seminary. "Within the last quarter of a century the number of recorded theological students has fallen from 120 to 114 per million people, while the proportion of law students has risen from 61 to 163, and of medicine from 196 to 327. During the last year of the century theology lost 252 students, while law gained 642 and medicine 1,435."

When it comes to declaring the causes which have led to this relative falling behind, there is a manifest groping on the part of the correspondents. The attractiveness of other occupations is alleged by several. The low religious condition of the churches is also charged with being responsible. Higher requirements, an impression among young men that the profession is already overcrowded, the spirit of commercialism, the progress of scientific thought and method, small salaries, and national expansion calling men to political or military activity are presented as possible causes.

In the matter of a remedy for the present condition, there is but one voice. Let the churches lay greater emphasis upon the importance of the work of the ministry and the need for trained and educated men to carry it on.

In the *Examiner*, another Baptist paper, Rev. Robert Bell Fisher discusses the same subject with reference to several denominations. He finds in the Congregationalist seminaries a decrease of 42 per cent in the last ten years and of 33 1-3 per cent in the last five. Presbyterians show a loss of 28 1-3 per cent in the decade and of 36 per cent in five years. The graduates from the seminaries of the Reformed church increased from thirteen in 1892 to eighteen in 1901. Methodists gained 11½ per cent during the decade, but suffered a loss of 30 per cent during the last five years. According to this investigator, the number of students in all the Baptist seminaries increased 27 per cent in the ten years, but fell off 5 per cent during the last five.

Willis G. Craig speaks for the Presbyterians in the *Interior* and makes a special effort to rebut the charge that the ministry is overcrowded. "The proportion of unemployed ministers is very small relative to the whole number of ministers. Of these, many are not available for the churches which most need the care of a settled pastor for their upbuilding and strengthening. Some of our ministers have failed to show fitness for the ministerial calling, and have practically turned to other occupations. That there should be such failures is inevitable. The same thing occurs in every profession. If every one of our available, un-

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employed ministers was settled over a vacant church today, our vacancies would not be filled, and there would be no provision made for advance work, either at home or abroad. So we maintain that the facts set out in true proportion will sustain the contention that there is no surplus of usable ministers in the Presbyterian church, and the same facts will force the conclusion that we are now short of ministers required to man our work properly, and that this shortage will soon be an acknowledged disaster, if our young men are not speedily drawn, in increasing numbers, to the sacred calling."

Gambling Not Immoral

A Defense of Mr. Schwab

THAT President Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel corporation, committed any moral wrong when he staked his money at Monte Carlo is denied vigorously by the Pittsburg *Catholic Observer*. The *Observer* says: "Lest Catholics themselves should get a false conscience from the Protestant clamor, the *Observer* thinks proper to state that there is nothing essentially evil in taking part in any game of chance, that Mr. Schwab did not exceed in his ventures the amount of money he could afford to spend for his amusement, and that it is not against the civil law in Monte Carlo to play those gambling games. When there is no cheating at a game of chance, when the players can afford to risk the stakes, when they do not lose their temper and grow angry, when they do not waste time that belongs to some duty, and when in no other way do they offend against justice or charity, under what commandment do they commit a moral wrong? There is nothing sinful in chance, since the eleven apostles chose a successor to Judas by lot. There is nothing wrong in making an agreement to let chance decide who shall have a stake.

"Of course, in gambling as ordinarily conducted, there is cheating, and that is fraud and robbery, and is forbidden by the seventh commandment. Again, gambling is like liquor in this that indulgence in it is apt to grow into a habit and to go into excess. In that way it is dangerous. When it takes more time or money or thought than can be safely expended for one's entertainment, or when it leads to quarrels, it is a proximate occasion of sins that may easily be mortal and so must be avoided. But there was no harm in Mr. Schwab's play in itself or for him. He played only a few times and risked only an amount that is to him a trifle. The to-do that has been made of his play is only an outcropping of the latent Puritanism that wants to make the straight and narrow way a good deal straighter and narrower than it is."

MISCELLANY

A Newspaper with Many Functions

The Wonderful Buenos Ayres *La Prensa*

IN Buenos Ayres there is a newspaper establishment unmatched in all the world. *La Prensa* (*The Press*), the greatest newspaper in South America, owned by Dr. J. C. P. Paz, formerly Argentine minister to France, and edited by his son, Esequiel P. Paz, is not only a newspaper, but a free doctor, a free lawyer, a free library, a free forum, a free museum, and a free hotel for distinguished visitors. Mr. Bernard Meiklejohn contributes the following account of this wonderful institution to the February *World's Work:*

The establishment is at first glance an imposing gray marble structure, standing on the finest boulevard in the city. Towering nearly 200 feet above the pavement is a colossal figure of golden bronze, by Thiébault, of Paris, representing *La Prensa* (*The Press*), holding in her hand a lantern. During the Boer war, a yellow light flashed from the lantern meant a British victory; a green light meant a Boer victory. The statue stands on a tower just in front of a glass roof which covers the courtyard around which the structure is built. This courtyard fills one of the important functions of the paper. In political crises or other times of public excitement the gates are swung wide open, and into the court pour the people—as many as wish, up to 2,500—for a public demonstration.

On the ground floor are the business offices, a luxuriously furnished consulting-room, where the poor may get free legal advice; a free medical consulting-room, and a free museum. The chief physician, with five assistants, attends an average of 110 patients a day from noon to midnight. The museum, much like our Philadelphia commercial museum, is devoted to the exhibition of Argentine products and manufactures, from a sheaf of wheat to a pair of boots; and connected therewith is a chemical laboratory where such work is carried on as the analyzing of soils for farmers. Any citizen may have this service free. On the second floor are the luxurious offices of the proprietor, the editor, and the editorial writers. Instead of a corner, a worn desk, a pot of paste, an inkwell, and a nail for his hat, an editor has the use of gorgeous drawing-rooms, smoking-rooms, a billiard-room—such equipments, indeed, as make life a sort of editorial paradise. On the same floor is a hall that serves as St. Paul's in London once served, or the Roman forum: here political meetings may be held, business may be transacted; in short, the people of Buenos Ayres use the room freely. On this floor, too, is a school where Spanish is taught.

Distinguished foreigners visiting Buenos Ayres will find on the third floor the most wonderful feature of the establishment—a palatial suite of apartments for their reception. Racovitza, the explorer, was entertained here in the gorgeous dining-hall, on his voyage in search of the South Pole with Captain Gerlache. Woolf, the naturalist, lived a fortnight here. And in the future when any great foreigner stays for a time at Buenos Ayres, he will find ready for him this copy of European palaces; his wife will have at her service a parlor canopied in blue silk, hung with tapestries of blue silk, made bright with candles stuck in candlesticks of Dresden china, and glittering with furniture ornamented in imitation of Dresden. Other details of the apartments almost match this, even the *salon des fetes,* a great hall where literary, charitable or scientific meetings or entertainments may be held at the hospitable invitation of *La Prensa.*

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From the World's Work
THE PALATIAL DINING-ROOM

RECEPTION ROOM FOR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

On the top floor are the composing-room, the reporters' room, a restaurant, and a fencing salon. Fencing is popular in Buenos Ayres, to such an extent, indeed, that it seems good to Dr. Paz to maintain a master for the benefit of his reporters, who indulge in guarding and lunging three times a week under tutelage. Opening from the reporters' room is a restaurant, where meals are served at cost to the twenty-five reporters and the six men on the editorial staff. At one o'clock in the morning, moreover, tea or coffee is served free to everybody in the establishment.

La Prensa has a circulation among the 800,000 people in Buenos Ayres and throughout South America of 100,000. Its price is about three cents in our money. Its highest advertising rates are four dollars and a half an inch. Its treasurer's report for the first six months of this year showed gross receipts of $1,033,905.47 in our money, and expenses of about $650,000. Among the expense items appeared $280,000 Argentine (or about $140,000 gold) for paper, bought from a New York firm, and $86,390 Argentine (or about $43,000 gold) for cable service.

The Salon of the Princess Mathilde

VICTOR DU BLED, in the February *Century*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

MANY people maintain that there is no more society in France, that there is no more conversation, that the sense of grace and civility, of delicacy and perception, has been lost. Nothing could be falser. Conspicuous among the hundreds of Parisian salons or pseudo-salons where dinners and parties are given, there are perhaps thirty or forty *elite* gatherings which still represent French society, and where the atmosphere of moral beauty and intellectual power is still felt. In the foremost rank of these is the house of the Princess Mathilde, who for fifty years has held the scepter of clever and artistic refinement. Her high position facilitates this supremacy. She is the own niece of Napoleon I, daughter of King Jerome, cousin of the King of Rome (l'Aiglon) and of Napoleon III, sister of Prince Napoleon, and aunt of Prince Victor and Prince Louis. In the early part of the second empire her salon was really the court club. From 1852 to 1870 she exercised a decided influence over the emperor, who had at one time wished to marry her, and who appreciated her merits, and was indebted to her for having mollified many artists and writers and prevented their reverting to the violent opposition party. Even after the downfall in 1870 she maintained the prestige of rank, sustained by recollections of the past and by the group of eminent men whose friendship she commanded, and who created around her a halo of admiring gratitude.

She is now over eighty years old, though one can scarcely believe this when he hears it. She has a spontaneous nature, impulsive, passionate, frank to rudeness, with traits of an impetuous violence worthy of her uncle. She says all she thinks, and has learned only with great difficulty the art of control. She is a true *grande dame,* very much of a princess when she wishes to be; capable of making those who forget it an instant feel that she has the blood of Cæsar in her veins, and that, to her mind, Napoleon I is the most extraordinary man who ever lived. Usually like all thoroughly intelligent people, she is very simple. Humorous, original, always alert and penetrating, sometimes rather broad, she does not hesitate at bold remarks, or thrusts which cut deep, made now and then with a haughty air that seems to toss at you: "I am a Napoleon, and I go straight to the point where my passion or reason leads, without bothering about convention or etiquette." Her Wednesdays and Sundays at home are known to all Paris, and one could fill a library with the wit they have called forth. Under the empire they dubbed the hostess "Notre Dame des Arts." Now they speak of her as the "good princess." These are charming passports to posterity.

Various Topics

HUMAN SACRIFICE BY INDIANS: "Padre," a "big medicine man" of the Yuma Indians, who live on a reservation near Yuma, Ariz., has been offered as a sacrifice, in accordance with their customs, and has expiated the sins of the tribe, which are held responsible for an epidemic of smallpox. The "medicine man" divined the Indians' intention several days ago, and fled to the mountains, but in a half-starved condition wandered back to the Indian village and pleaded for mercy. He was promptly bound and conveyed by a delegation of Indians to Mexico, where he was tied to a tree and tortured to death.

A GREEK MONTE CARLO: Samos in the Greek archipelago hopes to become a Monte Carlo for the Levant. The legislature of the island has voted to grant a ninety-nine years' concession to Pythagoras Iepos Utetios, representing a Belgian syndicate that promises for the concession to build railroads and quays, to lay out gardens and promenades, to build a hospital, a theater and a circus, to found an agricultural bank and a commercial school, to pay subventions to steamship lines for a service between Samos, Constantinople, Salonica, the Piræus, and Alexandria, and to pay a sum of 200,000 francs down and all the money the island may wish at 3 per cent interest, besides a yearly payment of 8,000 pounds Turkish, rising to 40,000 pounds. No inhabitant of the island will be permitted to enter the gambling rooms.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, JANUARY 27

DOMESTIC.—Six persons were killed and about one hundred injured by an explosion of dynamite in the Rapid Transit subway at Park avenue and Forty-first street, New York city.... Postmaster General Payne reissued an order, promulgated by previous administrations, prohibiting all employees in the service from visiting Washington for the purpose of influencing congressional legislation....A company with $5,000,000 capital has been chartered at Dover, Del., to build a railroad in Mexico.

FOREIGN.—The Hamburg-American steamer *Australia* went ashore at the mouth of the Scheldt and broke in two. ....The kaiser's forty-third birthday was celebrated with enthusiasm at Berlin....The death of Colonel P. H. Atwood was reported from Winnipeg.... Representations have been made regarding the ill treatment of British subjects at Bay islands, Honduras, by soldiers, with the connivance of the government.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28

DOMESTIC.—The New Jersey legislature elected Mr. John F. Dryden, of Newark, United States senator to succeed the late General Sewell, all Democrats voting for Mr. Allen McDermott. ....The program for the reception and entertainment of Prince Henry from his arrival at New York, on February 22, until his departure for a southern and western trip, on March 1, was made public in Washington....Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberley, United States navy, retired, died at West Newton, Massachusetts....Mr. Eugene Dupont, the noted Delaware powder manufacturer, is dead.

FOREIGN.—It was admitted by Mr. Balfour in the house of commons that Holland had made proposals to act as mediator in settling the war in South Africa....The French chamber of deputies passed the bill providing $12,100,000 for new waterways....Santos-Dumont made two successful trials of his airship at Monte Carlo....It is believed from wreckage found that a number of vessels, including H. M. S. *Condor* have been lost in the Pacific....Lieutenant Colonel Du Moulins and eight men of a British force were killed in a fight at Abraham's Kraal, Orange River Colony.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29

DOMESTIC.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee decided to frame a bill repealing practically all the war taxes before taking further action on reciprocity with Cuba.... The trustees of the Carnegie institution held a meeting in Washington, at which Mr. Carnegie presented the deed of gift of $10,000,000, and officers were elected. ....The birthday of President McKinley was observed in many places....An important new gold find was reported from the Klondike, the conglomerate of the Indian river valley being said to be as rich as that of the Rand in South Africa.

FOREIGN.—The Newfoundland government, in deference to a request from Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, has undertaken to renew for the present year the French shore *modus vivendi*, which expired on December 31....The Colombian government war vessels returned to Panama after an indecisive engagement with the Liberal fleet thirty miles southwest of that city....The eightieth birthday of the Marquise del Grillo (Adelaide Ristori) was observed in Rome, many monarchs and other distinguished persons sending her congratulations....The Socialists won a seat in the reichstag from a district in Saxony, the tariff, which their candidate opposed, being made an issue....Vice Admiral Sir Harry H. Rawson, who was commander of the channel squadron from 1898 to 1901, has been appointed governor of New South Wales.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30

DOMESTIC.—The navy department replied to Admiral Schley's appeal, holding that he did not exercise command at Santiago, and is not entitled to credit for the victory....Admiral Rogers reports ten marines missing in Samar and seven suffered severely as a result of the hardships they endured....The bill for the creation of a permanent census bureau passed the house of representatives. ....Ex-Congressman Chas. F. Sprague, of Massachusetts, died at a sanitarium in Providence.

FOREIGN.—The premier of Wellington, New Zealand, announced that the government is prepared to give preferential treatment, in the shape of rebate duty, to British goods carried on British ships....The tariff committee of the reichstag adopted an amendment requiring certificates of origin on all dutiable goods imported into Germany.... A free fight between Catholic and Socialist deputies occurred on the floor of the Belgian chamber of deputies....Wreaths and floral emblems of Legitimist clubs were placed around the statue of King Charles I at the Guildhall to celebrate the anniversary of his execution.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31

DOMESTIC.—Governor Taft appeared before the senate committee on the Philippines and gave an encouraging statement of the situation in the islands.... President Roosevelt issued an order forbidding officeholders to attempt to influence legislation in their own interests....The Biddle brothers and Mrs. Soffel, by whose aid they escaped from the Allegheny county jail, in Pittsburg, were wounded and captured....Judge Tuley, in Chicago, ordered a receivership for the Zion Lace industries to protect the interests of Samuel Stevenson, over whom he ruled that John A. Dowie had exerted undue influence....It was announced that an agreement to maintain a minimum ocean freight rate on grain, flour and provisions had been reached by the steamship companies whose ships ply between American and English ports.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Brodrick introduced a supplementary army estimate of £5,000,000 in parliament, bringing the cost of the Boer war for the year up to £61,070,000....Two hundred and ten Japanese soldiers lost their way in a storm on the island of Hondo and froze to death....The looted Chinese imperial seals were sold at auction in London, bringing £386....The Brussels sugar conference adjourned to February 11.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1

DOMESTIC.—Leslie M. Shaw succeeded Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury, the oath of office being administered by Justice Shiras, of the supreme court....It was announced by President Eliot that John D. Rockefeller had given a million dollars to the Harvard medical school....In an interview with Speaker Henderson and Representative Dalzell, President Roosevelt impressed upon them the necessity of immediate relief for Cuba.

FOREIGN.—President Castro of Venezuela formally refused to permit the son of M. Secrestat, of Bordeaux, France, to land at La Guayra....By a mine explosion at Honda, Mexico, 106 men were killed....Mr. Stephen Phillips's drama, "Ulysses," was produced at Her Majesty's theater in London.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2

DOMESTIC.—Great economic gains were shown in most of this country's farming industries in 1901....A fireman was blown from his engine by a burst of steam while running forty miles an hour, near Binghamton, and killed.... Walker D. Hines, first vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, accused the Interstate Commerce commission with encouraging rate cutting. ....Six thousand employees of the American Woolen company are affected by the strike against the two loom system.

FOREIGN.—J. Santos Zelaya was inaugurated president of Nicaragua for his third term at Managua....Count Leo Tolstoy is again seriously ill.... Prince Henry left Berlin for Kiel, whence he will take his departure for the United States....The Italian ship *Nicolo Accame* was wrecked while on a voyage from London to Pensacola; the crew were saved....The Donaldson line steamer *Alcides* went aground in a snowstorm at the entrance of St. John's harbor, but was floated.

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The Books of The Week

HENRY V. The Typical Mediaeval Hero. By Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, M. A. Cloth, pp. 418, $1.35. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. KINGSFORD'S preface consists of a very intelligent examination of the merits and value of the various original sources of information regarding Henry V, and he then proceeds to give a life-like characterization of the man and a clear outline of his aims and manner of their accomplishment. Shakespeare's play and the many contributions to romantic literature, not to mention the predilections of historians, have made Henry almost an international hero. Mr. Kingsford destroys some of the legends connected with his name, but leaves a great deal to interest us.

"It is likely enough," he says, "that the legends of Henry's riotous youth had some foundation of fact; but at the most they point only to youthful indiscretion. Certainly they leave no serious blemish on the prince's character, which indeed they help to illustrate. They give life and warmth to what would be otherwise a somewhat colorless and dim personality. They enable us to see Henry as he really was: frank, generous, and warm-hearted; steadfast and self-reliant; not taking life sadly, but not unmindful of its serious side; not old before his time, but ready for responsibility when it came upon him—in short, by disposition as he was by birth, the most English of our Plantagenet kings, heart and soul in sympathy with his subjects, marked out by nature to be the leader of a united nation."

The story of Henry's domestic policies, his rather uncommon conception of justice, his treatment of the religious problems of his time, his foreign policy, and his valor as a soldier, justify the author's concluding estimate: "He stands in history as the true type of the mediæval hero-king, stately in bearing and prudent in speech, valiant in arms and provident in counsel, a lover of religion and a great justicer." Granting that Henry had a fine conception of his duty as a king, the author "can not regret that his dream of a united Christendom and a new Crusade should have failed. The modern order was not to spring from any restoration of ancient ideals. The time was at hand for fresh faiths and fresh principles of government, for society to be remodeled on a new basis. Europe, however unconscious, stood at the parting of the ways and must enter upon her inheritance of progress by a rough and novel road. Henry, for all his genius, was not fitted by temperament to be her leader. He was the perfect pattern of the mediæval hero, born, as it were, out of due time, and instinct with all the traditions of the past. His ideals were those of authority in church and state, of a king who ruled a willing people as a trust from God, of a society based, not on equality, but on the mutual interchange of rights and obligations. It is a noble theory, the mediæval vision of a Golden Future that is yet far distant. Still, if Henry was the champion of a lost cause, nothing can rob him of the fame due to those who have spent their lives in the quest of a great ideal. A special charm and pathos must always attach to the memory of that princely hero, who, through the splendor of his achievements, illuminated with the rays of his glory the decline of the mediæval world."

CHRISTUS VICTOR. A Student's Reverie. By Henry Nehemiah Dodge. Third edition. Leather, pp. 186. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE poet's theme is the mystery surrounding the ultimate destiny of the individual. A young student studying a human skeleton lets his thoughts wander into a contemplation of the nature and the end of the soul. Baffled by the teachings of philosophy and the results of science, he is at his wit's end when Christ appears to him in a vision and shows him that His own passion is a pledge of the final victory of good over evil in the world. The meter of the poem changes constantly to express the varying shades of the dreamer's moods and fancies. At times the verse seems hardly to rise to the dignity of the thought, although there can be little quarrel with the technical accuracy of the versification. Some critics may consider that the poet wanders aside at times from the main path of his theme, but with a subject so broad it is a matter of difficulty to draw strict lines of relativity. The conclusion is that God is merciful and just.

I did not ask for life. By God's decree
Helpless I came athwart the light of day,
My lot already cast, my wish ignored,
I had no voice to say if I would be.
Would He who forced my being on me leave
My unknown future, my eternal fate
In these weak hands?

MEMORIALS OF WILLIAM CHARLES LAKE, DEAN OF DURHAM. Edited by Katharine Lake. Cloth, pp. 342, $5.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE name of Dean Lake is probably not a familiar one to American readers, but his memoirs contain much of interest, none the less. Educated at Rugby, he came early under the potent influence of Dr. Arnold, an influence which he acknowledges in many places. Both at Rugby and at Oxford he was a friend and associate of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. At Oxford both of the young men came to feel for the first time the tremendous power of the teachings of Newman then dominating the High Church party. How much of his own leaning toward ritualism Lake owed to his acquaintance with Newman it is impossible to say. The debt was probably considerable, although he was never prepared to go as far as did his great teacher. During his incumbency at Durham he accomplished a great work in the way of restoring the cathedral which had been allowed to fall into neglect. Under his care, also, the university connected with the cathedral experienced a substantial revival and came to rank with the best of the minor universities of England.

IN THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE PADRES. By Charles Warren Stoddard. Boards, pp. 335, $1.50. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.

A VOLUME of reminiscences of old California in the early days of statehood. The author made the journey across the isthmus in the late fifties to join his father in California, and recounts the trials of the way and the experiences after his arrival on the coast in very entertaining fashion. The later pages are occupied with the incidents of his more mature years, particularly his acquaintance with "Mrs. Theresa Yelverton," the heroine of a sensational suit before the house of lords, in which the lady appeared on the floor of the chamber and pleaded her own case with vigor and effect.

A SECOND CENTURY SATIRIST; or, Dialogues and Stories from Lucian of Samosata. Translated with Introduction and Notes by Winthrop Dudley Sheldon. Cloth, pp. 462, $1.50 net. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

RELIGION, philosophy, and human life and society were the targets at which Lucian aimed his bolts of satire. Living in a particularly sterile literary period it is no sure recommendation of his artistic merit to say that he was easily the first man of his age. The present translation is rather freely rendered, the translator dropping into modern colloquial English often in his effort to produce the effect intended by the author.

THE CARE OF DESTITUTE, NEGLECTED, AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN. By Homer Folks. Cloth, pp. 251, $1. New York: Macmillan Co.

MR. FOLKS passes in review all the efforts for the aid of children that have been made in the different states of the union from the beginning of our national history. In the rough, there are two methods of treating this class of delinquents: in purely state institutions, where the children are under the direct charge of the state, and the contract or subsidy system by which the management is private and the support partly or wholly public. The tendency at the present time appears to be toward the state control as being more in accord with American ideas of government. The book is to be unreservedly recommended to students and workers as a guide in the study of the practical aspects of the problem.

THE ATONEMENT. By S. M. Merrill. Cloth, pp. 160, 25 cents net. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

IN this one of a series of books on doctrine Mr. Merrill has presented very clearly the Methodist doctrine of the atonement. The differences between the Methodist and the Calvinistic beliefs are clearly shown, and the theories of Universalism and Unitarianism, as held today, are combated. The book is

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written for use in Sunday-Schools and Epworth leagues, and is a popular work, presenting the truths of this great doctrine in language easily understood by lay-readers, by whom it will be much appreciated.

THE CHRISTIANITY OF JESUS CHRIST. By Mark Guy Pierce. Cloth, pp. 192, 25 cents. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

A FORCIBLE denunciation of the idea that training, methods, and money are absolutely essential to the making of Christianity a power in the world. Phariseeism and the cold, formal church are severely condemned. Then in a series of vivid pictures the author presents the true Christianity as the religion of the spirit in which personal considerations are set aside and all the sacrifices of individual inclination made that a sincere faith demands.

HOW TO ATTRACT AND HOLD AN AUDIENCE. A Popular Treatise on the Nature, Preparation, and Delivery of Public Discourse. By J. Berg Esenwein. Cloth, pp. 272, $1. New York: Hinds & Noble.

THE author divides his discussion into four parts: The Theory of Spoken Discourse, Preparation of the Discourse, Preparation of the Speaker, and Delivery. It is essentially a working manual with outlines and diagrams and many useful hints for the budding orator.

ELEMENTS AND NOTATION OF MUSIC. By James M. McLaughlin. Cloth, pp. 123, 55 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A STUDY of the theory of music intended to supplement courses in practical instruction. "Its compilation was prompted by the apparent need of uniformity among teachers and pupils in defining, describing, and explaining the common elementary effects, terms, and characters occurring in school music."

THE PERSONAL LIFE OF THE CLERGY. By Arthur W. Robinson. Cloth, pp. 163, 90 cents net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE author indicates some of the most important dangers and difficulties as well as the responsibilities and opportunities of the most significant part of a clergyman's work, his daily life among his people.

LACHMI BAI. The Jeanne d'Arc of India. By Michael White. Cloth, pp. 297, $1.50. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

A NARRATIVE of the career of a Hindu princess during the Sepoy rebellion. Dressed and armed as a man, she leads her troops in person and beats the English in open fight.

THE ENDEAVORER'S DAILY COMPANION FOR 1902. By Amos R. Wells. Paper, pp. 110. Boston: United Society of Christian Endeavor.

THE preface to this little volume states that "it is primarily designed for intimate, daily association with the Endeavorers." The ideas suggested are related to the weekly prayer-meeting topics.

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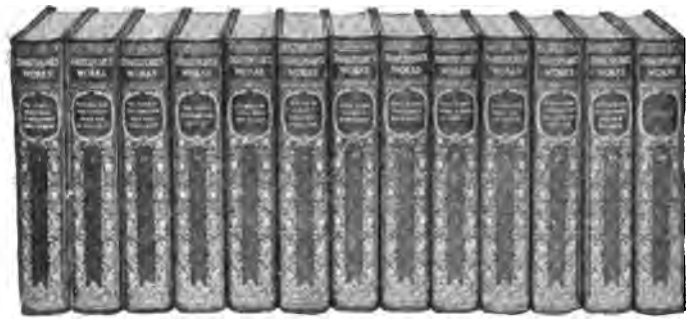

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, Feb. 1

Despite some drawbacks, the business situation continues satisfactory, with especially good news from manufacturing centers. Labor disputes are somewhat more numerous, and low water stopped mills in parts of the northwest. Special lines were stimulated by seasonable weather, but the same influence affected others adversely. Transportation interests were just resuming normal conditions after the worst congestion ever experienced, when the heavy snowfall at many points caused further blockades. Nevertheless, railway earnings thus far reported for January show gains of 10.1 per cent over last year's and 20.5 per cent over 1900. Commercial operations continue of large volume, as shown by payments through the principal clearing houses outside this city for the week, exceeding last year's by 12.5 per cent, and 1899, the largest previous year, by 14.0 per cent. Notwithstanding the decrease of 50 per cent in sales of stocks, there was a gain of 2.3 per cent in bank exchanges at New York over last year's figures, and 1.4 per cent as compared with 1899.

IRON AND STEEL

Although manufacturers of steel have stubbornly resisted inflation of prices, the urgency of consumers has attracted more importations. Distant deliveries are undertaken by domestic producers, but, where immediate shipment is required, it is often impossible to prevent foreign makers securing the business. Last year's official statement showed a considerable loss in exports of some finished products of iron and steel, and this was doubtless due to the same pressure by home consumers that is now bringing a movement into the country, not in competition with producers here, but because early deliveries can not be made. As anticipated, the ore companies fixed Bessemer at the old rate of $4.25. The remarkable report of the steel corporation gives some idea of the volume of business transacted last year, while contracts already placed practically assure still greater activity for 1902.

COTTON AND WOOL

Textile mills are well occupied, and the lack of accumulations in first hands gives a strong tone to the market, though there is much evidence of conservatism among buyers. While the size of the cotton crop remains uncertain it must exert a quieting influence on goods. Fewer lines of new woolens have been opened than were expected. The raw material is sustained by brisk competition and firm prices at the London wool sale.

WHEAT AND CORN

After carrying the decline to an extreme point, especially for coarse grain, there was sharp recovery. As usual during a period of gradually falling quotations, the market became heavily oversold, so that once the turning point appeared there was the added impetus of anxious covering by the short contingent. Even at the lowest point of the week wheat was five cents and corn eighteen cents higher than at the corresponding date last year. Foreign buying of wheat was not perceptibly stimulated by the lower prices, but there continued a steady outgo, aggregating 3,764,873 bushels for the week, flour included, compared with 3,324,758 a year ago. Consumption of wheat as fodder or holding back for higher prices prevents the big yield from swelling receipts, which for the week were 2,840,081 bushels, against 2,775,975 last year. The reduced yield of corn is reflected in in-

EATING IN HAVANA

Yankees Club Together

In Havana it is the custom to serve only bread and coffee for breakfast. A little colony of Americans that felt they could not do their work until noon on this kind of a diet clubbed together and began importing Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

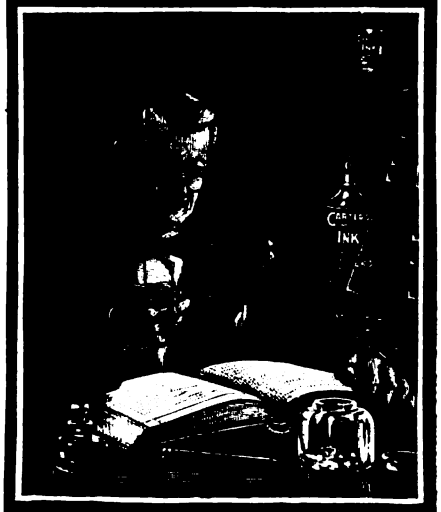
One of them writing about the matter, says, "The modern cooking range had never been known in Cuba until the American occupation, and even now they are scarce, so that a ready cooked food like Grape-Nuts recommends itself to start with; then the Yankees were accustomed to the food and felt they could hardly get along without it. They began buying in five case lots and one by one the larger grocery stores began keeping Grape-Nuts in stock so the business spread until now great quantities of Grape-Nuts are used in Cuba, and it is not only used by the Americans but the other inhabitants as well."

This is an illustration of the way the famous food has pushed itself into all parts of the world. Wherever English speaking people go they demand Grape-Nuts. They can be found in South Africa, Egypt, India, China, Japan, Australia and South America.

Many Americans speak of the homelike feeling it gives them to see the numberless busses in the streets of London decorated with great blue signs with the word, "Grape-Nuts," done in yellow letters, and all over England the great purveying shops distribute Grape-Nuts.

English roast beef has largely given way to American roast beef, and the old-fashioned English breakfast of bacon and potatoes is now supplemented with Grape-Nuts and cream. The change was made for a reason. It has been discovered that almost magical power rests within the little granules, and this power is set free in the body that makes use of the famous food.

AFTER ALL, CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST



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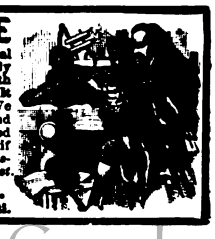

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terior arrivals of only 2,379,365 bushels, compared with 4,908,962 a year ago, while the high price is responsible for Atlantic exports of 331,880 bushels, against 2,418,013 last year.

STAPLE PRICES

	Jan. 31, 1902	*Feb.* 1, 1901
Flour, strght wint	$3.80@$4.00	$3.40@$3.60
Wheat, No. 2 red	87⅛c.	79⅝c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68⅞c.	47c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	49c.	30c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	67⅞c.	59c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	8¼c.	10c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3c.	3⅛c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26½@27c.	29c.
Pork mess new	$16.50	$13.75@$14.50
Lard prime, cont't	9.68c.	7.75c.
Butter ex. creamery	25½c.	22c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	11½c.	12c.
Sugar, cen trif. 96°	3 11-16c.	4¾c.
†Sugar, granulated	4.50c.	5.50c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots	5¾c.	7⅜c.
Petroleum, rfd gal	7.20c.	7.45c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$17.00@17.25	$13.50
*Steel billets, ton	$28.50	$19.75
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	13c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.10c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	24.00c.	26.20c.

*Pittsburg. †Net.

TURNED OUT TRUE

Coffee Drinking Responsible

"At a dinner party a number of years ago a physician made this statement, 'Coffee drinking is responsible for more ills than any other one thing, but it is impossible for me to make my patients believe it.'

Neither would I believe him but continued to drink my coffee with sweet content. After a time I became aware of the fact that I was frequently lying awake nearly all night without any apparent reason, and the morning found me tired out and nervous.

The insomnia increased, then came a dull pain at the base of the brain and severe pressure at my heart. My outside work was given up for I could hardly bear the little fatigue of the day. 'Nervous prostration brought on by overwork,' the Doctor said. I thought of the words of old Dr. Bagley, 'Coffee is the poison that is responsible,' etc., etc.

I had heard of Postum Food Coffee and determined to try it. The first cup was so weak and flat that it was not fit to drink. The next time it was prepared I looked after it myself to see that the directions were followed properly. The result was a revelation; I found it a delicious beverage.

The cure was not wrought in a day but little by little my nerves became strong, the pain ceased, and again I could sleep like a tired child.

I am now completely restored to health by Postum Food Coffee used in place of ordinary coffee, have regained the fresh complexion of girlhood, and I can realize the truth of the old Doctor's statement. I wish people could understand that truth before they permit coffee to break them down.

I have known of several others who have been restored to health by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee. Please do not publish my name, but I am willing to answer letters of inquiry if stamp is enclosed." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

FAILURES

Liabilities of commercial failures during four weeks of January aggregated $12,902,007, of which $5,683,392 were in manufacturing, $6,435,984 in trading, and $782,631 in other strictly commercial lines. Failures in the United States for the week numbered 301, against 263 last year, and in Canada 40, compared with 37 a year ago.

Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

***Bradstreet's*, New York, Feb. 1**

There has been a further flow of money from the interior to New York this week, and the bank statement due today is expected to show another large gain in cash and in surplus reserve. It is estimated that the increase in the cash held by the metropolitan banks will not be far from $6,000,000, and a bank statement fully as favorable as that of last Saturday is, therefore, considered likely. It is understood that out-of-town institutions have been offering money on time direct to New York borrowers, and, though foreign exchange remains at a comparatively high level, there is no anticipation of further gold exports at present. Time money is offered with increased freedom, and the current rates on mixed collateral are 4@4½ per cent for all periods. Call money has tended to ease off, 3 per cent being the highest figure this week, and 2½ per cent became the established quotation for business of this kind early in the week. The abundance and lower rates in regard to call loans seems to have a tendency to limit borrowers on time, and there is only a moderate inquiry for accommodation of that description. Mercantile paper has been dull, though there is a good out-of-town demand and a moderate supply of fair offerings.

THE STOCK MARKET

A decidedly strong undertone exists in the New York stock market, and, though public speculation is quiet, the bond market is active and higher on investment buying, which extends to dividend stocks as well. Liquidation has ceased and bear operators are cautious, so that manipulation has been successful in advancing prices. There is an improved feeling about the Northern securities litigation and the reports of peace negotiations abroad, the recovery in copper and rise in copper stocks, as well as the easing of money, with other favorable circumstances, cause appreciable, though irregular, advances in the railroad and industrial lists. The United States Steel corporation's report was favorably received, but did not result in activity or advances in its stocks. Foreign exchange is dull and steady at 4.86⅞@4.87 for demand sterling.

BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings for the week ending Thursday, January 30, aggregate $2,157,119,883, a decrease of 3 per cent from last week, but an increase of 6 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York the loss from last week is 10 per cent, while compared with last year there is a gain of 14 per cent.

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THE EQUITABLE
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James Smith, who was at one time a well-known and substantial citizen of this county, died yesterday at the County Infirmary of diseases incident to old age.

Items such as the above can be seen in the papers almost daily. Yet many such men in their prosperous times could well have afforded an Endowment Policy, which not only protects the family if the assured dies, but also helps to provide for his own old age if he lives.

For cost of an Endowment at your age cut out and mail coupon below.

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Please send me information regarding an Endowment for $.....
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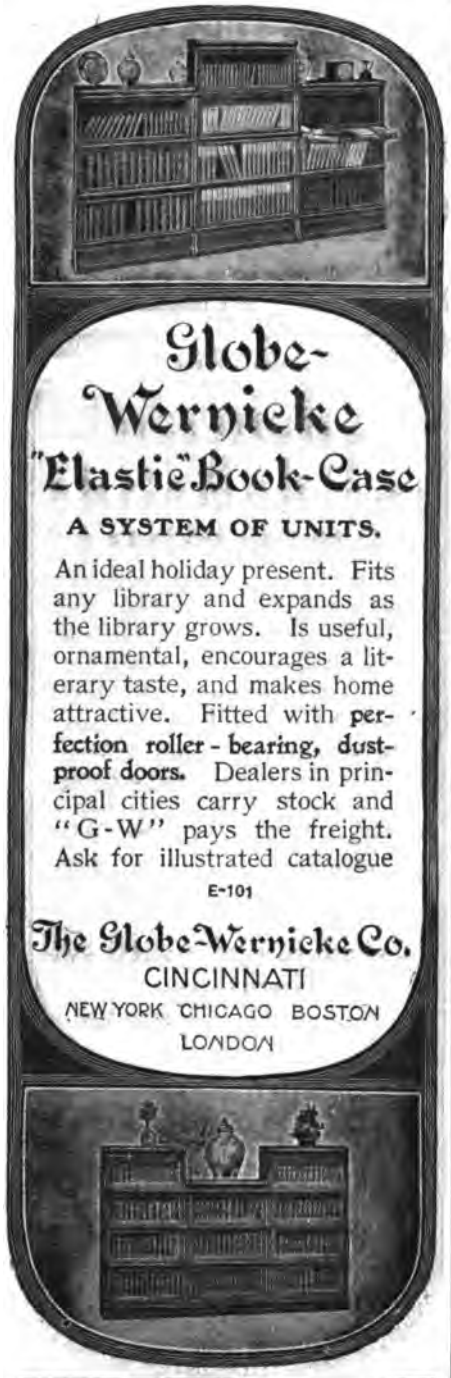

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$ 5,000	Twelve Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies in one city, (Minneapolis) recently examined very thoroughly into an issue of Gold Bonds yielding 5% interest, and they purchased in amounts as at the left of this advertisement. Some of the same issue are still for sale; denominations, $100, $500, $1,000. If you would like to know more about these bonds write
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Various Topics

The exports of gold from Australia during the eleven months ended November 30, 1901, amounted to £11,118,711, £212,642 over the total for the same period in 1900.

The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: 30 per cent, American National bank, of Baltimore, Md.; 2½ per cent, First National bank, of North Manchester, Ind.; 6 7-10 per cent, First National bank, of Kearney, Neb.

Two hundred and fifty-five textile mills of all kinds were built in the United States last year, compared with 400 during 1900, according to statistics compiled by the *Textile World*. The decrease of 145 mills is distributed among all branches except the woolen industry, which shows an increase over the preceding year of five mills.

The Steel Trust's first detailed report shows net earnings, 9 months, $84,779,298; cost of properties, $1,437,494,862; cost of Carnegie Co., $493,206,000; profits of syndicate (par value), $129,997,500; total assets, $1,647,443,021; surplus, $174,344,229; dividends paid (9 months), $41,980,706; total bonded debt, $362,841,683; common stock issued, $508,212,543; preferred stock issued, $510,173,778.

Live-stock traffic in 1901 exceeded all precedents, largely on account of increases in hogs and sheep. The latter broke all records, and hogs made the best showing in years. Agregate receipts at Chicago were 15,978,677 head, an increase of 1,004,023 over 1900, of 1,059,803 over 1899, and of 506,423 head over 1898. The Northwestern, St. Paul & Burlington brought in the largest percentage.

The treasury department has fixed the amount of countervailing duty to be assessed on sugar imported into the United States from Austria-Hungary during the present year. This action is taken in compliance with the terms of the act of July 24, 1897. The rates are as follows: On sugar under 99.3 per cent and not less than 90 per cent polarization, 2.47 crowns a hundred kilograms; sugar of at least 99.3 per cent polarization, 3.55 crowns a hundred kilograms.

The extent of the horticultural industry of the United States is shown by the final census statistics of the establishments making the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants their business. These figures show for the United States a total of 6,159 such establishments, cultivating and using in their business 42,647 acres, of which 34,692 is improved land. The value of the land and buildings used by these establishments is $50,619,866, of which $22,654,756 represents the buildings alone. The value of the implements and machinery for these establishments is $1,367,087. The value of all the products, including flowers grown in their greenhouses and fields and the various farm crops on the lands controlled by them, is $18,387,420.

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WIT AND HUMOR

And the Revolution Continued

Colon was surrounded by the Panama revolutionists and the siege was on. The rebels couldn't get in and the government forces couldn't get out. The situation, after some days, became a desperate one. The commander of the government troops finally came out under a flag of truce and was met half way by the leader of the revolutionists.

"Señor," said the general of the government army, politely, after they had exchanged cigarettes, "you can not get in and we can not get out. We will compromise with you; each of us shall occupy half of the city."

"Ah," returned the rebel leader lightly, blowing a cloud of smoke into the air, "then we would each have a semi-Colon."

The fighting was then fiercely renewed.—*N. Y. Times.*

Nothing New

There's nothing new in politics,
  There's nothing new in art;
The Chinese say they knew it all
  Before we got a start.

And men who view the pyramids
  And travel at their ease
Declare that the Egyptians were
  Ahead of the Chinese.

Each little jest that one essays,
  Each passing verbal trick,
Is very likely to be found
  On some Assyrian brick.

But why pursue the doleful theme,
  Since no relief we view;
There's nothing new in telling men
  That there is nothing new.

—*Washington Star.*

Sure to Pay

"I have a great scheme."

"What is it?"

"Why, let J. P. Morgan buy up all those South American wars and charge admission to see each battle."—*Chicago News.*

Her Hand

I held her hand—'twas late last night,
We sat before the gas-logs bright,
(The proper place for one to woo);
She smiled but did not blush—'tis true,
Nor did she whisper her delight;
In fact, to tell the story right
She did not stammer in affright,
While I, ah, lucky, guileless wight,
  I held her hand.

I clasped her hand and pressed it tight;
And though her husband was in sight
He only laughed and said I'd do
To fill in for a hand or two;
While she dropped out to serve a "bite"
  I held her hand.

—*Rochester Post-Express.*

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GOOD HOUSEKEEPING is bright and newsy—bristling with new ideas. It tells not only **how** the every-day affairs of life may be conducted, but also **appeals** to the **craving** for the **new** and **helpful** in household duties. **Practice** and **inspiration** is its motto. Its **departments**, regular and special, are as **numerous** as the varied phases of the life of the household. It appeals to **either sex**, whether of **young** or of **advancing years**, and not only helps but gratifies the **physical, mental** and **æsthetic natures** of all its readers. Its unparalleled Cooking Service, its Unique Health Department, its bright Stories, Sketches, Paragraphs and Verses, are supplemented by **special articles** from the most **noted writers** of the day. It is **beautifully illustrated.**

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 7
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
February 13, 1902

THE past week has brought forth few if any important developments in matters of great public interest—Cuba's fate is still in doubt in spite of the harrowing statements of distress which come from the island and the plainly expressed desire on the part of the administration and the general public that something shall be done to relieve the depression of Cuban industry; the prospect of definite canal legislation grows fainter as the days go by without action looking toward the agreement of advocates of the opposing routes. The senate committee on interoceanic canals must make the next move, but it has been made plain that congress does not consider itself bound in this matter either by the action of committees or commissions. So far, however, as official sentiment has found expression, this has been a Panama week, and if the newspapers are a true index to public sentiment, the Panama route is every day gaining advocates who a few weeks ago would listen to no arguments except those in favor of Nicaragua.

ABROAD Prince Henry's visit claims a larger share of interest than any other event of international import. It may surprise Americans to be told that immense political significance is attached to the visit although it can not be said English or continental commentators are at all specific in pointing out the political results likely to follow upon Prince Henry's reception here. In a vague way it is said that the visit will result in a rearrangement of international friendships, England, France, and Russia drawing closer together as the more or less general ill-feeling between the United States and Germany is dissipated. We venture the belief that Americans are quite insensible to any change of feeling toward Germany, and that they recognize in the cordial reception now preparing for Emperor William's brother merely a courtesy that would be as readily accorded to a Russian, a Frenchman, or, for that matter, a Siamese, of equal importance.

OUT of the maze of contradictions regarding the efforts to release Miss Stone it is possible to evolve but one thing, and that is that she is still a prisoner in the hands of her Bulgarian captors. The difficulty seems to be that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria is willing that the ransom should be paid and the captive released in their respective territory for fear that the responsibility would be placed upon the country in which the release was effected. And when we read that the party bearing the ransom started out with 150 soldiers as an escort it does not seem surprising that no hopes should be entertained of coming up with the outlaws. They would be very ingenuous brigands who allowed themselves to be approached by armed troops in the guise of ransom bearers. New efforts to deliver the ransom and release the missionary have been instituted and there is still a prospect that this will soon be accomplished.

THE action of the Presbyterian committee on revision, sitting at Philadelphia, on the question of predestination and "elect infants" will be the subject of comment in the Religious department in our next issue. In the meantime it is sufficient to say that the committee in declaring that the doctrine of predestination "is held in harmony with God's love for all mankind, and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin," and that the phrase elect infants "does not mean that any dying in infancy are lost, and that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace"—it is sufficient to say that the committee in arriving at this late day at these conclusions is simply adopting the position long ago arrived at by sane secular opinion. Belief in infant damnation and literal predestination passed away some time ago.

WE are not disposed to claim any credit for our forecast of the complete failure of Holland's effort—it was scarcely that—to bring about peace in South Africa. Obviously, the movement lacked any basis of authority or even of common sense, the Dutch government offering merely to arrange with Great Britain that Boer commissioners should proceed under British protection to the scene of war, confer with the men still in the field, and return with a statement of the terms which the Boers would accept. No one can blame the British government for its refusal to entertain such a childish proposal nor for pointing out somewhat bluntly that it would take three months to carry out the plan with no prospect of its success, that the so-called commissioners had no standing, and that General Kitchener could readily be found by anyone who had peace proposals to make.

NO, the war will be prosecuted to the bitter end, and newspaper readers who still read news from South Africa must have observed that a new era has set in there. In place of the monotonous "regrets to report" and the regular "surprises" of British commands, there are steady accounts of surprises of another kind. The British soldier has evidently learned the game and now it is the Boers who are surprised and captured, bringing their extermination within sight, if, as is not probable, they insist upon being exterminated. There never was any reasonable hope of intervention in their behalf and such hope as there was has expired; the few men who remain in the field are tired out and poorly equipped; De Wet and one or two other leaders remain, but beyond forays they can do nothing. England has been made to pay a price that has "staggered humanity," but no one can now doubt that the struggle of the last three years was absolutely useless.

THE campaign in France is in full swing, and if we did not have considerable experience of our own in such matters we should be surprised at the composure of the present government, assailed as it is by the Nationalists, by the ultra-Clericals, the Socialists, the Jew baiters, even by the Royalists, from some real or imagined vantage point. This concerted attack has had the good effect of putting the government on its guard, and the Republicans are said to be more active and better organized than ever before. The one serious weakness of the present government is its financial policy. If this had been strongly attacked the government must have been defeated, but with half a dozen parties each trying to make its own particular notions the issues of the campaign the result will probably be a substantial victory for the element already in control.

IT would be natural, if one recalled all the inconsiderate remarks that were made in England anent our embalmed beef scandal, to get even now by commenting sorrowfully upon the depravity disclosed by the army frauds which have been brought to the attention of parliament during the past week. But the fact must be admitted that a war without contract scandals would be a very queer sort of war. Rascality on the part of those who sell supplies in war times is not confined to any one nationality; it is quite universal, and Englishmen can claim no exemption from the rule. That is all there is to it. But that that pure patriot, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, is found to be willing to pay $1,000,000 for a meat contract can not be explained except on the ground that he was unwilling that his government should be swindled by a mere army contractor.

IT was only a few weeks ago that Emperor William gave an hour or two of his valuable time to the settlement of some church history problems that had confused scholars for several hundred years. He has now turned his attention to "spiritualists, faith-healers, Christian Scientists, or kindred cults," and has ordered that they be rigidly excluded from the court. Prayer healing is severely reprobated by the emperor, who, merely by making it and "kindred cults" —how each of these cults will rave at being mentioned along with the others!—unfashionable, has probably put a stop to their growth among the better classes in Germany, but we warn the emperor that he does ill to stir up animosity in the ranks of Eddyism on the eve of his brother's approach to these shores.

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AMERICAN

The Senatorial Oligarchy

IS THE SENATE OVERSHADOWING THE HOUSE AND THE PRESIDENT?

A MATTER that is attracting the attention of publicists and students of the constitution generally is the growing supremacy of the senate over the lower house and even over the president. Mr. A. Maurice Low devotes a long article in the February *North American Review* to a consideration of this tendency.

"The legislative surrender of the house to the senate," Mr. Low says, "began with the election of Mr. Reed to the speakership of the Fifty-first congress. Mr. Reed had the courage and the ability to frame a code of rules that made it possible for the house to conduct business in an orderly and expeditious manner, but, unfortunately, he was a revolutionist; he accomplished with one bold stroke and in a few days what under other circumstances would only have been brought about very gradually and after long years of discussion. Not only did he feel it his duty to put an end to interminable and frivolous debate, but he also regarded it as incumbent upon him to check the rapidly rising tide of extravagant expenditure.

"Two important things followed from the new dispensation. One was that even vital measures were disposed of without proper consideration. When the time arrived for taking a vote the gavel fell, often in the midst of a sentence, and all debate ceased. The other was that members of the house who were unable, because of the speaker's rigid ideas of economy, to secure appropriations in house bills, acomplished their purpose by inducing senators to offer for them bills in the senate in the form of amendments. Senators were not averse to doing this, as it placed representatives under obligations to them, it increased their prestige in their states, and it added still more to the growing power of the senate. To such an extent has the practice grown that it is now recognized, as a matter of course, that the senate will 'take care' of routine legislation to which the house is opposed or on which it is not safe to risk the chance of possible defeat in the house. To say that the house has been reduced to a negligible quantity in legislation would be an overstatement of the case; it is no exaggeration to say that it has become an insignificant factor. In further support of this assertion let it be said—and no greater practical proof of its correctness could be offered—that the correspondents who represent in Washington the leading newspapers of the country no longer think it necessary to consult members of the house regarding legislation; they confine their attention almost exclusively to the senate.

"There is no more striking example of the encroachment of the senate than the way in which the senate deals with appointments and its interference in the conduct of foreign relations. Presidential nominations have been frequently rejected; no president now dares to make a nomination unless the senators from the state in which the nominee resides have given their approval. Fitness, merit, talents are not the conclusive considerations.

"This is mischievous and, at times, humiliating to the president; but it is seldom dangerous. The interference of the senate in the conduct of foreign relations and its meddling with diplomatic negotiations are fraught with serious consequences. The constitution gives the president the power 'to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur,' which has been interpreted by some expounders of the constitution to mean that the senate may ratify or reject a treaty as it sees fit, but it has not power to amend. This, however, is not the judicial interpretation, and the supreme court has decided that the senate is not required to adopt or reject a treaty as a whole, but may modify or amend it. But the senate has assumed an even more advanced position. It now chooses to regard a treaty as simply 'a project.' Having advanced the doctrine that treaties negotiated by the president are merely 'projects for treaties; they are still inchoate,' the senate has now still further encroached on the executive by claiming to know the details of a treaty while in process of negotiation and before the treaty is submitted to it for ratification. That, virtually, is what the senate compelled President McKinley and Secretary Hay to do when it so amended the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty as to make its acceptance by the British government impossible.

"What enables the oligarchs of the senate to exercise their dominant power, to reduce the house to a legislative nonentity and to keep the president in subjection, is the peculiar code of the senate, the unwritten code which is more powerful than the printed rules. In the senate authority comes with length of service. A new senator is placed at the foot of unimportant committees, no matter how long his experience in public life or his standing in the house of representatives or elsewhere, and he can only reach a chairmanship of a leading committee by the retirement of senators who outrank him. By this method power always centers in the hands of a few men, the half dozen or so senators who are at the head of the few really important committees. No legislation can be enacted, no policy can be put into execution, unless these men are first consulted and give their consent. They are, in effect, the senate of the United States."

"The steady degradation of the American house of representatives proceeds from session to session almost from day to day," complains the Detroit *News-Tribune*. "A sub-committee of the senate committee on foreign relations is now considering the question of the relations and jurisdiction of the house in the matter of reciprocity treaties in which the revenue and expenditure of the government are affected. It is said that the sub-committee of the senate now considering the question, will in its report take the broad ground that, inasmuch as the treaty-making power of the president and senate is entirely unrestricted, there will be no occasion to consult the house in the matter of the reciprocity treaties, even though they seriously modify the tariffs with various countries. Should the house yield to this interpretation of the law, and it probably will if the others are insistent, there is no reason why the president and senate should not in time take over to themselves the full control of the subject of revenue. Jointly with the house they can enact tariffs on imports, and then, by means of commercial treaties with all important commercial countries, fix the rates at what may prove more satisfactory to themselves."

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The Protectionist Side of Cuban Reciprocity

February *Gunton's Magazine*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THERE are two groups of interested persons whose statements, of course, should be accepted with careful scrutiny, on the assumption not that they are dishonest, but that they are anxious to get as much as possible out of the government and as near a monopoly as possible for their own industry—one is the Cuban planters, the other the American refiners and owners of Cuban plantations. With the first group there is proper ground for the American people having a sympathetic interest. They are the people who have struggled for freedom against Spain in Cuba. Their future prosperity depends to a large extent on the success of the sugar industry in the island. If left alone, untutored by politicians and uncoerced by the American sugar refiners, these people would ask only feasible and legitimate aid from the United States. When the Cuban delegates first came to this country all they asked was that Cuban sugar should have a preference over German and European sugar in the American market. How much concession is really needed to put Cuba in this position and not injure our domestic industry can easily be determined by the comparative costs of putting sugar in the American market from Cuba and Germany. The average price for the whole year of 1901 at which German sugar could be put on board at Hamburg was 1.8 cents a pound. Cuban sugar can be put in bond in New York for 2.07 cents a pound. Adding ¼ of a cent for freight to the free-on-board price of 1.8 cents at Hamburg, and ¼ of a cent for the extra offsetting bounty duty which it has to pay on entering this country, makes the German sugar cost 2.3 cents, or .23 of a cent more than the Cuban. On the basis of the average price of 1901, to put German sugar down in New York costs about .23 of a cent a pound more than Cuban. Clearly, therefore, a bounty of half a cent a pound on Cuban sugar would give Cuba nearly ¾ of a cent a pound advantage over Germany in the American market.

What are the claims of the other group, the American investors in the Cuban sugar industry? On what grounds of public policy should the United States protect American investors in foreign countries? Nothing could be more against a sound American policy. If the protective tariff is of any value whatever to the nation, it is to encourage capital to invest in the development of industry in the United States, not to encourage capital to invest in foreign countries and bring the products to this country in competition with our domestic products. Such a policy would convert the tariff into a deadly weapon for the destruction of American industry and the depression of American labor. If these capitalists want protection or special privileges in the sugar market from the United States, they must invest their capital and conduct the industry in this country, employ American labor and pay American wages. When American capital goes to a foreign country in pursuit of cheap labor, it loses all claim to protection or privilege in the American market. Protection is not for capital *per se*, but for American industry.

This is nearly the first opportunity that congress has had distinctively to stand by protection for the development and diversification of agricultural industries If it fails the farmers of the country will be justified in believing that the Republican talk about protection to agriculture is mere politics, and they may be trusted to act accordingly when the day of reckoning comes.

New York *Press* (Rep.)

The reason that there is no tariff fight in congress, and that there will be none, is that the members of the senate and the house—the Republican members of the majority party—are practically unanimous for the maintenance of the present tariff. Save for one or two mercenaries—a wine tout and a brewery agent—the representation in congress of the Republican party is solid for the present tariff. In Washington there has been one other official element in conflict with the Republican party and the American people. It is the administration element, which attempted to push the free trade interests, so far as they were concerned with Cuba, at the cost of all the industries and all the interests of the United States. But this was done more in ignorance than in sin, political or economic. The president's sentimental regard for the Cubans seemed to blind him to the fact that he was advocating in his reciprocity business the very thing which he repudiated in his message; that he was inviting the dangers against which that message warned us; that he had allied himself with the forces and influences which always have been hostile to the principles and policies of the Republican party, which is responsible for this tariff law, this congress and this administration.

The Arraignment of the Interstate Commerce Commission

Chicago (Ill.) *Record-Herald*

FOR ten years or more the interstate commerce commission has pleaded strenuously in annual reports, magazine articles and newspaper interviews for more power to remedy the traffic evils which the commerce law was designed to correct. The public has taken it for granted that the law was inadequate to meet the traffic situation, and the railway officials, as a rule, have gladly assented to this view. The commission having acknowledged itself powerless to enforce the penalties of the law against railroad companies which violated it, it was hardly to be expected that the railroads would take issue with them on that point. President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central was the first railway official to file a public dissent from what appeared to be the view of a majority of railway managers. Now comes Walker D. Hines, first vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, who arraigns the commission for its failure to enforce the law, declaring that it has the widest possible powers, including the right to call for all books, documents, and papers, and the power to require the district attorney of the United States to prosecute all violators. These powers have been upheld by the courts. He says: "The indisputable fact must be kept before the public that the prevalence of rate cutting is an unanswerable argument against giving the commission more power, because it is due principally to the commission's utter failure to perform its manifest duty."

Mr. Hines makes no attempt to excuse the railroads for violating the law. He simply avers that the commission is seeking to use the rate cutting—which it should have prevented—as a basis for demanding radical powers which would in no way tend to correct it. The views of such men as President Fish and Vice-President Hines can hardly fail to raise a reasonable doubt as to the wisdom of enlarging the powers of the commerce commission.

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Indianapolis (Ind.) *News*

We doubt whether the attack of Mr. Walker D. Hines on the interstate commerce commission, will carry any great weight. For though Mr. Hines is no doubt an honorable man, yet he belongs to a class that is interested—or that seems to be interested—in opposing any legislation conferring additional powers on the commission. Mr. Hines thinks that the present statute, if rightly administered, is wholly adequate. Other men do not hold this view. It is notorious that there is great dissatisfaction with existing conditions. There is a strong feeling in congress in favor of a more complete control over the railroads, and two bills are now pending having that object in view. If they do not go beyond the actual need, there is no reason why they should be objected to, even if it be believed that the present law might be made to serve. We should have a much better case against the commission if it should refuse or fail to enforce the law which it itself admitted to be adequate. Nor is it proposed to do anything more than to give the commission undoubted power to abolish practices which everyone—including Mr. Hines—admits to be wrong.

The Pay of United States Judges and Legislators

New York *Times*

SENATOR HOAR'S bill increasing the salaries of all the judges of the federal courts by 25 per cent has been passed by the senate. In the case of a certain number of the district and circuit courts, this increase is modified by the fact that the bill requires that the judges shall pay their own expenses when serving on the bench away from home, allowance having been made heretofore for these expenses within a maximum of $10 per day. Still, it remains true that the bill if now passed by the house would increase the compensation of the great body of the judges of the federal courts by one-fourth. Following are the salaries provided in the bill, compared with the actual salaries:

	Proposed	Present
Chief Justice	$13,000	$10,500
Associate Justices	12,500	10,000
Circuit Judges	7,500	6,000
District Judges	6,250	5,000

A like provision for advance is made for the judges of the court of claims and for the courts of the District of Columbia.

We regret—indeed, we are almost ashamed—to say that this very moderate advance did not receive the unanimous support of the judiciary committee, and that it was strongly, and even violently, opposed on the floor of the senate, especially by Mr. Berry, of Arkansas. His trouble and that of others who joined in the debate later, is that their standard of comparison is not only narow and inaccurate, but selfish. It seems absurd to the senator from Arkansas that a district judge of the United States court should be paid as much for his services as a senator, and that a justice of the supreme court should be paid twice as much as a senator. Yet, putting aside all question of the average usefulness or the average character of senators and judges, there are obvious differences in the conditions of their employment. A judge must be trained, and severely trained, in the profession of the law. He must be possessed of ability sufficient to attain a high position at the bar before he will be considered for the bench. By virtue of this training and ability he can rely on an income from twice to ten times the pay he can get as a judge. After he takes a judicial office he can not make a dollar by practice, and he is shut off from many opportunities for profitable investment which are open to others—especially senators.

We pay the judges of our supreme court in this city $17,500 a year, with a term of fourteen years, and there has never been the slightest discontent therewith. It is not only fair, it is also highly expedient, that the federal judiciary should be paid salaries that would give them ease of mind as to their families and themselves and enable them to live measurably as their associates live. With reckless extravagance in so many directions, mere decency in the treatment of a co-ordinate branch of the national government should prevail.

Albany (N. Y.) *Argus*

Fifteen United States senators voted for the Stewart amendment to the bill increasing the salaries of federal judges. The intent of this amendment was to increase the salaries of senators and representatives in congress to $7,500 a year. There can be no doubt that many senators who would have liked to vote aye, voted no, under pressure of fear of being accused in taking part in a "salary grab." Mr. Clay, of Georgia, declared that there is no justice in an arrangement by which a judge received $10,000 a year, and a senator $5,000; "we do equally as much work as the judges," said he—yet he voted in the negative. From that point of view, the vote is gratifying, because it shows what a whip-lash the fear of popular censure still is in congressional affairs. But in another way the vote is not so satisfactory. It is noted that nearly all the men who voted aye are poor men, or men of moderate means; while many of the senators who voted no can afford to ignore the size of the salary, or get along without receiving anything from the government. Public sentiment is strongly against any improper increase of salaries; but, on the other hand, it can not be desirable to make it harder for a poor man to get into congress than it is said to be for a rich man to get into heaven.

The Cowboy in Office

New York *Evening Post* (Ind.)

THAT big-hearted, one-eared Rough Rider, Ben Daniel, whom President Roosevelt had appointed United States marshal of Arizona, forgot to tell the colonel of his old regiment that he had a jail record in Wyoming. This little incident in a picturesque career was, however, brought to the attention of the senate, and Daniel's confirmation was unanimously reconsidered, and the nomination referred back to the judiciary committee. We can not expect to have nothing but "plaster saints" in office in Arizona, but we shall have to draw the line at convicts. It is one thing for a cowboy in the hot blood of youth to have had an unpleasant collision with the law twenty-three years ago, and to have undertaken a reform, with the good will of all; but it is quite another to reward him with office. Mr. Roosevelt knows his southwest better than most, and he is doubtless quite right in believing that an Arizona marshal must be a man who is ready to chase cattle thieves for three days and nights running, and to shoot, if necessary, when he catches them—a very differently qualified official, in short, from the one required in the sedate and slothful east. But the Daniel incident shows that there is a certain danger in tying up too closely to a man simply because he can ride and shoot, and knows no fear, yet to whom larceny, and

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a term in prison for it, may appear an unconsidered trifle not worth mentioning; and also that the temptation to regard rough riding as a mantle to cover a multitude of sins is one against which the president should be on his guard.

Boston (Mass.) *Advertiser* (Rep.)

Some of the president's friends are saying—but not to Mr. Roosevelt—that he has made a bad blunder. We doubt it. President Roosevelt knows his men. It may be true that "Ben" Daniels has a prison record. But such men are popular idols in their own little communities and they must have some sterling good in them to gain that popularity. The chances are that they will make good records in office. They must be brave and fairly honest, according to their lights. They would not be so popular otherwise. There have been plenty of Americans in office who could not make a grammatical speech and who still have made themselves respected. Such cases have not been entirely unknown, even in New England. Give the cowboy in office a chance, anyway. It may be that President Roosevelt's whim will yet justify itself before his term of office is out.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Citizen* (Dem.)

From what we have heard of Arizona there are "bad" men there as well as "bad" lands, and a tenderfoot marshal would be decidedly *de trop*. The more we think about it, the more we are inclined to agree with the president, that Daniels, with his broken nose, broken ear, scars, his private cemetery, is the ideal candidate for the high office of United States marshal—in Arizona. Even his prison record does not make us wince. We remember that Vidocq, the best thief catcher in France, once served a term in the galleys at Toulon.

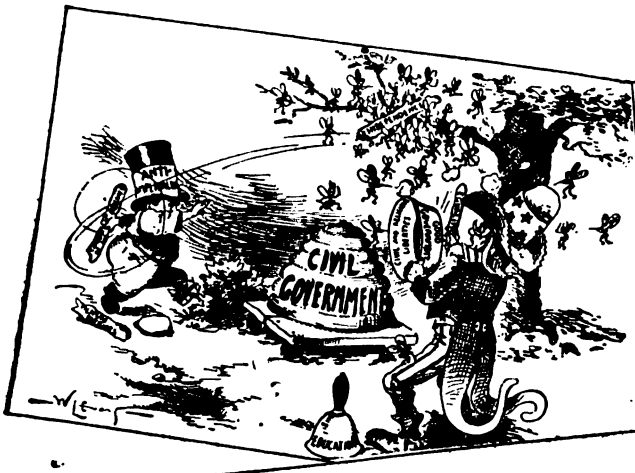
A New Solution of the Philippine Problem

"Let 'Em Go to the Devil"

"SENATOR MONEY has put the issue which the anti-imperialists are dangling under the noses of the Democratic party in a far more effective form than Erving Winslow, with all his dazzling gifts, has been able to devise," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. "'What would you do with the Philippines?' asked Senator Hale. 'Let 'em go to the devil and take care of themselves, as far as the American people are concerned,' replied Senator Money. That is a great deal more stirring than Mr. Winslow's version—'independence for the Filipinos'—and it is also more truthful. Nobody can deny that if we gave them the kind of independence that the 'antis' are demanding they would 'go to the devil' with a speed and completeness that would concentrate upon us the attention of the civilized world."

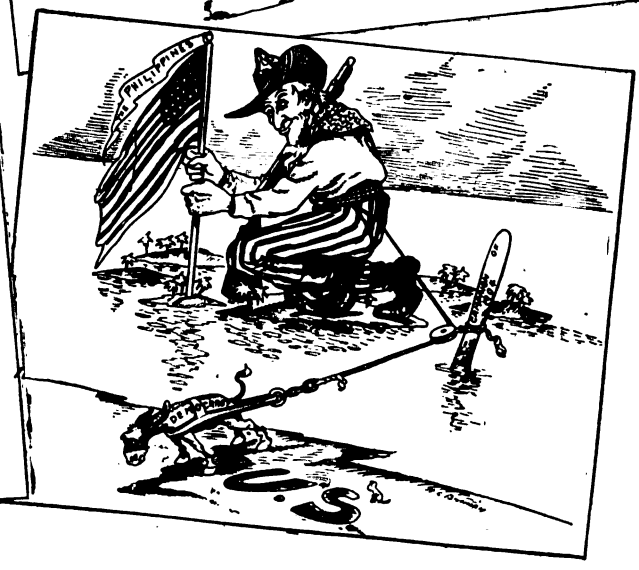
"Such a retort is absolutely unanswerable," in the opinion of the Providence *Journal*. "It disposes at

WHY UNCLE IS HAVING DIFFICULTY IN HIVING THEM.—*Cleveland Leader*



"WOULD YOU GE'MMEN KINDLY MOVE ASIDE SO'S I COULD GET IN?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

"OH, IT IS EXCELLENT TO HAVE A GIANT'S STRENGTH, BUT IT IS TYRANNOUS TO USE IT LIKE A GIANT"
—*New York Herald*



AN OUTLINE OF DEMOCRACY'S POLICY
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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once of all questions of national good faith and national honor; it cuts the Gordian knot at once and leaves a people put into our care by treaty and interests voluntarily assumed by us wholly in the lurch. Few great statesmen would have had the courage to take so bold a course. Indeed, it is doubtful if any great statesman ever played before so completely the part of *deus ex machina*. In the *Congressional Record* Mr. Money's language is softened. 'Let them go where they please,' he is represented as saying. But this is a distinctly inferior version. It is a pity to preserve the amenities of discussion by amending the original proposition, which undeniably reveals the honorable gentleman's true mind. Indeed, is not the whole 'anti-imperialist' position based upon the assumption that the Filipinos should be permitted to 'go to the devil' in their own way? Civilization under Aguinaldo would presumably have something of an infernal cast."

"The mockery of the pretended humanitarianism, the affected altruism and the specious magnanimity of the Democrats is exposed in the blunt sentiment extracted from Mr. Money in a thoughtless moment," says the Kansas City *Star*. "The 'opposition' is working for nothing in particular in the Philippines, but is awkwardly and mistakenly endeavoring to make political capital out of its antagonism. When pulled up short and confronted with the task of offering an alternative for the administration's plans, the answer is, 'Let them go to the devil!' Everyone who has tried to present anything like a substitute policy has floundered hopelessly. If the islands are to cut adrift, they will certainly reach the destination to which the Mississippi senator would consign them. It would have been much better to have left them under the sovereignty of Spain than to make them the prey of other powers which would probably fight out their claims on Philippine soil." The Charleston *News and Courier*, on the other hand, thinks Mr. Money's reply "answers the general demand of the administration party for the formulation of an opposition policy, and answers it fully as well as concisely. It does not mean, of course, that the islands need or would 'go to the devil,' in fact."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

FEBRUARY 3.—The senate gave further consideration to the bill to increase the salaries of federal judges; an amendment to increase the salaries of senators and representatives was rejected; the debate on the Philippine tariff bill was resumed. The house devoted the day to general debate upon the oleomargarine bill; the opponents of the measure attempted to filibuster against it at the opening of the session, but were beaten by more than a two-thirds vote.

FEBRUARY 4.—Mr. Hoar's bill increasing the salaries of United States judges by 25 per cent was passed by the senate; consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was begun, Mr. Tillman becoming involved in a sharp controversy over the case of Judge Noyes, of Alaska; John F. Dryden, the newly elected senator from New Jersey took his seat. In the house the day was spent in debate on the oleomargarine bill.

FEBRUARY 5.—The senate passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill substantially as it came from the committee; during the debate the Noyes case was again referred to at length. The house reached an agreement whereby the oleomargarine bill will be brought to a vote after two more days of consideration, one to be devoted to general debate under the five minute rule; the bill was then laid aside to permit action on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

FEBRUARY 6.—The Philippine tariff bill was again before the senate; several amendments were adopted; a bill appropriating $2,500,000 for a new post office at New York was passed.

FEBRUARY 7.—In the senate Mr. Turner, of Washington, spoke against the government's colonial policy; the pension appropriation bill was passed. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was passed by the house.

FEBRUARY 8.—The senate was not in session; Governor Taft continued his testimony before the Philippines committee. The only bill of general interest passed by the house was one to authorize the transfer to an adjoining district of causes in district or circuit courts in which the judge of the district wherein such causes are pending is disqualified.

Various Topics

A native of distant St. Croix
Hailed a ship with the cry, "Ship ahoix!
Has U. Sam bought this isle?"
The reply, "I should smile,"
Set that native to dancing with joix.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

MIXING DRINKS: Of all mixed drinks this combination of tea and beer to resist the war tax is about the queerest. —*Philadelphia Ledger.*

IN SOUTH AMERICA: In course of time we may take in South American countries and compel the revolutionists to pay a license to do business.—*Galveston News.*

HOW MAINE WENT: President Roosevelt's appointment of a son of the late Governor Kent, of Maine, as chief justice of Colorado awakens recollections of a lively old couplet.—*Boston Herald.*

W. C. WHITNEY declares that he has retired from politics. We thought politics had retired from Mr. Whitney when Bryanism absorbed the Democratic party.—*Indianapolis News.*

MORE RETICENT: Mrs. Taylor, who went over Niagara Falls with a barrel, is going to lecture. The gentlemen who get into the United States senate in the same manner are more reticent.—*Washington Post.*

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE CASES: Senator Hanna wants congress to go slow on the isthmian canal matter, for fear a mistake will be made, but he is equally desirous to have congress go fast on the ship subsidy scheme, for fear a mistake will not be made.—*Albany Argus.*

WHAT THE BREWERS PAY: The brewers say that they paid the government $73,550,754 in war taxes last year, and are entitled to some relief. As most of the money came out of the consumers, the brewers can get along without much sympathy.—*New Bedford Standard.*

OMNISCIENT SENATORS: Governor Taft, who has been there, probably will find before he is through testifying, that he does not know half as much about the Philippine situation as some of the senators think they do, though they have never seen the Pacific ocean.—*Chicago News.*

STANDARD OIL still manages to struggle along and keep the wolf from Mr. Rockefeller's door. Its first quarterly dividend for this fiscal year is $20,000,000, making Mr. Rockefeller's share of all dividends up to date only $128,000,000.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

UNITED STATES SENATORS are supplied with bottled mineral waters at government expense. Nearly every committee room has something very like a bar attachment. It is usually in one corner, behind a screen, and next to the washbowl. The bottles of fizzwater are supplied by colored messengers, who bring them in buckets of ice like champagne.—*Chicago Journal.*

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FOREIGN

A Pan-American Union Impossible

PRINCE A. DE YTURBIDE, in the February *North American Review*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

CONSIDERING the nature of the official language of the day and the influence of the erroneous conceptions which are rife, it is not astonishing that it should become a habit, in discussing the international relations of America, to assume that the Latin countries of the new world are bound by their paramount interests to their northern neighbor, nor that it should be taken as a sign of intelligence to regard those interests as being so obvious as not to require clear definition, and their development as being the assurance of Spanish-American prosperity. The special conditions characteristic of Latin-American countries are these: They possess every element of prosperity, from the intelligence of their people to the favorable geographical position and varied wealth of their territory. They are, however, the newest factors in the scheme of modern civilization, and they may not hope to fill their proper place unless they remain in close contact with all the exponents of the world's progress. They have, on the other hand, an object which no consideration of progress or of prosperity may affect; that is, the unconditional preservation of national independence and the maintenance of the body social on a high moral level.

The paramount interests of Spanish-America, therefore, demand that her external relations be essentially commercial, and that the political phases of these relations conform to that condition. It follows from this that we are bound preferably to our best customer; by which is not necessarily meant the power in whose account with us there appears the greatest cash balance to our credit, but the one with which we may exchange products to our greatest moral and material advantage. For it is through these relations, chiefly, that we may develop the working capital on which the world will eventually pay the interest. From all of this it follows that, if our relations with any foreign power be opposed to any one of those national purposes, it is no longer with interests but with complications that we have to deal.

Now, to what extent are these advantages to be improved or those interests to be subserved by our establishing artificial relations with and in favor of a great exporting power that has several successful competitors in our markets? Manifestly not at all, seeing that the advantages to be derived from special intercourse with that power have abundantly asserted themselves already, have been measured by comparison with the benefits derived from intercourse with other powers, and rated according to their value: and there can be no error in this valuation, for it has been set forth in the results of commercial operations —and commercial operations, as long as they remain untrammeled, give true conclusions with automatic precision. If, therefore, special support is to be given by us to the mercantile interests of any single power, the power that competes most successfully in our markets is evidently the one that should be preferred, for it is the one that has succeeded on its own merits, and in doing so has proved its capacity to serve us. It would be difficult to show that any nation, among those that have absorbed our foreign trade, fills so important a place in the scheme of our development that it should be favored by uncalled-for discrimination; but if such a customer we had, it assuredly could not be the power that requests such discrimination in its favor, for if her commerce had been proven deserving of it she would not need it. In the matter of cheap construction, specific facts would seem to justify the United States in its claim of superiority over all competitors. The commercial world, however, does not appear to concede that claim; because in its most successful fiscal year the United States was some distance from the head of the list as an exporter of manufactured articles, a fact which seems to indicate the world's verdict in the premises. Now, in the face of all these circumstances, we, of Latin-America, are asked to do all of our trading with the United States, and practically to close our markets to the rest of the world.

This project of a union of American states is so unreasonable from the commercial Spanish-American point of view, that it has not received serious consideration from the conservative people of Spanish-American countries, a fact that is frequently ascribed to bias by publicists of the United States, but which impartial criticism attributes to more legitimate causes. The countries of Spanish-America are not afraid of being conquered; but they are averse to entangling alliances with a great power whose people wish continually to hear that they have missions of conquest, seeing that arrangements of that kind are calculated to brew trouble under almost any circumstances.

Botha, De Wet, and Viljoen

BRIEF SKETCHES BY ARTHUR LYNCH

ARTHUR LYNCH, the ex-colonel of a regiment of Boer cavalry and recently elected to the house of commons from Galway, contributes to the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), some "silhouettes" of Boer leaders, from which we translate the part descriptive of the men best known to American readers.

If the brilliant acts of Botha and De Wet and their followers are known over the entire world, their personal appearance is less known; therefore, I shall try to sketch rapidly the traits of the personality of these heroes. General Botha is still young, too young say some Boers who are only accustomed to giving their confidence to gray beards; but experience has done much to dispel such prejudice. He is great even in his height, towering over the medium height of the Boers, with broad shoulders, and a deep chest, and very muscular. Everything about him denotes vigor and health. Nevertheless, his appearance is not forbidding. If the word sympathy had not been abused to the point of making it ridiculous, I would say that he is certainly one of the most sympathetic men I have ever met. When I saw Louis Botha for the first time, he was surrounded by officers who were congratulating him on his magnificent exploits at Spion Kop. At that time he seemed several years younger than he really is. Today he appears older, not that the privations of war have caused this change in his appearance,

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but because of the continual care of a superhuman task that has given his face an expression of gravity, which matures and improves it. I have never seen Botha depressed, even in the worst circumstances. He never shows the least ill-humor before his subordinates, but always appears confident and resolute. A skillful tactician, he is also a great strategist. I believe that his value would be as great in time of peace as in war. A diplomat on occasions, he is always admirably drawn out by difficult circumstances, displaying the strength of his intelligence, his high probity, and the firmness of his character.

De Wet is a born tactician. A peaceful merchant before the war, he would have passed a perfectly unknown existence if circumstances had not brought to light the marvelous qualities of the warrior. De Wet is older than Botha, being near his fiftieth year. Of medium height or shorter, he is vigorous, solid, hard and dry as wood. His attitude, his gestures, even his profile, seem to express resistance. He has become more and more taciturn. Formerly he consulted his officers before making a decision, now he keeps his own counsel. Silently, carefully he studies his plans, nourishing his projects until the moment of their execution. Then he becomes inflexible. It generally happens that after a long period of reflection, De Wet suddenly gives an order to his men to put themselves in saddle without any one having the least idea of his intentions. Nevertheless, each one obeys without hesitation. Perhaps he is about to change the camp. Perhaps he is going to attempt some hazardous feat like Sannah's Post or Tweefontein. De Wet fights as he hunts; almost all his great exploits are surprises. He watches for the prey, he glides, he crawls, until it is within reach, and strikes. De Wet has that great quality which also distinguishes Botha, he is never discouraged.

Among the less known chiefs I will cite General Ben Viljoen. Viljoen, born in the Cape, began his career as a policeman. Very intelligent, also very ambitious, he was elected Liberal delegate, and when the war broke out Viljoen was given the command of the troops of the Johannesburg commando. These troops have shown themselves thoroughly efficient as much by their aggressiveness as by their qualities of resistance, and the reputation their young chief has made only increases from day to day. Viljoen is very large and straight as a line. He is nearly the same age as Botha, and no one would be better qualified to take the place of the general-in-chief if the need arose. Viljoen has the air of a good fellow, open and frank, in battle evincing all the dynamic strength of a soldier of the race.

BANDAGES ARE REMOVED FROM FEMALE FEET BY ROYAL DECREE

Now, if They Could Bandage the Swelled Heads of the Males There Would be Hope for China.—*Minneapolis Journal*

The New French Navy

H. W. Wilson, in *Collier's Weekly*, New York. Condensed for Public Opinion

TEN, even five, years ago the French navy was, in the matter of material, in a state of chaos. It owned a "collection of specimens"—to use the phrase of an eminent French authority—not a fleet. Construction was miserably slow. Battleships were ten years or even more in the dockyards. Today France is building as fast as England or Germany or America. In fact she has succeeded in launching a first-class battleship in six months from its commencement. Though the French navy is conservative enough—like all navies—in many matters it has been quick to introduce startling changes in the design of ships. The screw war-vessel and the employment of armor for the protection of water-line and hull had their origin in France and were copied from her by the world. In the present generation she has been the first to realize the danger of fire in the modern warship; as far back as 1890 she had practically eliminated wood from her new cruisers and battleships. She was the first power to utilize electricity to any extent on shipboard, for purposes other than lighting. She was the first to adopt high explosive shells, and now she claims that she has a fuse of such admirable action that it will allow these terrible projectiles to penetrate thin armor and explode in the interior of the ship. She was the first to realize the importance of protecting the cruiser with armor. Her ships of the *Dupuy de Lome* class, were, as usual, first scoffed at and then copied by the world. She was the first, also, to see the possibilities of submarine craft, and today owns more of these dangerous little vessels than all the other powers of the world combined. The United States may be said to have begun to experiment with the submarine in 1899; ten years before, the French constructor Zédé had designed and completed the *Gymnote*, the predecessor of the *Gustave Zede, Morse, Narval*, and eighteen other submarines now built or building for the French navy.

But, it will be said, might not the French navy on trial fail as dismally as did the Spanish? On paper the Spanish ships were good enough and at Kiel the Spanish seamen made an especially favorable impression. The answer to this is that Spain made shipwreck on two things—want of maneuvers and sufficient gunnery. It had never struck the Spanish authorities that a ship which can steam and hit the target is worth ten vessels which can do neither. But French shooting is excellent, judging from figures published in 1899, relating to the practice of the French Mediterranean fleet. The best figure was seventy-two per cent of hits, which verges upon the wonderful, and many others were nearly as good. Great attention is

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HARD TIMES IN GERMANY

CIRCUS DIRECTOR VON BUELOW: "Gentlemen, behold Germany, that incomparable artiste who endures with angelic patience all privations. She merits well the nickname of the 'Living Skeleton'"

—*Simplissimus, Munich*

now paid to gunnery; and good shots and captains of guns receive extra pay and various distinctions dear to the seaman's heart. In the future it will not be as at Trafalgar, where the British ships fired three shots—shots, too, which hit—to the French one. Again, the war training of the French navy is thorough and complete. The Mediterranean fleet, containing the best and newest ships, is constantly at work all the year round, working at steam tactics, night firing, the bombardment of coast defenses, torpedo attacks, and the great problem of hunting down an enemy and keeping touch with him. It is the deliberate opinion of British admirals well able to judge that its efficiency is of the highest; possibly, indeed, it is the most formidable fleet of its size in the world. The northern squadron cruises in the channel and the Atlantic for only six months in the year, and because of this, and also because it includes older and less effective ships, is not so powerful a weapon. Still it is probably equal to the British reserve fleet, which in war it would have to meet, as this fleet is only fully manned for four months in the year.

British Army Contract Scandals

LONDON dispatches say that the apparent incompetence and, it is claimed, possible dishonesty, which permeate the purchasing departments of the British army, as revealed this week in parliament, have caused a public agitation that augurs badly for the war office. Judging from recent and promised disclosures, scarcely any of the supplies for the army in South Africa were secured on business principles. Speculating contractors are now known to have made hundreds of thousands of pounds by reselling contracts. The opposition vainly endeavored to get details regarding the new contract for the supply of meat, announced by the government in the house of commons, with the view of ascertaining if a saving over the former methods really will be effected. The government successfully avoided answering, but it is understood that the contract in question was first resold at £10,000 premium, and then at £40,000, while Cecil Rhodes and the De Beers group handed over £200,000, and thus finally secured the privilege of supplying the troops in South Africa with fresh meat. A dozen or more committees of investigation are now sitting, or are in process of formation.

So far the so-called scandals have been brought out only in connection with the supply of meats and horses. Last week the amounts of money lost by the government through the dishonesty or incompetence of its agents were placed in the millions, and now the *Herald's* London correspondent describes one farcical investigation into the charges made: "The jobbing in connection with Hungarian horses was first exposed by Sir Blundell Maple, member for Dulwich, who claims to be a judge of horseflesh and is certainly a man of business. The result of his plain speaking was the appointment of a committee, chiefly composed of ministers, their relatives, intimates, and friends. Sir Charles Welby, M.P., the chairman, had been private secretary to Lord Lansdowne when Lord Lansdowne was at the war office. The report of this committee was designed to whitewash everybody all around except Sir Blundell Maple, upon whom it cast a slur. The witnesses were allowed to alter their evidence after it had been given. The conclusions of the committee were bluntly described as 'rubbish' by that stanch tory, Mr. Lowther, and now, at the instance of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Balfour promises a further and fuller inquiry 'after the war is over.' That will not do for the English people. They want to be assured at once that the taxpayer will no more be robbed and the army no more be supplied with inferior horses. If the war were not still going on, the government would have been beaten as the liberal government was beaten over cordite seven years ago."

J. C.—"Does he expect to live forever?"—*Philadelphia Record*

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SOCIOLOGICAL

Profit-Sharing sans Philanthropy

SOME SCHEMES THAT HAVE PAID

IN addition to the instances of profit-sharing already cited in this department, we wish to call attention to the methods of a number of other concerns, as described by H. E. Armstrong, in *Ainslee's Magazine*:—the Pillsbury flour mills, of Minneapolis; Ballard and Ballard, millers, of Louisville; Haines, Jones, and Cadbury company, plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies, of Philadelphia; the Columbus (Ohio) street railway company and gas company; the Riverside press, Cambridge, Mass.; and the Proctor and Gamble company, soaps, Cincinnati.

Mr. Armstrong says that the Pillsbury flour mills pay a cash dividend to salary-earners, skilled laborers, and those who have worked five years, when the profits exceed eight per cent interest on the investment. All the excess apparently doesn't go to the employees, and in 1886 and 1887—the system was introduced in 1882—there was no dividend to labor, because of a steady decline in breadstuffs. In 1883 and 1888, $40,000 was divided, and there has been a distribution every year since, when the eight per cent and more were earned. The Ballard & Ballard company has had a profit-sharing plan for more than ten years. Fourteen years ago it employed a head miller at a stipulated salary and agreed to give him five per cent of the profits in addition. From this beginning a complete scheme of sharing profits has been developed. Mr. Charles T. Ballard, president of the company, says: "We might say that a common day laborer, who comes to us at $1.25 a day, is advanced to $1.50 at the expiration of six months, $1.75 at the expiration of a year, and to $2 at the expiration of eighteen months, beginning to participate in our profits as above after being with us twenty-four months." The company has never had a strike, nor have the employees had a grievance.

The Haines, Jones, and Cadbury company made its first trial of profit-sharing in 1887-88, all employees participating. In three years the sum of $30,000 was distributed. The Columbus (Ohio) railway company pays all its employees the same dividend on wages that stockholders receive on their stock. President Robert E. Sheldon says: "During the three years, since the inauguration of the plan, we have twice made voluntary advances in the wage schedule, and, besides, have increased our dividend from four to five per cent per annum on our preferred stock, which, of course, inures to the benefit of employees and stockholders alike. We do not pretend to advise others, because conditions may be different in other localities, but we are certainly well satisfied with a plan that has passed the experimental period." The Columbus gas company also pays employees a semi-annual dividend equal in rate to the dividend to stockholders. This dividend may be in stock at the election of the company until the employee has three shares to his credit, when he may sell them.

The Riverside press allows a share in profits by paying an extra interest on savings, which may not loom large as a benefit, but is an encouragement of thrift. The Proctor & Gamble company adopted profit-sharing in 1887 as a protection against strikes—there had been fourteen the year before. According to the proportion of wages to the whole cost of production, the net profits were divided between employees (boys and girls not included) and the firm. At first the employees were skeptical, but the dividend for the initial six months was 13.47 per cent on wages, for the second 11.80, and for the third 9.33 per cent. To discourage waste and indifference, it was decided to pay twice the regular dividend to those employees who took a lively interest in their work—who hustled, in other words; the regular dividend to less zealous workers, and no dividend at all to sluggards and wasters. The dividend in April, 1890, was 15.57 per cent, and in three years the employees, without a single exception, were working hard and intelligently and wasting nothing. In July, 1890, the plan of giving employees a dividend on wages equal to that on the common stock was adopted, and at the time it promised to be twelve per cent. Many of the employees now own stock. There have been no strikes since 1887. The cost of labor has decreased nearly forty per cent, and wages are twelve per cent higher.

French Women in Real Life

A MUCH MISREPRESENTED CLASS

A WRITER in the London *Chronicle* says that the French woman of today is grossly misrepresented in modern French fiction, which depicts her as "amazingly cold, egotistical, frivolous, heartless, and immoral." This writer says that, "we must put aside modern French fiction (with a few consolatory exceptions), with its presentments of female character in its least worthy aspect, if we want to rid ourselves of the absurd idea that French women are, speaking generally, and excluding a specific class of working girls who have no counterpart in other countries—frivolous, empty-headed, light-minded, and immoral, or unimportant factors in the estimation of their great and enlightened race. The exact contrary is the fact.

"Miss Hannah Lynch, speaking with a long, close, and intimate knowledge of the women, says: 'An England without her women would be conceived as still standing, so effaced is their rôle; but France almost may be said to exist by hers.' Those who admit the truth of the first proposition so far as the present is concerned, will at least dispute its applicability to the past, in which English women, as wives, mothers, and sisters, have been as instrumental in building up the greatness of this country as men. But, so far as the second proposition is concerned, it remains as true to-day as in the seventeenth century, and the French woman still plays that double rôle which no other woman of any other nation has known how to combine successfully. Without being, any more than any of her sisters in any age or in any nation, a *creator*, she is at once playing the part of active doer and inspirer. Wherever you go in France, you find the woman active, business-like, level-headed, and practical. It may be urged not more so than a section of English women and a considerable proportion of American women, who are now conducting business enterprises, are

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showing themselves to be. But the essential difference is, that, whereas the English-speaking business woman accomplishes her success with some of the finest and most distinctively feminine qualities *annihilated,* the French woman, however shrewd, however worldly, however intent upon the main chance, always preserves some quality of sentiment, something subtle, indefinable, yet unmistakable, that makes you ever mindful of the *woman* beneath the business woman.

"The desire to please, which Madame de Girardin, one of the most brilliant and witty of French women, calls 'the whole duty of woman,' has a vastly wider meaning in the eyes of a French woman, and is not limited to the conquest of eligible young men. It is an instinct that has been sedulously cultivated, in place of being repressed, as is so often the practice with worthy and even noble English women, as a moral duty—and the desire to please becoming a second nature, is extended not only to husband, children, and friends, but also to the daughter-in-law, the mother-in-law, the governess who teaches the children, the dressmaker, the servant. The humblest shop girl shows the same instinctive desire to please instead of vexing and repelling, and does not rest content with one sex. And with all the defects of her convent training, which is not as uniformly bad, however, as depicted, and the chief defect of which is the too great domination exercised over her conscience by the religious directors, the French woman has more intelligence, more mastery over her special *metier* in the science of life, a greater variety of *knowledge* than the average well-educated English woman."

District Attorney Jerome as a Slum Resident

WHAT THE EAST SIDERS THINK OF THE MOVE

THERE has been a good deal of comment on the fact that District Attorney William Travers Jerome has moved his New York residence from Washington Heights down to Rutgers street on the edge of the Ghetto. A writer in the New York *Sun* says: "Mr. Jerome laid down his opinion of the East Siders' mental and moral condition several times during the campaign in words that fairly express the thought of most of the advanced settlement workers. He said he believed that the average man below Fourteenth street was rather more moral and more thoughtful than the average man above the dividing line. He said that because these people were very poor, wicked and avaricious men took advantage of them, and because sometimes they were not familiar with the English language they seemed to be ignorant of a great many things on which they were thoroughly well informed. It is rather hard for some folks not acquainted with settlement work to understand why people such as those described by Mr. Jerome do not resent the coming among them of comparatively rich people who advertise the fact that they are making sacrifices in order to live among the lowly. The workers in the settlements however find very little such resentment. They say that the resentment is not lacking because the people lack pride. Men and women who know the resident of the East Side well say that he is the proudest man in New York and the most suspicious of any attempt to patronize him or make him dependent. But in the neighborhood of the settlements the people have taken the workers at the workers' own estimate of themselves as friends and helpers."

Two of Mr. Jerome's prospective neighbors have expressed themselves to a *Times* reporter on this subject. "I know almost everybody about here," says one, "and they all say they are glad Jerome is to come and live here. It is hard to tell how much good his coming will do. It will certainly do a great deal. Of course, there are some, but they are not many, who sneer and say it is a political move and an insult to the intelligence of voters." Another remarks, "he's wiped out the red-light district. The girls can go out in the evening without being insulted by 'cadets.' That breed isn't about here, as it was. There are still wrongs to be corrected here. Every hour in the day someone comes into the shop to ask when the district attorney, or 'de chief,' as they call him, will be in his home."

Mr. Jerome outlines his own motives as follows: "I make this move at some personal sacrifice, but I promised in the campaign that I would do it, and I mean to keep the promise. The office will be open until 10 o'clock in the evening, and as much later as necessary. I mean to be the criminal counsel of the people, in addition to district attorney. I am going among these people to be of help to them. They often suffer wrongs that should be righted, and they will know where to come with their grievances. The opening of an office in my home will greatly facilitate the work of this office. People making complaints will have them immediately investigated, and I will be in touch with them, as I would not be if I had continued to live uptown. Speedy action can be taken. Where the police are wanted at once for investigation, they will be notified. Then, too, I can be of help to the Legal Aid society, and they to me. We shall work in coöperation with them. They have an office in the University settlement, and handle many cases that ultimately come to the district attorney. Working together, we can expedite justice and be of greater help than if we should not be in close communication. When my plans are complete the cases will be sent directly to me by the Legal Aid society, and we believe that this will be a boon to the poor. I am thoroughly satisfied that this experiment of mine will meet with success."

The Co-Operative Banks of Massachusetts

Boston (Mass.) *Transcript.* Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE Massachusetts league of coöperative banks, which held its annual meeting recently, represents one of the most salutary movements for social betterment in the commonwealth. The movement dates from the year 1877, when an act permitting the formation of such associations was passed by the legislature. The chief mover in the agitation for this legislation was the late Josiah Quincy. During the first year after the passage of the act ten institutions were incorporated; at the present time there are about 125 of these banks, with a membership of over 70,000 and assets of nearly $28,000,000.

Through the agency of the coöperative banks thousands of workingmen in this state have been enabled to purchase homes. The importance of this movement to the working class and to the state can hardly be over-emphasized. In the first place it brings a clear financial gain to the home owners, relieving them from the heavy drain upon their incomes represented by rent payments. City rents are excessively high; and the only way in which the working people can escape this

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tax is by becoming home owners, thus uniting landlord and tenant in the same person. In the second place home ownership brings a stimulating sense of dignity and independence and thus helps to raise the standard of character and citizenship. Former Governor Brackett says in this connection: "The homes of the people should as far as possible be owned by the people who occupy them. Not only is their condition thereby improved, but the good order, progress, and general well being of society are promoted as well. The man who becomes the owner of his dwelling place not only acquires a higher social position and a better opportunity for sharing in the good things of life, but he has an additional incentive for being a good citizen. He realizes that he has a greater interest in the country, that he is a more important part of the body politic. His position as a taxpayer, while it imposes a burden, also adds to his sense of dignity and self-respect. He feels more deeply the necessity of good government, of economy in public expenditure, of the maintenance of law and order."

But although home-owning is universally favored by social economists, statistics show that the overwhelming majority of city workers rent their homes. According to Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of the families occupying homes in the 420 cities and towns in the United States having 8,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, over 64 per cent are tenants and less than 36 per cent owners; and of the families occupying houses in the 28 cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants, 77 plus are tenants and 22 plus are owners. Either money or credit is required to purchase a home; often the workingman has neither. It is here that the coöperative banks, or building and loan associations come to the assistance of the working-class. These institutions successfully meet the financial difficulty, which was formerly a barrier to home-ownership in the case of all but the highest-paid workers. Through this agency any man who is earning fair wages can secure a home by long monthly payments covering a comparatively short term of years.

To Protect Negro Girls

THE WORK OF THE WHITE ROSE MISSION IN NEW YORK

A WRITER in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* gives an account of a mission founded in New York city five years ago to shelter, influence, and teach colored girls and women as the immigrant homes do for the girls who come from Europe. It combines the benefits of an industrial school with the protection of a home. Mrs. Victoria Earle Matthews is the founder, chief worker, and superintendent of the institution, which is known as the White Rose mission. It has now grown to such dimensions that it has been necessary to move into new quarters at 217 East Eighty-sixth street. Fifty cents a week is charged for lodging. To any one who knows the atrocious prices asked for rooms in the crowded tenement districts where the great mass of New York's negro population lives, this cheap, clean, safe and respectable lodging seems the greatest godsend in the White Rose work. To the friendless, almost penniless, ignorant colored girl it means just the difference between safety and shelter and—in nine cases out of ten—falling into the hands of the human sharks, and a future of immorality and misery.

According to this writer the career of the average negro girl who comes to New York from the south is a pitiable one. The girl arrives, and with no one to meet her and no knowledge of a big city or its ways, falls a prey to those very active agents who are employed to secure negro girls for evil purposes. Every large city in the south has agencies who traffic thus in souls. The same evil threatens white girls from the country (and from other countries), but hundreds of people are looking out for the white girls. There are the girl's friendly societies, the immigrant homes, the Y. W. C. A., and organizations connected with churches of all denominations. But there is nothing of the kind for the negro girl. She is left to fend for herself. In a week she is working in the Tenderloin, where she is paid in finery and demoralized by her associates and surroundings. In a year or two she is known at the station houses and can not get work with respectable families. In five years she usually dies in the hospital on Blackwell's island, ashamed to let her friends know of her ways or her whereabouts.

Mrs. Matthews meets the steamships on their arrival from the south, and, through her appeals to the police, extra guards have been put on the piers to see who takes the girls away. But the sharks are skilled in their craft. They come in the guise of employment agents or of employers. The girls are ignorant and unsuspicious to begin with, and bewildered in their strange surroundings. They are accustomed to obey white men's commands. That they ever escape is a matter of wonder to all who have worked, often fruitlessly, to save them from degradation. The life of the girl who has friends or bona fide employers to meet her, or who is taken into the White Rose garden, all depends on what she herself wants to make it. She is started aright and the rest depends on herself. She at least has a chance, good advice, and kindly influences to guide her.

Various Topics

BOSTON'S PUBLIC BATHS: For the first ten months in 1901 the total number of bathers at the six public baths in Boston, Mass., amounted to 494,624 of both sexes, the greatest number being in March (57,478) and the least in February (40,592). Of this total there was an average of three males to every female.

THE PHILANTHROPY OF A YEAR: According to the Chicago *Tribune* the record of donations for 1901 amounted to $123,888,732. This amount is classified as follows: $68,850,961 has been given to colleges, universities, academies, seminaries, and institutes; $22,217,470 to charities of various kinds; $15,388,700 to libraries; $11,133,112 to museums and art galleries, and $6,298,489 to churches. More than half of this great sum has been given by three persons, as follows: Andrew Carnegie, $42,888,500; Jane L. Stanford, $30,000,000, and John D. Rockefeller, $2,889,750. In the detailed list there are twenty-eight gifts ranging from $500,000 to $30,000,000, for various purposes, and fifty-one gifts to colleges, ranging from $100,000 to $30,000,000.

INTEMPERANCE AMONG WOMEN: The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Delaware, in a sermon on "Intemperance," declared that while there is a grateful decline in intemperance among men, there is an alarming increase of intoxication among brilliant and cultured women, those belonging to the so-called better classes. "A short time ago," he continued, "I addressed a meeting of leading society women in New York city, when I made that statement. A leading newspaper made a careful investigation and sent me a copy of the publication which contained the result. It proved that my statement was literally correct as far as New York city is concerned. I am sorry to say that it appertains to women and to mothers, particularly those who have the care and instruction of our future men and women. It is a sad outlook when mothers are not living in soberness and chastity."

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LETTERS & ART

Stephen Phillips's New Play

THE PRODUCTION OF "ULYSSES" BY BEERBOHM TREE

THE great event of the London dramatic season is the production of Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses," by Beerbohm Tree. All critics have pronounced it a triumph of stage management, though they differ radically on other points. The *Tribune* correspondent thus describes the scenes: "The curtain rose upon a conclave of Greek gods on Olympus, with Athene pleading with Zeus for the deliverance of Ulysses from Calypso's spells and Poseidon angrily opposing her, until her prayer was granted, subject to the condition that Hades should first be visited. This beautiful stage picture was followed by a festival of suitors at the court of Ulysses's palace in Ithaca, with hints of costume and primitive architecture drawn from Schliemann's researches in Troy, and beautiful effects of color. A drunken riot was interrupted by the descent of Athene to arouse Telemachus to action, and Penelope appeared in answer to the minstrel's song, and begged for delay when Antinous importuned her to make a decision.

"The first act closed with a magnificent spectacle of Calypso's seagirt home, with Ulysses caressing the goddess and listening to the song of the sea nymphs, until Athene and Hermes revived his memories of home and Penelope, and he found strength to break away from the sirens. The second act reproduced with weird scenic effect the Homeric Hades, dimly tenanted with the fitting phantoms, and rehearsed Ulysses's meeting with Agamemnon and other spirits in the manner of the Sixth Æneid rather than the Odyssey. The third act began with the return of the ship-wrecked Ulysses to the swineherd's hut on the coast of Ithaca, and ended with a splendid scene in the banqueting hall of the palace, in which the suitors were outwitted and ejected."

MR. BEERBOHM TREE

The correspondent of the *Sun* says that "Ulysses" is not equal to "Herod," either as literature or as drama. "It contains some powerful lines, provides several strong situations, and as presented by Mr. Tree it forms one of the most magnificent productions ever seen on this or any other stage. The eye is charmed, dazzled, and before the end satiated with beauty and splendor, yet despite the succession of wondrous spectacles the auditor finds himself vaguely bored at the end of the fifth scene and wishing that Ulysses would remain in Hades instead of resuming his laborious adventures in the upper world. "There is a secret yearning also for the human style of love-making which Mrs. James Brown Potter desired to introduce in the character of Calypso, but which the author sternly repressed. Mrs. Potter resigned and Miss Nany Price, who took the part, scarcely realized one's conception of the evil siren's passion, but the acting as a whole was excellent. Mr. Tree had no such opportunity as in "Herod," but it goes without saying that he made the most possible of the difficult hero."

Mr. E. A. Dithmar, writing from London for the *Times*, says: "The scenery was painted by Hawes Craven, who derived much inspiration from some of Turner's paintings of classical subjects. The incidental music, which includes three songs for the minstrel at Ithaca, the chorus of the nymphs of Calypso, and the descriptive melodrama for the mystic doings in Hades, as well as the usual prelude and entr'actes, was composed by Coleridge Taylor. The scene in Hades was wonderfully well done, and aroused great enthusiasm."

Two passages of the drama that have been warmly praised are Penelope's appeal for the return of her absent husband and Ulysses's farewell to Calypso. The first is in part as follows:

Where art thou, husband? Dost thou lie even now
Helpless with coral, and swaying as the sea sways?
Or dost thou live, and art with magic held
By some strange woman on a lone sea-isle?
Yet we are bound more close than by a charm;
By fire-side plans, and counsel in the dawn—
Like gardeners have we watched a growing child.
Thy son is tall, thou wilt be glad of him;
All is in order; by the fire thy chair,
Thy bed is smoothed, but now these hands have left it.
Thou knowest the long years I have not quailed,
True to a vision, steadfast to a dream,
Indissolubly married to remembrance.
But now I am so driven I faint at last!
Why must my beauty madden all these wolves?
Why have the gods thus guarded my first bloom?
Why am I fresh, why young, if not for thee?
Come, come, Ulysses! Burn back through the world!
Come, take the broad seas in one mighty leap!
And rush upon this bosom with a cry,
Ere 'tis too late at the last, last instant—come!

From a dramatic point of view the parting scene be-

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tween Ulysses and Calypso has been pronounced the climax of the play. Calypso offers the gift of immortality to Ulysses if he will forego his departure, but the hero refuses to "take life but on terms of death." He continues:

Then have the truth, I speak as a man speaks;
Pour out my heart like treasure at your feet.
This odorous, amorous isle of violets,
That leans all leaves into the glassy deep,
With brooding music over noontide moss,
And low dirge of the lily-swinging bee,
Then stars like opening eyes in closing flowers—
Palls on my heart. Ah, God, that I might see
Gaunt Ithaca stand up out of the surge,
Yon lashed and streaming rocks, and sobbing crags,
The screaming gull and the wild-flying cloud—
To see the far off smoke of my own hearth,
To smell far out the glebe of my own farms,
To spring alive upon her precipices,
And hurl the singing spear into the air;
To scoop the mountain torrent in my hand,
And plunge into the midnight of her pines;
To look into the eyes of her who bore me,
And clasp his knees who 'gat me in his joy,
Prove if my son be like my dream of him.
We two have played and tossed each other words;
Goddess and mortal we have met and kissed.
Now am I mad for silence and for tears,
For the earthly voice that breaks at earthly ills,
The mortal hands that make and smooth the bed.
I am an-hungered for that human breast,
That bosom, a sweet hive of memories—
There, there to lay my head before I die,
There, there to be, there only, there at last!

Mr. William Archer says that Mr. Phillips's play is classic in atmosphere, but modern in spirit. "Ulysses, Calypso, and Penelope in their Hellenic setting, are actuated by the same passions that fire the hero, the heroine, and the 'other woman' in the up-to-date society drama, and the *denouement* of their tragic idyll has a familiar ring."

Tributes to Aubrey de Vere

London *Academy*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE death of Mr. Aubrey de Vere removes from us not only a poet of distinction, but the last link with the poetic past of the early nineteenth century—a poet who held memories of conversations with Wordsworth, and had received commendation from the lips of the men who revolutionized English poetry. Wordsworth was one of those who seldom commend any poetry which is not akin to their own, and it can readily be surmised, therefore, in what school the young poet graduated. Shelley influenced him, as is visible in his first poem, "The Search After Proserpine"; and he profoundly admired Coleridge, but the supreme planet was Wordsworth. To that tradition he remained unswervingly faithful through his long life and all changes of poetic fashion: when other gods were enthroned in the market-place his worship was unchanged. He lived to see the Wordsworthian tradition revived by Mr. William Watson, and to receive the homage of that poet. But if Mr. Watson was the last, he was not the first poet to render such homage. Landor hailed the rise of a new poet in some characteristic verses when "The Search After Proserpine" appeared; Sir Henry Taylor was not less emphatic in his admiration; and at a later day so totally antagonistic a poet as Mr. Swinburne wrote in generous praise of him. The praise was the more generous because De Vere, never having been a fashion, then and throughout the close of his career had become *vieux jeu* to the modern critic. Yet Mr. Swinburne does not praise ignorantly, and it may be surmised that Aubrey de Vere does not deserve the tranquil neglect into which he had passed. A great poet Aubrey de Vere was not. One who follows a master with such unswerving fidelity as he followed the Rydal singer must be content with the lower praise of a derivative poet. The Wordsworth whom he followed was not the Wordsworth of the simple lyrics, with their close touch upon the human heart, but the later Wordsworth, who had openly broken in practice with his own theory of poetic diction—he of the austerely grand odes, with their leaven of classic English phrase, and he also of the sonnets. It is, indeed, by the best of his lyrical pieces that Aubrey de Vere should be judged, rather than by the long narrative or dramatic poems on which he expended so much labor.

Tennyson and Wagner

JOHN MARKS HANDLY, in the February *Catholic World*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN the dual mysticism of our race's infancy Wagner saw the Christian superseding the pagan, illuminating it, triumphing over it, as sunlight triumphs over moonlight, while Tennyson has lost his heart in mourning for the lordly shadows that the day dispelled. Both have revived the past, and both have made it better than it really was; for both are poets. But Wagner made it more supernatural, while Tennyson made it more genteel. Tennyson has taken us up one by one and with a poet's mastery has shown us the worth of the Arthurs around us, whom we fail to value as we should; shown us the charity we owe to our Lancelots; shown us the worshipful beauty of our Enids—the abhorrent ugliness of this or that Etarre. He has given our lives the perspective of the misty landscape of fable, and has taught us how we may make our lives—not sublime but noble, with that nobility which our ancestors had before we became a race of shop-keepers. And this is good. This is the high and holy office of poetry, which Tennyson has exercised so admirably that we can not easily overestimate our debt of gratitude to him. But in the end our laureate is pagan, and the echoes of his idylls mingle with the wails of the water nymphs when Thramnos told them that the great Pan was dead.

Wagner was a greater genius than Tennyson. He was not circumscribed by his age. He had more than the spirit of his times—he was inspired with the spirit of eternity, and made for himself an age. Tennyson is Victorian—the crowning glory of the Victorian age, the standard by which the future will measure that age, the strongest claim of that age upon immortality. And he has given us the Victorian version of the Arthurian age. I do not believe that this is the true version. A great deal of history—all the history between St. Augustine and Sir Thomas More—has to be unlearned and forgotten in order to give verisimilitude to the Passing of Arthur; and the Last Tournament is the groan of an old, sick, sin-weary race, at which the real actors would have listened with dismay. But the Victorian version of King Arthur is vastly important to us because it holds the mirror up to nature—not of the past, but of the present. And Tennyson, being a faultless artist, has been unflinchingly true to the spirit of the age he mirrored.

Irresistibly, my heart pays first homage to Richard Wagner. From Rheingold to Parsifal this master prophet, who has given to the world a new medium of spiritual teaching, blazes and thunders the great truths of Christian ethics and Christian revelation.

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The names and men and deeds of the old half-pagan times are there, but the substance and the mighty conclusions of his themes are one with the eloquence of St. Peter at Pentecost and with the pathos of St. Mary Magdalen at Simon's banquet. He has appreciated to the fullest the beauty of his material. Nothing more mystic, more sense-satisfying, more truly pagan, more characteristically racial, than, for example, the fire charm that concludes the Walkyrie; but its delightful cadence, its exquisite preternaturalism, is none the less the final summing up of the great opera's lesson—that the gods themselves can not make right wrong, and justice must triumph though the heavens fall. On the other hand, his instinct of the true Christian spirit is unerring. The cycle of his works is a progressive development of happiness.

Two Views of Hugues Le Roux

IMPRESSIONS OF THE FIFTH HYDE LECTURER AT HARVARD

HUGUES LE ROUX, the fifth annual lecturer of the Cercle Francais of Harvard university, has arrived in this country and will deliver over one hun-

M. HUGUES LE ROUX

dred talks on dramatic, social, and literary subjects, in more than forty American cities from New York to San Francisco. He will be heard at all the leading universities, beginning with Harvard. In "O Mon Passé," which is the chronicle of his youth, M. Le Roux relates that he was born at Hâvre, November 23, 1860, of an old Norman family of ship-owners. By his mother's side he was related to General Gourgaud, who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, and Gourgaud-Dugazon, the actor, who flourished towards the end of the XVIIIth century and was so conspicuous in the literary history of his time. In his childhood M. Hugues Le Roux had known Flaubert who was an intimate acquaintance of his family. At eighteen, while finishing his studies for the licentiate degree of philosophy, ruin having befallen his family, he was plunged into the struggle for existence and became secretary to Alphonse Daudet. He married at twenty-three, full of confidence in his own energy, and then began his curious career. He was sent by Menelik, Negus of Abyssinia, to trace the course of the Blue Nile. He crossed the Sahara to study the sects and tribes of the Arabs. He has visited Russia in order to study the Nihilists, and has been to Norway to know Ibsen. In less than twenty years he has written thirty-three volumes.

In the current issue of the *Critic,* we find some impressions of M. Le Roux, contributed by Mrs. John van Vorst, who has known him for some time in Paris. Mrs. van Vorst writes: "This novelist, playwright, explorer, journalist, diplomat, lecturer, and patriot, has the same indifference to leisure as the busy American man, and his working hours are spent in the midst of life, in the service of his talent, his family, and the state. A Norman by descent, the native of a seaport town, he has the inborn taste for conquest and exploration. He has visited the North Cape, Abyssinia, and all the intervening countries; he has traversed the African desert and been to the center of Russia; but this other men have done, while Hugues Le Roux, in a way altogether personal, has explored humanity. He has lived with princes and paupers, with Nihilists, vagabonds, scientists, and cutthroats; he has been comrade to men of every condition. The wide field of his observations, the brusque contrasts in his experiences, have given him singular opportunities to study mankind, and his vital interest, his sympathy, his universal kinship, have enabled him to understand his fellow-creature—man."

Another view of the lecturer is given by the Paris correspondent of the Boston *Transcript,* who says that M. Le Roux is by no means regarded in France as a critic of any particular distinction, and in de Julleville's recent survey of French literature he is set down as being at the most a rather clever journalist and interviewer. He conducted for a time a column of heart-to-heart talks in *Le Journal,* somewhat after the fashion of Ruth Ashmore in the *Ladies' Home Journal,* and he has written a good many short stories which are amusing, but altogether ephemeral. For the rest he is a very alert and entertaining type of the modern Frenchman who is aware that France is not the whole of Europe. He might be called "the Richard Harding Davis of France."

Various Topics

STATUE OF SHAKESPEARE FOR ROME: A committee has been appointed, says the Rome correspondent of the *Times,* for the purpose of securing the erection of a statue of Shakespeare in the Italian capital. It will form one of a trio, the others being the intended statue of Dante, and the statue of Goethe, which Emperor William is to present to the city. The statue is also designed to show gratitude for the respect paid to the Italian language by Great Britain in Malta.

MR. NORRIS REPLIES TO MR. LIGHTON: "The Literature of the West," quoted in a recent issue, has called out a reply from Mr. Frank Norris. He applauds Mr. Lighton's protest against the "red shirt" literature of the west, but declares that the typical westerner is still the adventurer. "New York produced the financier, Maine the trader, the south the planter, Boston the littérateur, Chicago the business man, but the product of the west from the very first and up to this very hour of writing has always been, through every varying condition, occupation or calling, the adventurer. You cannot get away from him. Long since he has put off the red shirt, he has even abandoned his revolver. But scratch the surface ever so little and behold—there is the forty-niner. There just beneath the veneer is the tough fiber of the breed, whose work since the beginning of the nineteenth century has been the subjugating of the west."

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SCIENTIFIC

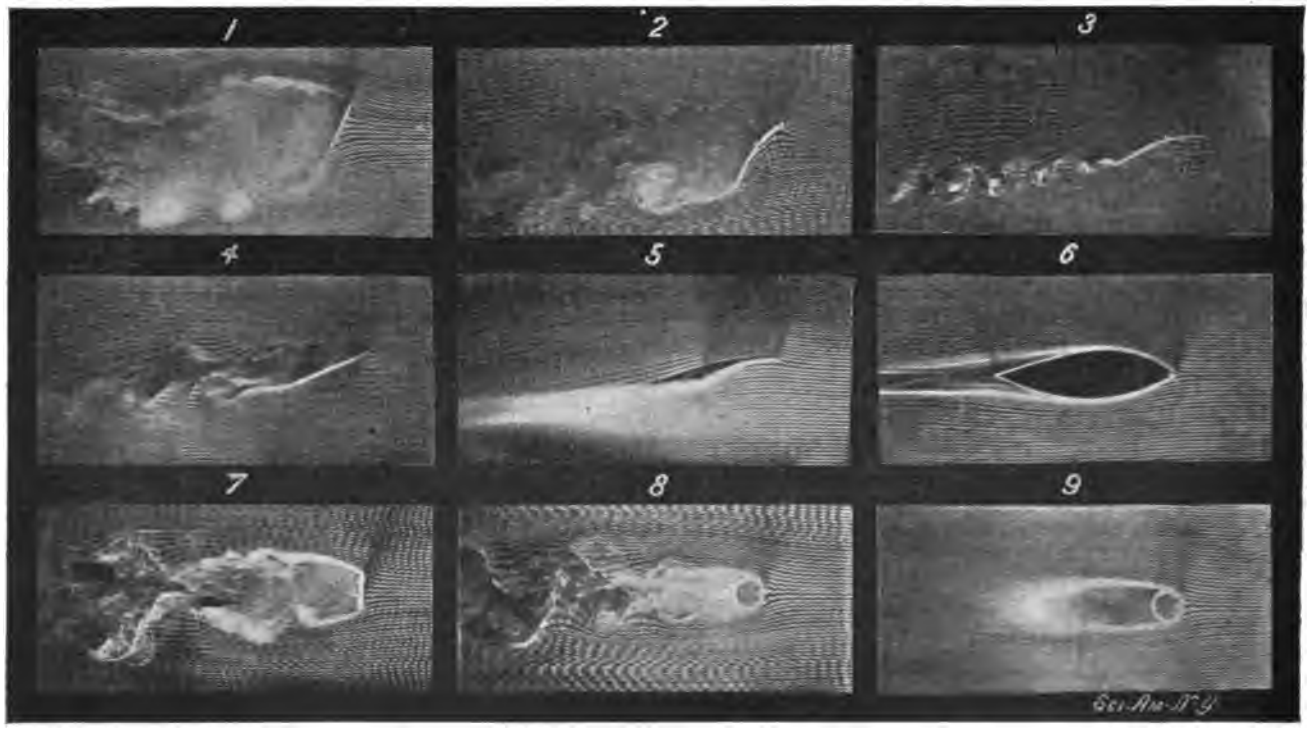
A Study of the Motion of Fluids

Paris Correspondent of the New York *Scientific American*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

MATHEMATICIANS have developed certain interesting theories to explain the movement of a fluid in encountering obstacles. Unfortunately the results of such theoretical calculations have been of little value, because they were not based upon sufficient data obtained by actual observation, or because they applied only to non-existent perfect fluids, the molecules of which glide over each other without friction. If these mathematical theories could be verified experimentally much would be done both for hydrodynamics and aerial dynamics. Furthermore, it would be possible to devise a body which would encounter the least possible resistance in moving through water or air; for the laws underlying the movement of bodies around a stationary obstacle would apply conversely to a body moving through a fluid.

The first attempts to observe the movements of fluids directly by the eye, or indirectly by means of photography, were made some years ago by L. Mach and the English physicist, Hele-Shaw. More accurate results have been obtained by Marey, an eminent French scientist, who has made the study of the movements of air his life work. His method is to form a series of parallel air-streams within a large chamber, then to charge them with smoke and thus make them visible. When an obstacle is placed in their path the movement of the air is clearly distinguished. To carry this out he uses a large chamber five feet high and two feet in section. In the lower part is an orifice joined to the aspirating ventilator on the right, driven by a small electric moter. The air descends through an opening at the top of the chamber, which has stretched across it a frame covered with silk gauze whose meshes are very fine and regular. This serves to direct the air in a series of vertical streams and prevent the formation of vortices, and it thus descends parallel to the walls of the chamber. The smoke is fed into the air by a series of sixty tubes, one-quarter inch in diameter and about the same distance apart. When the ventilator is set in motion the air is aspirated and draws with it the smoke, and the latter descends in a series of vertical cords which may reach as long as three feet if the air of the room is perfectly still.

The accompanying figures show some of the most interesting results obtained by this method. In Fig. 1 the air encounters a plane surface inclined at about 70 degrees. It will be observed how the air-streams pass around the obstacle. Part of them mount on the left side, but the greater number follow the slope. In the rear is a region of agitated air which extends far back. The waves are closer together at the contact of the plane, showing a diminution of speed in Fig. 2, which represents a concave surface at an angle of about 45 degrees. In Figs. 3 and 4 are shown the different manner in which the air acts in contact with concave and plane surfaces; the figures indicate that concave surfaces are more advantageous than plane surfaces as regards flying, a result which has been already proven by the aviators. In fact, in the rear of the concave surface the air is aspirated with energy and without much agitation, which is a very favorable condition, as this agitation represents a great expenditure of work. Fig. 5 is the same as Fig. 3, but with a different lighting; the former, taken by an instantaneous flash, shows the agitated zone at a given moment; in the latter the light was continuous for several seconds, and gives the mean direction of the air. Here the agitated portion is represented by a white band. Fig. 6 is of especial interest as showing



PHOTOGRAPHS OF AIR STREAMS UNDER VARYING CONDITIONS

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the resistance to the air which is offered by a body having the form of a boat or again of a dirigible balloon. In Figs. 7 and 8, two bodies, a plane and a cylinder having the same section, are compared in order to show how the streams curve in the rear of the obstacle and also the relative diminution of speed. Fig. 9 shows the same cylinder with a prolonged lighting, and here the zone of air in the rear of the cylinder is strikingly brought out.

As will be seen, the method of M. Marey is of great practical value in the study of the resistance which various bodies present to the air. It can be applied to great advantage in studying the best forms to be given to dirigible balloons. In the study of curved or plane surfaces it shows that the former are much more advantageous than the latter. The apparatus will also be useful to mathematicians in giving them figures which will facilitate the study of the laws of air-resistance.

The Anatomy of Sound

London *Daily Graphic*

WHAT is the meaning of resonance, and why do some sounds strike us as agreeable and some as disagreeable? These two questions from Professor Fleming's *viva voce* examination of the youthful audience at the Royal institution lectures would probably find only a small percentage of answers among a much maturer assembly; and it says a great deal for Professor Fleming's extraordinary adaptability that probably nearly all who listened to his fourth lecture on "waves" came away able to answer them. He first showed, by means of swinging pendulums, by elastic springs, and by a strip of thin planking, that everything which vibrates has its proper period of vibration, just as a pendulum must always swing in the same time, however hard it is propelled or however high it swings. Then he showed by practical experiment that if the pendulum was impelled at proper intervals—at intervals, that is to say, corresponding to its proper period of vibration—it was easy to add to the amplitude of its motion; but that if anyone tried to urge the pendulum forward at uncertain intervals the effort was wasted. In the same way a thin plank stuck out from the wall might be rapidly hammered with a wooden mallet, and would survive these shocks; but if the plank was set vibrating and a touch was administered to it every time it came up to its upper limit of vibration, then presently the plank broke under the strain. "Everything had its proper period of vibration," said Professor Fleming, and added a very happy illustration. "If a boy with a pea-shooter were to aim at Charing Cross bridge he could, if he were persevering enough and had sufficient peas, break it down—by always timing his pea to hit the bridge when it swung forward under the impulse given to it by previous peas. For the same reason soldiers, when walking across a suspension bridge are told not to march in step, lest the tramp, tramp of their regular marching should by chance be keeping time with the proper period of vibration of the bridge."

Upon this basis Professor Fleming built a superstructure of the theory of organ pipes, showing how a column of air had always its proper period of vibration. First he showed that a tuning fork held over a column of air in a big test tube could so set that column of air in motion that the note of the tuning fork, hitherto inaudible, became magnified into audibility by the resonant vibrations of the air column—a result not to be attained unless the column of air were of the proper height, and immediately lost if, for instance, the column was made shorter by pouring water into the test tube. Passing from this point, he explained why organ pipes gave out different notes; and in a very pretty experiment, arranged by letting a tiny tambourine down an organ tube, showed the points in the tube, its top and its bottom, where the air was vibrating. This part of the lecture may be said to have ended with the explanation of the resonance produced by the column of air in the "sounding box" of a violin, and with a demonstration furnished by the new Stroh violin that it was possible to find a substitute for the wooden "sounding box." The second part of the lecture was a remarkably clear exposition of Helmholtz's theory of the assonance of sound waves—an explanation which it is quite impossible to make briefer than Professor Fleming's own statement. But, putting his explanation merely as a statement, the reason for the pleasant or unpleasant nature of sounds lies in the speed of "intervals" in combined sound waves. A simple sound wave consists of a regular wavy line of so many vibrations a second. If another sound wave is joined to this, the humps of the combined wave and the depression must become altered in shape and in periodicity. If these humps only occur as many as eight or nine times a second the sound is agreeable. If the humps become very frequent the combined note or compound wave produces a disagreeable sensation on the ear.

The Nature of Explosions

February *Engineering Magazine*, New York. Excerpt

ALTHOUGH explosives have been used for hundreds of years in the form of gun-powder, and for more than half a century in the form of the so-called "high explosives, the theory of their action is not even yet fully understood. A recent lecture by Professor Dixon, of Owens college, Manchester, upon the nature of explosives, published in the *Colliery Guardian*, gives the latest theories upon the subject, and contains much interesting matter.

The investigations of Bunsen, many years ago, led to his statements of the velocity of propagation of explosions in gases, namely that the propagation in oxygen and hydrogen was about 36 to 40 yards a second, and the propagation was slower in a denser medium. The later work of Berthelot and of Le Chatelier, however, has caused the figures of Bunsen to be greatly modified. According to their experiments an explosion in a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen travelled at an increased rate from the point of inflammation until in a very short time the rate became constant. The rate of explosion is equal to the mean rate of movement of the burning gases at the temperature of the explosion, calculated according to the "molecular theory." Le Chatelier had shown that the flame began by traveling slowly at a uniform rate, that it then commenced to oscilate violently, and, finally, either the explosion wave was set up or the flame died down.

There are thus three *regimes* of explosions—first, the uniform and slow combustion; second, the vibratory period; and third, the explosion wave. Mixtures of coal gas with air and firedamp with air show phenomena of the first and second kind. Ignited at the open end of the tube these mixtures burn at a uniform rate for a certain distance, and then the flame begins

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to vibrate. The vibrations acquire greater or less velocity according to the nature of the mixture and the conditions of the experiment, but the third *regime* of uniform maximum velocity is not set up. In narrow tubes the explosion soon dies out. The phenomena studied by Le Chatelier have been observed in a large scale in explosions in coal mines. It had been noticed that little damage was caused at the source of the explosion, and at a distance varying from 50 to 80 yards from the origin of the flame, while beyond that distance falls of roof, broken tubs, and blown-out stoppings testified to the violence exerted by the explosion. Great as the destruction is which an explosion of firedamp and air causes in a mine, it is fortunate that these mixtures do not detonate. The physical nature of detonation has thus been explained by experiments on gases, but other problems still remain. The mode in which chemical atoms unite, the dissociation of compounds, the variations in specific heat, are all subjects of extreme interest on which we may hope for more light from a study of explosions.

Artificial Aging of Whisky

London Correspondent New York *Tribune*

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made of a discovery that is likely to revolutionize the spirits trade, both in England and America. The discovery is of a process that will in a few months lend "age" to whisky. The discoverer of the process is Professor J. T. Hewitt of the East London technical college. He is a man of scholarly attainments, and is prominent in scientific circles. Professor Hewitt made his announcement at a meeting of the society of chemical industry, held at the Burlington house, and in support of his claims had the backing of Dr. Schildrowitz, a spirit expert of international fame.

Dr. Schildrowitz told the assembled scientists that he had examined and tested several samples of whisky prepared under Professor Hewitt's formula, and found that he had succeeded in eliminating the poisonous qualities from the new whisky, and in giving it the flavor of the product that is kept for years in barrels. Of course the professor did not publicly disclose what his formula is composed of. He simply declared he had achieved success by adding certain chemical substances to the "pot-still." The result was that a certain chemical combination was formed in the still with the noxious components in the new whisky, and that thus the liquor was practically distilled over, becoming quite pure. The poisons were, in fact, removed entirely from the whisky.

The London *Lancet* combats the idea that any chemical process can lend "age" to whisky. Countless attempts have been made, the *Lancet* says, to remove rapidly the raw characteristics of new whisky, but no real success has ever been attained comparable with the mellowing influences of age. The common and erroneous belief is that new whisky would at once be made as old if such things as fusel oil, furfurol, and probably other aldehydes could be extracted or destroyed. That is not the case. The product would then be simply alcohol and not whisky at all and spirits of wine might as well be consumed. It is constantly forgotten that genuine old whisky is palatable and wholesome because those very products which give it a raw, harsh, and disagreeable taste when it is young are the very constituents which time, and time alone, fashions into pleasing flavor. In fact, the harsher the taste when young the more full-flavored is the whisky when matured. This salutary change is due to a gradual resolution of certain of the products of distillation, but not the alcohol, into new bodies which communicate to the whisky its characteristic flavor. These products, therefore, the aldehydes and higher alcohols, are essential to the production of a wholesome and good-flavored spirit. This result can not possibly be gained by chemically abstracting these bodies as it is proposed to do. In fine old brandy the flavor is due essentially to these bodies assimilating each other, so to speak, over a long period of time and producing wholesome flavors. The ethers in particular, upon which much of the excellent medicinal effect of old brandy depends, increase largely with age and the ethers themselves are most probably a product of the union of the raw bodies. To eliminate these raw bodies, therefore, by a chemical process is to eliminate the materials which afterwards contribute the finest characteristics, and such a spirit can not be regarded as being in any sense equivalent to a spirit mellowed by age. The process may take out deleterious things in a new spirit but it does not leave old whisky or old brandy behind, and such extracted spirit would probably never be the better or more wholesome for maturing in the absence of those ingredients which make old spirit acceptable to the palate and the economy.

Various Topics

PLANT VACCINATION: French botanists are endeavoring to vaccinate plants against parasitic diseases. As the elementary functions are the same in animals and plants there seems to be no reason why their diseases, whether arising from microbes or fungus, should not be treated in the same way.

A THEORY OF VISION: In place of the chemical theory, A. Pizon has shown that in the visual organs of both the vertebrates and invertebrates, the pigmentary granules that accompany the visual cells are in rapid motion like that of micrococci. The presence of these granules in immediate contact with the visual cells and the constancy of their motions lead naturally to the conclusion that they serve as intermediaries in the excitation of the cells.—*Popular Science Notes.*

THE MECHANICAL EQUIVALENT OF HEAT has been investigated by Mr. H. T. Barnes, who recently described his experiments in a paper before the royal society. According to a note of it in *Science Abstracts,* the determination was made by imparting electrical energy to a constant stream of water, so as to give a steady difference of temperature at its ends. In terms of the thermal unit at 16 degrees C., the specific heat of water was found to be 1.00530 at 5 degrees C., 0.99735 at 40 degrees C., and 1.00370 at 95 degrees C., with a minimum at 37.5 degrees, and the resulting mechanical equivalent of heat is equal to 4.18876 joules—a result which is about 0.132 per cent higher than those of Reynolds and Moorby by direct mechanical means.—*Engineering Record.*

A NEW PIGMENT: A patent issued January 14 to Dr. Alexander S. Ramage, of Cleveland, Ohio, discloses a method of producing a remarkable iron pigment, with an old formula and new properties—the hydrated basic ferric oxide. In outline the process is as follows: The waste ferrous liquor derived from iron-pickling—generally ferrous sulphate or chloride with some free acid—is neutralized, and then oxidized by the joint action of air and steam. By the oxidation of the ferrous sulphate, basic ferric sulphate is formed, and this salt in the presence of the large volume of water is hydrolyzed, yielding sulphuric acid and basic ferric hydrate—the pigment in question. The pigment is light yellow in color, but is readily converted by heat into the several iron oxide reds, and affords also a suitable base for mixed pigments. Its absorptive capacity for oil greatly exceeds that of the standard pigments, being 2½ times that of standard French ochre, and 7½ times that of white lead. Its covering power as compared with these pigments is almost proportionately high.

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RELIGIOUS

Religion in a Typical Factory Town

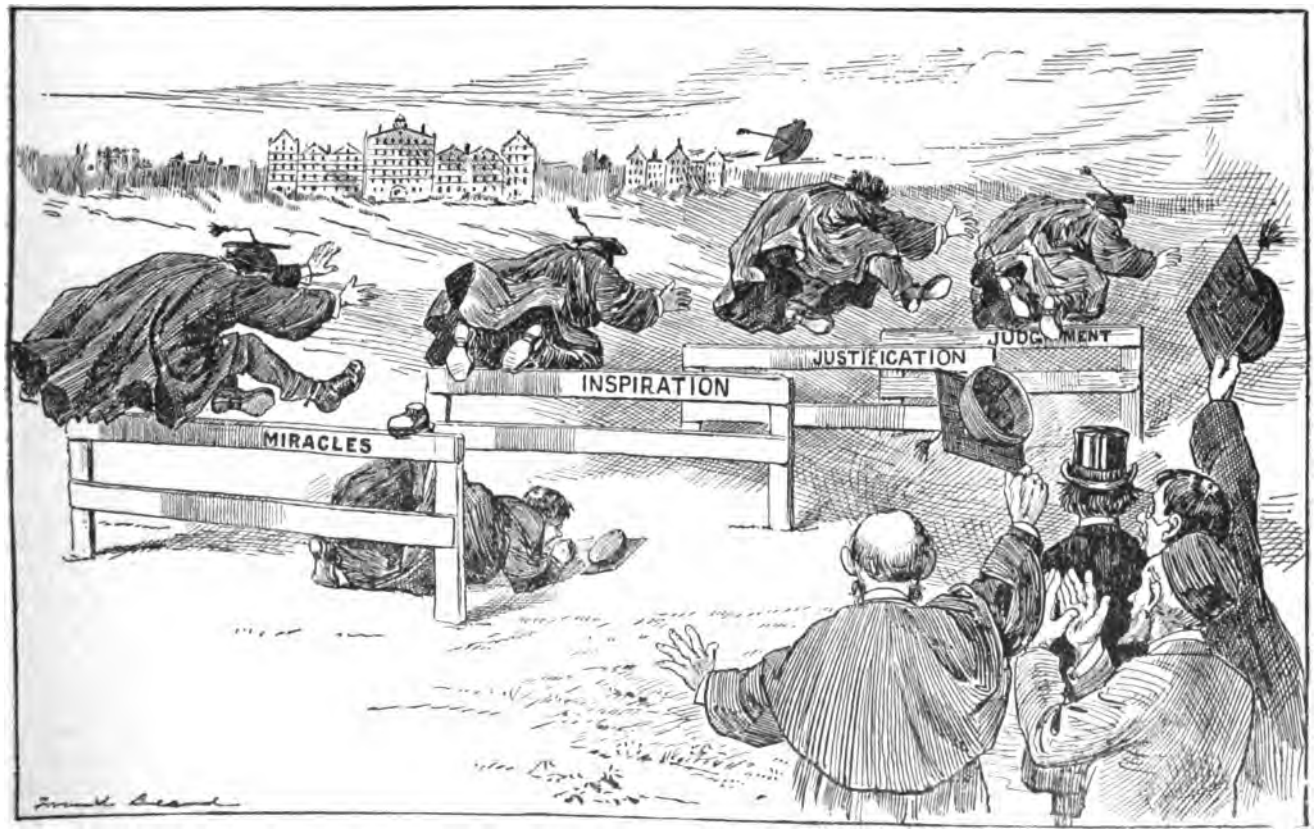
A STUDY OF BROCKTON, MASS.

JUST how far is modern Christianity, as focused at a given point, influencing the personal and community life of the world? This is a question which can not be answered out of one's inner consciousness, but which calls for a patient, thorough study of the actual facts. A representative of *The Congregationalist and Christian World* has undertaken to do this for the interesting and to a degree representative city of Brockton, Mass., the center of New England shoe manufacturing. In studying Brockton three avenues of information were followed: (1) talks with a number of prominent men; (2) authorized records supplemented by individual inquiries; and (3) a personally conducted census of all places of worship in the city which were open, so far as could be learned, on a certain Sunday.

Mr. Preston B. Keith, a man well known in Brockton, is a manufacturer of shoes and sees both sides of Brockton life. "The proportion of Sabbath keepers and churchgoers in Brockton," he said, "is larger than in some manufacturing cities. The majority of the leading business men are church supporters and attendants. No license is much better than license, but it is not always well enforced. Liquor is used, and some of it is sold in Brockton." Rev. Albert F. Pierce of the South Congregational church saw a "spirit of unity and fraternity between the ministers," "but no organized coöperation." Mr. Benjamin F. Pierce, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., said: "I never saw a cleaner city, and I attribute it to no license and the sentiment which supports it. There are wild girls in Brockton, to be sure, but I do not think you will find open houses of prostitution. The church membership and attendance of men is not so large as it ought to be. The men are good fellows; their morals are generally pretty good, but they are not religious."

Thirty-six churches worship in thirty-one edifices and five halls; there are six missions and the Y. M. C. A., making forty-three places of worship open on Sunday, or one hundred and forty-three services in all, counting Sunday-schools and all young people's meetings. The Protestant Sunday-school enrollment and the public school membership are about the same; and the public school average attendance is one-fifth larger than the Protestant church membership. The Congregational churches show the greatest increase since 1890 in membership and valuation. In five years the Methodists have just held their own, the Baptists have gained a little except in Sunday-schools, and the Congregationalists have gained one-fourth, three new churches having been established. There are about 28,700 Protestants in Brockton, of whom one-fifth are church members and one-fourth attend Sabbath-school. A peculiar item in regard to sex is that, reckon as you will, by nativity, birth, race, or school children, any way but by churches, Brockton's population is almost exactly one-half male. Reckon by churches, however, and the males are a scant one-third.

Going back ten years and taking United States



THEOLOGICAL ATHLETICS—JUMPING THE HURDLES.—*Ram's Horn*

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census figures of 1890, we find substantial gains. Church valuation has more than doubled, and there are thirteen new churches. The greatest gain in valuation has been in the Congregational and Methodist churches. The Unitarians have lost members, Methodists and Baptists have gained not quite one-third, and Congregationalists a little less than one-half in membership. Altogether the Protestant church membership reported shows a gain in ten years of 2,180, while the Protestant gain in population has been approximately 10,500.

The influential factors in Brockton's moral and religious life are: The character and nativity of the population, which includes many Americans, a large proportion of Swedes and a comparatively small proportion of the objectionable elements; the attitude of leading citizens in municipal and other affairs; no license, a high municipal ideal and pride in the home city; an admirable school system; business progressiveness; a local press, which, although it does foment sensational church exploits or bickerings, prints other church items as news and not as an occasional filler; and the women of Brockton, who outnumber the men in the churches and who, through a strong W. C. T. U. and a Woman's club, composed of representatives of the best families, are a power to be reckoned with in any great movement, political, moral or religious.

The Y. M. C. A. in Russia

New York *Times*. Excerpt

THE bestowal of the Order of St. Anne, third class, upon Franklin Gaylord, an American, secretary of the Russian society for the Moral and Physical Development of Young Men, organized by himself and James Stokes of New York, is a source of gratification to the whole American colony in Russia, of which Mr. Gaylord is one of the most popular members, as it is the czar's way of recognizing the work of Mr. Gaylord in connection with the Young Men's society. Messrs. Stokes and Gaylord had anything but easy sailing when they began their efforts to institute the Young Men's society. Indeed, their attempts to transplant the Young Men's Christian association to Russia never advanced an inch until they succeeded in enlisting the interest of the czarina and of Prince Alexander of Oldenbourg. The prince extended his patronage to the society, and has always participated actively in its work. It found favor with the young men from its inception, and has grown rapidly. Owing to its high patronage, the society has enjoyed complete immunity from interference by any branch of the government. The religious features are directed by priests of the Orthodox Russian church. The organization attracted favorable attention last year from the fact that the young men under its influence refrained from participation in political disturbances.

At the annual meeting, just held, Prince Alexander presiding, the secretary of the executive council, Peter Sidoroff, reported 1,016 new members received for the year, and an average attendance at the evening classes of 400. The society has a good library and reading room, supplied free by the St. Petersburg publishers, and the concert room, lecture rooms, game room, class rooms, etc., are well furnished and are lighted by electricity. The gymnasium is the best equipped place of its kind in Russia. The institution is gradually becoming self-sustaining, although the membership fee is only $1.50 a year, and tuition costs only $3 for each subject. About half of the needed funds are now found in St. Petersburg. The members of the society recently testified their gratitude by presenting to the organization excellent portraits of Mr. Stokes and Prince Alexander. The council is composed of Ivan Tourchaninoff, formerly sub-prefect of police; Prince P. S. Obolensky, Senator N. S. Tagantseff, Mr. Sidoroff, Emanuel Nobel, William E. Smith, Father Nicholas Vassilieff, the Rev. Alexander Francis, pastor of the British-American church, and Mr. Gaylord.

Each in His Own Name

PROFESSOR CARRUTH, Reprinted in the London *Academy*

A fire mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell;
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where the cavemen dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite tender sky;
The ripe, rich tints of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the golden-rod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like the tide on a crescent sea beach.
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in—
Come from the mystic ocean
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
The million who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

Can a Business Man Preach?

REV. CHRISTOPHER G. HAZARD, in the *Evangelist*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN preaching there must be a practical element or abstract theorizing will still curse theology; there must be a parochial element, or the shepherd and the sheep will not be in touch; but into preaching there must go a time element, or it will be crude. There must be time for thought. No man can improvise truth, and no man can improvise art. It sometimes seems as though our age may be making an ancient mistake. It is putting a time limit on the sermon in more senses than one. The time element, so essential to true and powerful preaching, is the one element denied to the modern preacher. No longer a prophet and a seer, he has become a busy, fussy man of affairs, and manager of countless ecclesiastical, social, and philanthropic institutions and enterprises.

Probably it is at the demand of the people that the church has so largely abandoned her teaching function and set out upon the path of active and material progress. And probably the minister is but hearing the church in becoming so largely a business man. But after the minister has forgotten his apostleship, and after he has become so busy a man, one is moved to ask the question, Can a business man preach? The impression that one gets from extended observation

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is that he can not. This is not an era of great preaching. There is an abundant ministration of questions, and they are ably discussed. Terse, epigrammatic treatments of ethical truth, and business like presentations of practical subjects, are everywhere heard. But one misses the high notes, and marks the narrowness and bareness of the speaker's art. It is borne in upon those who listen to modern preachments that very often the preacher is "not prepared." Greatness of subject and thought, depth of treatment, easy command are sufficiently rare to disappoint, and to provoke questioning. The business man can talk, but he can not preach. The church is spoiling good preachers and making poor business men. It is not possible for one man to comprise and combine in himself the functions of the whole church, she is a body with many members. It would not be good to have a one-man church if it were possible. It is not needful; at last the burden can be rested more squarely upon the shoulders of church officers.

Various Topics

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST FUND of a million guineas, which was started three years ago, has been completed.

POLYGLOT METHODISM: The Methodist Episcopal church is preaching in this country in sixteen languages, nearly all of which are represented by delegates in its general conference.

PARIS ABANDONS RED MASS: Paris gave up this New Year's after many centuries, the Red Mass in the Sainte Chapelle for the judges of the higher courts. This was done by order of the minister of justice on account of the intermeddling with political affairs of the religious orders. The ardent Catholic judges and lawyers attended instead a mass celebrated by Cardinal Richard in the Church of St. Germain L'Auxerrois, opposite the Louvre, whose bells gave the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

THE PSALM OF THE PROFESSORS

Let us, then, be up and doing
  Things unorthodox each day—
Ripping gospels up and strewing
  Old beliefs along the way.
Be not like dumb, driven cattle—
  That would be a foolish crime—
Flout the holy Bible, that'll
  Make you famous every time.

—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

CHURCHES IN DANISH WEST INDIES: With the accession of the three West India islands from Denmark will come accession to the religious forces of the United States. About 16,000 of the 30,000 population of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John islands are actively identified with the churches. There are Moravian, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, Catholic, and Church of England bodies, the Moravian and Dutch Reformed being the strongest in membership and influence. The Church of England, which has parishes in each of three principal towns of St. Croix, has affairs in charge of the resident bishop of Jamaica.—*Hartford Times.*

MISCELLANY

The Gallery of Beauties at Munich

KING LUDWIG'S REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS

A WRITER in the February *Strand Magazine* describes the manner in which King Ludwig I of Bavaria collected the portraits for the celebrated Gallery of Beauties in the royal castle at Munich. He says that the collection of portraits of beautiful women was not suggested with a view to pay compliments to the bearers of great names, though it is to a great extent a highly aristocratic bevy of beauties which has been immortalized by the subtle brush of Joseph von Stieler, the court painter. "The king desired to collect these portraits independent of rank and position. During his lonely walks he succeeded in discovering many a subject for his collection. Wherever he saw a lovely woman's face he sent his faithful Stieler with a request for the necessary sittings to secure a portrait. No woman resisted such a compliment paid to her beauty, and thus it came about that in the same room with the portrait of Queen Marie of Bavaria we find one of a girl who served the foaming Bavarian beer to the guests at her father's inn. These two pictures are, perhaps, among the most beautiful of the collection, though the best portrait is that of Lola Montez." The writer gives the following sketch of that remarkable adventuress: "Lola was born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1818, her mother being a Creole of notable beauty. After having passed the early years of her life in an English boarding-school at Bath, her beauty and vivacity of spirit attracted a young Anglo-Indian officer, Captain James, who married her and took her with him to the far east. But Lola found eastern life rather dull and, secretly leaving her husband, she embarked for Europe. Struggling poverty assailed the adventuress in London, and after a most checkered career as a street singer Lola went to Madrid. She obtained an engagement in the ballet at the Porte St. Martin théâtre, in Paris, in 1839, but the director found himself bound to dismiss the irrepressible ballerina. We hear of her again in Berlin, where Ludwig I of Bavaria, meeting her apparently by chance at the house of a courtier, expressed a wish to see her dance a fandango. Completely fascinated by her feline grace and witty repartees, the royal enthusiast presented her to his court as "my best friend." She was made Baroness von Rosenthal and Countess Landsfeld. A pension of 20,000 florins and a magnificent villa gave suitable atmosphere to the newly-created titles. She was finally expelled from court, married first an Englishman, then an American, and died in New York in 1861."

Some of the other beauties in the collection are sketched as follows: "Cornelia Vetterlein was a young girl of good family, and well brought up. Her parents lived in a neighboring town, and one day when she went to Munich with her elderly maiden aunt the king saw her in the Ludwig-Strasse, where he often took his walks alone, and commissioned Herr von Stieler to paint her. There is nothing known about Ianthe, Lady Ellenborough, nèe Lady Digby. The peerage gives no such name, but it is possible that, through the carelessness of the officials, a wrong or misspelled name was put under the picture. A German beer-house is hardly the soil for a flower of beauty and purity to grow. Nevertheless, Helene Sedlmayer, with her sweet, girlish face and the expression of a saint, grew up in her father's inn. Every three years a quaint old custom, "the Schefflertanz," takes place in this part of the town. The butchers and coopers dance in quaint mediæval costume round the fountain in the "Thal"; this festivity lasts three days and pro-

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From the Strand Magazine

AMALIE VON SCHINTLING HELENE SEDLMAYER LADY ELLENBOROUGH

vides much amusement and gaiety for the working classes. King Ludwig, who was wont to mix among his subjects and whose kind-heartedness rejoiced in seeing their mirth, was there in the midst of the crowd and saw the beautiful Helene craning her pretty neck to see what was going on round the fountain. He sent his aide-de-camp to find the pretty maid a better place of vantage and to arrange for her to sit to Stieler for her portrait. The king offered to give her a dowry and marry her to one of the court officials, but she pleaded to marry her betrothed, the humble Hans, and the king gave his consent, likewise the dowry."

Life in the Danish West Indies

A Few Facts About Our Newest Possessions

MR. H. ERNAND BEHN, who was born on the island of Saint Thomas and has lived there for many years, contributes to the *Independent* the following facts about our newest possessions:

The Danish West Indies consist of the islands of Saint Thomas, Saint Croix, and Saint John. They were discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. They are undoubtedly of volcanic origin, and form part of the Virgin group, lying southeast of Porto Rico and directly in the track of vessels running between Europe and Panama and South America. Their total area is: Saint Thomas, 53 square miles; Saint Croix, 135, and Saint John, 35. The population is about 32,000; four-fifths of the people are colored. The climate is warm but delightful, never so hot as one finds it in New York at midsummer. The thermometer seldom goes above ninety, and the warmth is tempered by the delightful easterly breeze. It is also very healthy and the sanitary conditions excellent. Yellow fever is very seldom heard of. The population of Saint Thomas in 1880 was 15,000, and at that time the death rate there was about 29 for every 1,000 persons living. There are three hospitals and an insane asylum in Saint Thomas.

Life in the islands is delightful. The people are among the most hospitable on earth. The social season there begins in December and lasts till April. During that time the harbor of Charlotte Amalia at Saint Thomas is visited by warships of almost every nation and as the officers are ready always for amusement ashore there are balls at the government house and balls at the houses of the other principal people, and more and more balls and dances on the ships, with dinner parties, picnics, and moonlight parties on the water. In spite of the large share of enjoyment which they get from life the people of the Danish West Indies live very cheaply. A fine large mansion, with ground and broad veranda, can be rented for $25 a month, and one can have a good servant for about $5 or $7 monthly. Food also is plentiful and cheap. There is an abundance of vegetables and fruits. The meat comes from Porto Rico, cattle, sheep, and pigs being brought over alive. The waters about the islands are teeming with the choicest fish, and fishing is a considerable industry. The colored people in these islands are the best in the West Indies. They are faithful, kindly, moral, intelligent, and religious. When slavery was abolished in 1848 they continued to work for their old masters, and as a result there have always been the most cordial relations between the two races.

The Day and the Deed

Lowell's Tribute to Lincoln

(Abraham Lincoln, Born February 12, 1809.)

Nature, they say, doth dote,
And can not make a man
Save on some worn-out plan,
Repeating us by rote:
For him her Old World moulds aside she threw,
And, choosing sweet clay from the breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,
Wise, steadfast in the strength of God, and true.
How beautiful to see
Once more a shepherd of mankind indeed,
Who loved his charge, but never loved to lead;
One whose meek flock the people joyed to be,
Not lured by any cheat of birth,
But by his clear-grained human worth,
And brave old wisdom of sincerity!
They knew that outward grace is dust;
They could not choose but trust
In that sure-footed mind's unfaltering skill,
And supple-tempered will
That bent like perfect steel to spring again and thrust.
His was no lonely mountain-peak of mind,
Thrusting to thin air o'er our cloudy bars,
A sea-mark now, now lost in vapor's blind;
Broad prairie rather, genial, level-lined,
Fruitful and friendly for all human kind,
Yet also nigh to heaven and loved of loftiest stars.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3

DOMESTIC.—The adjutant general of the army sent to the senate a report showing that the militia of the several states includes 8,751 commissioned officers and 106,998 enlisted men; the number of men available for military duty unorganized is 10,531,388. ....Four stockmen were killed in a rear end collision at Apple River, Ill... Admiral Higginson established a permanent camp on the island of Culebra, West Indies, and left a company of United States marines there.

FOREIGN.—In the reichstag Count von Posadowsky-Wehner uttered a warning against any attempt by the state to investigate the doctrine of Christian Science ....Reports of serious loss of life at sea in the recent storm reached London; on the Brittany coast the French ship *Chanaral* was wrecked and twenty-one lives were lost; a steam trawler went down near Iceland and twelve men perished. ....An avalanche partly overwhelmed the Austrian village of Bleiberg, many people being killed....Conservatives elected Samuel Roberts to succeed Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett in the house of commons for the Eccleshall division of Sheffield.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4

DOMESTIC.—Elections for governors in the Philippines show that in most provinces the native candidates received a majority of the votes....The senate passed the bill increasing the salaries of United States judges 25 per cent....John F. Dryden, the new senator from New Jersey, was sworn ....At Chicago Judge Tuley dismissed the suit against "Dr." John Alexander Dowie, the faith healer, and announced that no receiver would be appointed for the Zion Lace industries, as the case had been settled out of court....Maj.-Gen. S. B. M. Young will be the first president of the new Army War college at Washington barracks.

FOREIGN.—The British government courteously declined to accept Holland's mediation in the South African war....Queensland's parliament was dissolved; the premier issued a manifesto showing dissatisfaction with the federation..... The British steamer *Knight Companion* went ashore on the coast of Japan; passengers and crew were safely landed....The granddaughter of Charles Dickens was married to Ernest Bourchier Hawksley....Anti-ritualists created a scene at a memorial service in honor of Queen Victoria in London....Jamaica's budget shows a surplus for the first time in many years.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

DOMESTIC.—The bill to abolish state hospital boards and centralize authority for conducting the state hospitals in the state lunacy commission passed the senate of the New York general assembly by a vote of 31 to 18....Senator Wagner, after much hesitation, introduced District Attorney Jerome's bill to permit saloons to open on Sunday.... Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, in his message to the legislature of that state, called attention to his fight against the so-called railroad merger, and asked for an appropriation to pay legal expenses.....Eleven persons were killed by an explosion of illuminating gas in Chicago.

FOREIGN.—Lord Kitchener reported that De La Ray's force was surprised, seven men being killed and 131 captured; DeWet's last gun was also taken; the British losses were slight....A revolutionary expedition sent out by General Herrera was captured by government forces; more troops are being organized at Panama....Lord Salisbury, in a speech, at the unveiling of a statue of Queen Victoria, in London, said the Irish, as well as the Boers, were a menace to the British empire ....The bill permitting a man to marry his deceased wife's sister passed the house of commons again....The French chamber of deputies passed in final form a bill providing aneight-hour work day for miners.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6

DOMESTIC.—The industrial commission submitted its final report to congress recommending laws to regulate transportation and agriculture...The full text of the treaty of cession of the Danish West Indies was made public; the transfer is to be made immediately upon the payment of the purchase price of $5,000,000....The New York chamber of commerce adopted resolutions favoring reciprocity with Cuba....Miss Helen Hay, eldest daughter of Secretary of State John Hay, and Payne Whitney, son of William C. Whitney, were married in Washington.

FOREIGN.—M. Kamtcheff, Bulgarian minister of public instruction, was assassinated at Sofia....The sultan of Turkey pronounced sentence of death against his brother-in-law, Damad Mahmud Pasha....Germany has nearly completed negotiations for exclusive mining rights in Shan Tung, China.... The Opposition gained a seat in the recent parliamentary by-election in County Down, Ireland.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

DOMESTIC.—The Manila chamber of commerce adopted a memorial to congress, urging legislation for the islands, and asking for two additional commissioners; two deserters from the American army were executed in Luzon; the insular presidentes will present a petition to Monsignor Sbaretti asking that the friars be expelled from the islands...Admiral Sampson's counsel filed a brief with the president, making a new charge of disobedience of orders against Admiral Schley, and protesting against his claim to supreme command at Santiago...Governor Taft continued his testimony before the senate committee on the Philippines, urging in particular the purchase of the friars' lands... Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Adjutant General Corbin, and Rear Admiral Evans were officially designated as "the president's delegates for the reception and entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia.

FOREIGN.—The federal parliament of Australia confirmed several clauses of the new tariff bill, imposing higher duties... The Liberal commander on the isthmus sent a message to the foreign consuls in Panama, asking that their governments take measures to neutralize the zone of the Panama railway...The filibustering steamer *Libertador* appeared off the island of Curacoa...Marais, a Boer commandant, was captured by the British in South Africa...Thomas Sidney Cooper, R. A., died near Canterbury, aged ninety-nine; he was the oldest academician, and had exhibited without a break for sixty-seven years...Prince Komatsa was appointed to represent Japan at the coronation of King Edward.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

DOMESTIC.—A concession has been granted by Peru to a group of American capitalists, who may spend millions in developing the mining resources of that country...Admiral Walker testified before the senate committee on interoceanic canals, giving reasons for the commission's change of recommendation from the Nicaragua to the Panama route.. Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson and B. J. Cromwell go on the retired list of the navy...President Roosevelt abandoned his proposed trip to Charleston on account of his son's illness...Connecticut's labor commissioner announced that a system of blackmail was being carried on by overseers in various industries.

FOREIGN.—Onslow Ford's memorial tablet to Ruskin was unveiled in the Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.... The kaiser has ordered that measures be taken to stamp out Christian Science, Spiritualism, etc., in Germany....The Polish nobles at Warsaw who were invited to a recent ball given by the governor declined to attend because the the invitations were in the Russian language....Five vessels, three of them steamers and two barges, were sunk in the Thames as the result of a series of collisions....Snowstorms and fogs continue throughout the United Kingdom, it being the most severe weather experienced in twenty years.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9

DOMESTIC.—Fire destroyed almost the entire business section of Paterson, N. J., and caused a property loss estimated at about $10,000,000. About one thousand families were made homeless....Official figures published at Washington show that the imports of Cuba are decreasing, while the exports are increasing....George J. Kobusch, president of the St. Louis Car company, was arrested on a charge of perjury.... Eleven persons were killed in a fire in a lodging-house in St. Louis....A pier of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company in Jersey City was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $250,000.

FOREIGN.—De Wet, though hard pressed by twenty-three British columns and suffering severely, has again escaped through the British lines in South Africa....The twenty-fifth anniversary of Emperor William's entrance into active service in the 1st regiment of guards was celebrated at Potsdam....An attempt by Liberals to capture the city of Barranquilla, on the Magdalena river, Colombia, failed.

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The Books of The Week

NATURE'S GARDEN. Wild Flowers. By Neltje Blanchan. Illustrations—32 full-page plates in colors, 48 black and white, pp. 414.

BIRD NEIGHBORS. By Neltje Blanchan. Illustrations—48 colored plates, pp. 234.

GAME BIRDS. By Neltje Blanchan. Illustrations—48 colored plates, pp. 358.

BIRD HOMES. By A. Radclyffe Dugmore. Illustrations—16 colored plates and 50 other pictures, pp. 183.

THE BUTTERFLY BOOK. By Dr. W. J. Holland. Illustrations—48 plates in colors and many text cuts; 1,000 species pictured, pp. 382.

THE INSECT BOOK. By Leland O. Howard. Illustrations—16 colored and 32 black and white full page; 300 text cuts, pp. 429.

THE MUSHROOM BOOK. By Nina L. Marshall. Illustrations—24 colored plates, 24 black and white; over 100 text cuts, pp. 165. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE growing interest in outdoor life demands just such works as Doubleday, Page, and Company have given us in their New Nature Library. We have here presented, in seven uniform volumes, minute and well-classified information concerning the natural phenomena that one would probably observe in a country ramble. Neltje Blanchan contributes the text to three volumes: "Nature's Garden," "Bird Neighbors," and "Bird Homes." The first named sets forth in a very interesting manner the important relationship existing between our common wild flowers and certain insects. While it has been stated by evolutionists for many years that in order to know the flowers their insect relationships must first be understood, to the author of "Nature's Garden," belongs the credit of explaining them in such a considerable number of species. She shows very clearly that almost every one of the five-hundred and some odd flowers treated in this book is what it is because of its necessity to attract insect friends, or to repel its foes; that its form, mechanism, color, markings, odor, time of opening and closing, and its season of blooming are the result of natural selection by that special insect upon which each depends more or less absolutely for help in perpetuating its species. The flowers have been classified according to color, because the author believes that the novice, with no knowledge of botany can most readily identify the specimen found afield by this method. The scientific names and classification follow that method adopted by the international botanical congress.

"Bird Neighbors" is the work of a true bird lover, intimately acquainted with "the birds that nest in our gardens and waken us with their songs." The author has put a good deal of accurate infomation into popular and accessible form—short, narrative descriptions treating of the bird's size, color, and flight; its peculiarities of instinct and temperament; its nest and home life; its choice of food; its songs, etc. To aid identification the birds have been classed into color groups. The work on "Game Birds" is written in much the same spirit, though it covers a far larger field. Here, also, we are given glimpses of the live birds, in their haunts and homes, and not the technical study of the anatomy of dead ones. In her descriptions, the author especially emphasizes the marvelous cleverness of the game birds, and how positively dependent agriculture is upon their ministrations.

Mr. A. R. Dugmore supplements the work of Neltje Blanchan with a well-planned volume on "Bird Homes." Many facts which give each species and each bird family definite individuality are here presented—facts of the utmost interest and all the more valuable because they have been to a great extent ignored heretofore.

Perhaps the most beautiful book in this collection is "The Butterfly Book," by Dr. W. J. Holland, with its reproduction in color-plates of his wonderful butterfly collection. Its chief aim is to guide the amateur collector in the right paths and to prepare him for greater research. Some of the subjects treated are: The Life History and Anatomy of Butterflies; The Capture, Preparation, and Preservation of Specimens; The Classification of Butterflies. The work is confined to the butterflies of North America, north of the Rio Grande of Texas. It is written in a most engaging style. A kindred volume is devoted to the insects with which we are all familiar, and which we hold in some contempt. Dr. Leland O. Howard, who supplies the text for "The Insect Book," has given an exhaustive and painstaking study of all the various families of wasps, flies, fleas, plant-lice, etc. The text is accompanied by original plates, having been photographed from insects either collected especially for this purpose or taken from the collection of the United States National museum.

There is, doubtless, enough interest in mushrooms to justify including "The Mushroom Book" in this library. The author, Nina L. Marshall, has drawn her material largely from the monographs written by men who have made specialties of the different divisions of fungi, and so presented it that her work serves as a useful guide for those who wish to obtain knowledge about mushrooms, either for the sake of using them as food, or for the sake of studying them scientifically.

Too much praise can not be given to certain general features of this library, to the excellent make-up of each volume, to the fine quality of paper, the wide margins, clear type, beautiful color plates of flowers, birds, and butterflies, and to the complete and well arranged indices. These books are guides in the best sense of the word.

THE WATCHERS OF THE HEARTH. By Benjamin Sledd. Boards, pp. 84, $1.25. Boston: The Gorham Press.

THOSE acquainted with Prof. Sledd's "From Cliff and Scaur," will welcome with pleasure the present volume. The poems of the first volume were noticeable for their delicacy of form, their sympathy with nature, and their pervasive mysticism; but, in spite of these merits, the poems were more or less slight in their appeal in that they lacked human vitality and their pessimism bordered on morbidness. "The Watchers of the Hearth" is a marked advance over its predecessors. The paternal love, the main theme of the volume, can not fail of genuine response; the love poetry has a graceful tenderness, becoming at times almost intense, as in the third sonnet to "Innominata"; the yearning love for nature has the added charm of the feeling that there is a mysterious life back of all phenomena; and the pessimism, though rising to despair in the lines "Over My Mother's Grave," is rendered attractive by the hope that shines through it. The author has so steeped himself in the great English poets, especially Tennyson and Wordsworth, that the reader is interested to come across frequent but beautiful reminders of these masters. However, Prof. Sledd is a sincere poet and a conscientious artist, and his book deserves appreciation from all lovers of our minor poetry.

THE COLONIALS. By Allen French. Cloth, pp. 501, $1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A VERY interesting story of the opening days of the American revolution in Boston. The central figure of the story is a young Whig, who is driven from his home by the machinations of a grasping uncle. He betakes himself to the woods as a trapper and performs feats of valor in rescuing a young girl from the Indians and from the power of an English lieutenant into whose hands she has fallen. The rescued girl proves to be the daughter of another officer in the same regiment as her unscrupulous captor. Later in the action of the tale, the young Bostonian, now an avowed enemy of the king, the girl, and the lieutenant meet in Boston. The patriot proclaims his identity as the member of a prominent family, the Ellerys, of which he is the head since the death of his father. In Boston, the reader is introduced to many of those who are now the heroes of every schoolboy: Warren, Putnam, Adams, Hancock, Revere, and Washington himself. The inevitable dramatic end of the story is the death of the sinful lieutenant at the hands of Ellery. The plot of the tale is consistent and the action rapid and well-sustained.

SWISS LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Alfred T. Story. Cloth, pp. 282, $1.35 net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS is the fifth volume in the "European Neighbors" series, and is fully up to the high standard set in the preceding numbers. As in the other cases, it is the life of the people in their daily comings

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and goings about their ordinary business and pleasure that concerns the author, rather than the complex problems of statecraft or lawmaking. But the political side of the subject is by no means neglected, since politics forms a very intimate part of the daily life of the Swiss. For instance, it is interesting to note that they were the first people in Europe to adopt the principle of universal liability to military service, being driven thereto by the dangerous position of Switzerland, hemmed in as she is on all sides. The system is called the "voluntary compulsory" system, evidence of the spirit in which the mountaineers surrendered their own independence in order that they might retain that of their country. The cost of the army is only $35 per man per annum, less than one-fourteenth the cost of the British army. The prevailing tone of Swiss life is the spirit of democratic self-help that marks everything into which they enter, whether it is politics, play, labor, military organization, religion, or the organization of the workingmen.

THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK. By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. Cloth, pp. 371, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

AMONG the many romances of American colonial days to which we have been treated lately this one deserves to stand well. The tale is of a young Canadian of English birth who finds himself *persona non grata* to his French neighbors in the days when Bigot was intendant of Canada. Robbed of his estate, he escapes with his sweetheart and her brother to English territory in time to see the last of the fighting between Sir William Johnson and Dieskau at Lake George and the massacre at the "Bloody Pond."

LECTURA Y CONVERSACION. A New and Progressive Spanish Method. By T. Silva and A. Fourcaut. Cloth, pp. 141, 60 cents. New York: American Book Co.

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SELECTIONS FROM IRVING'S SKETCHBOOK. Prepared and Edited by Claude Towne Benjamin. Cloth, pp. 192, 50 cents. New York: American Book Co.

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SOUL-WINNERS' SECRETS. By G. F. Oliver. Cloth, pp. 137, 25 cents. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

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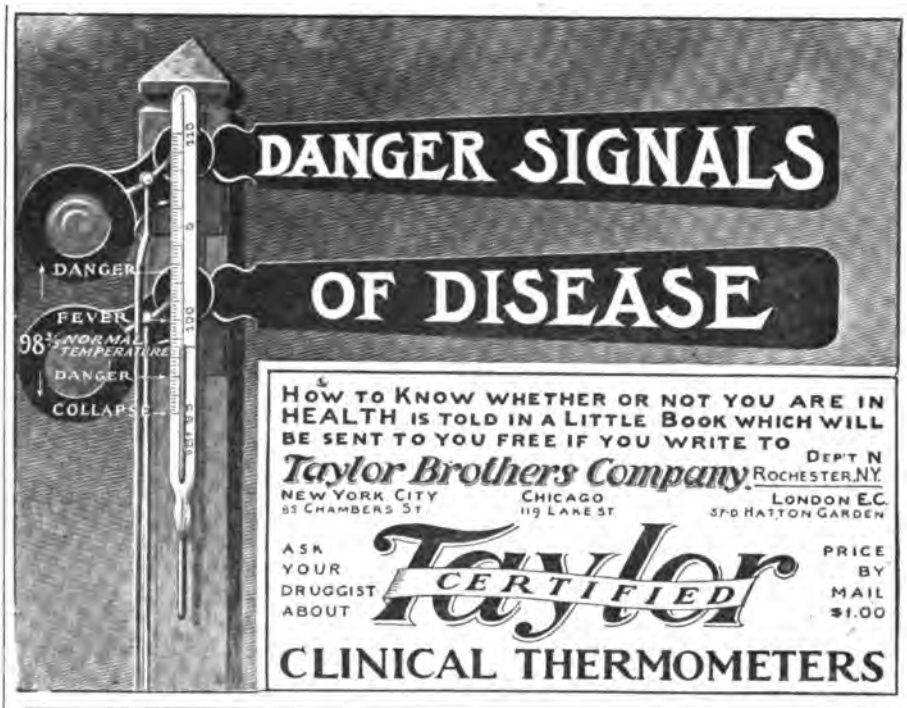

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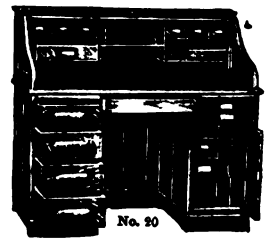

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, Feb. 8

Interruption to railway traffic and out-door work by severe storms was the only unfavorable factor in the business situation during the past week, while manufacturing activity increased, and distribution through retail channels was undiminished. Reports from the west are especially encouraging, but a few southern points are slow to exhibit improvement. Railway earnings continue their monotonous record of increase, for January gaining 6.8 per cent over last year and 24.2 per cent over 1900. Stock market operations exceeded those of the dull week preceding, but fell far short of the 1,500,000 shares daily in the first week of February, 1901; yet bank exchanges at New York were only 9.8 per cent smaller, while compared with the same week in 1899 there was an increase of 20.4 per cent. *Dun's* index number on February 1 was $99.576, indicating that prices of commodities averaged about 2 per cent lower than at the opening of the year, but 4.8 per cent higher than on Feb. 1, 1901.

IRON AND STEEL

Famine conditions exist in the market for pig iron. Considering the fact that production during 1901 was far beyond all previous records, the present shortage gives indisputable evidence of the unprecedented rate at which the mills have been consuming. Controlling interests deprecate all tendencies to inflate prices, recognizing the fact that the continued heavy consumption is dependent upon quotations held at a reasonable point. Efforts are being made to repurchase iron sent abroad last year, since that may evade the duty. German billets are still arriving, but the market abroad is advancing, which will tend to check the movement. Numerous new bar, billet, sheet, and tin plate plants are under consideration. Structural material supplies are utterly inadequate, and the action of the Chicago council repealing the ordinance limiting the height of buildings has placed many new contracts on the market. Railways are so urgent for supplies that an order for rails may go abroad. In the light of these reports it is not surprising that exports of iron and steel fall off and foreign contracts receive scanty attention.

COTTON GOODS

Moderate supplies continue the best feature as to cotton goods, and there is no pressure to sell. Print cloths have risen slightly, and all lines are firmly held. Exporters are bidding for coarse colored cottons, but in these, as in most grades, buyers and sellers are far apart in their views of the right price. The situation appears to favor holders.

WHEAT AND CORN

Compared with the erratic course of the cereals during the preceding month or two, produce markets have been quiet this week. Dullness and lack of special influences were not productive of weakness, however, former quotations being stubbornly maintained. In the case of corn there are many expressions of faith in lower prices without aggressive speculation on the short side. There was no support in Atlantic exports of 122,963 bushels, compared with 3,973,462 a year ago. Heavy storms curtailed the interior movement to 1,392,969 bushels, against 5,016,886 last year. Exporters of wheat evince a disposition to wait for easier terms, but shipments on old orders were 4,127,396 bushels, against 4,330,981 a year ago. There was some support in low estimates of yield from Argentina and India. It is reported that Minneapolis mills are planning to use Manitoba wheat in making flour for export, grinding in bond to avoid the duty.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 261 in the United States against 269 last year, and 25 in Canada against 35 last year.

STAPLE PRICES

	Feb. 7, 1902	*Feb.* 8, 1901
Flour, strght wint.....	$3.80@$4.00	$3.40@$3.55
Wheat, No. 2 red	84⅝c.	78¾c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	67½c.	48c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed..	48½c.	30½c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	66½c.	60½c.
Cotton, Mid. upld.....	8½c.	9¾c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3 1-16c.	3⅛c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X.....	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg.....	26½@27c.	29c.
Pork mess new.....	$16.50	$13.75@$14.50
Lard prime, cont't.....	9.75c.	7.75@7.80c.
Butter ex. creamery	28c.	22c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	11½c.	12c.
Sugar, cen trif. 90°.....	3 11-16c.	4¼c.
†Sugar, granulated.....	4.46@4.51c.	5.50c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	5⅝c.	7½c.
Petroleum, rfd gal..	7.20c.	7.70c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$17.00	$13.75
*Steel billets, ton.....	$28.00@28.50	$20.50
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb.....	12¾c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4⅛c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb.....	24.50c.	26.25c.

*Pittsburg. †Net.

Official statistics show that imports of American meats into Germany in 1897 were valued at $5,117,000; in 1898, $9,448,600, the record; in 1899, $6,806,800, and in 1900, $4,260,200.

FOOD WILL DO IT

Made Over a Man of Sixty

Food that will put the vigor of life into a man of sixty is worth knowing about. Mr. Chas. E. Allen, of 5306 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa., says, "Five years ago at the age of fifty-nine I was advised by a friend to adopt rolled oats for my breakfast diet in the place of white bread. I followed the advice with some benefit, but was still troubled with heart weakness and general debility, requiring medicine from time to time; the bowels were also affected to an extent.

"About six months ago while still half sick and very weak I commenced to use Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and soon noticed an improvement in my general health with the gradual disappearance of unfavorable symptoms. Heart palpitation decreased and a new feeling of vigor manifested itself in various ways. Tonics were no longer needed, bowels became natural, nerves were steady and I seemed to have returned, in a great degree, to the vigor of middle age. There has also been a gain in flesh, my weight having increased from 137 to 151 pounds.

"You are welcome to use my name if you desire to publish this voluntary testimony."

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Life, Accident, and Health Insurance.

52nd Annual Statement,
(Condensed.)
Ætna Life Insurance Company,
HARTFORD, CONN.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1902,	$59,609,691.17
Premium receipts in 1901,	9,219,773.26
Interest receipts in 1901,	2,689,878.34
Total receipts in 1901, .	11,909,651.60
Payments to Policy holders in 1901, ...	6,052,721.21
Reserve, 4% Standard on Old Business, and 3½% on Policies issued in 1901, and all claims, .	52,270,264.92
Special Reserve, in addition to Reserve above given, ...	2,016,345.00
Guarantee Fund in excess of Requirements by the Company's Standard, .	5,323,081.25
Guarantee Fund in excess of Requirements by the Standard of Conn. and other States, ...	7,867,332.25
Life Insurance issued and revived in 1901, . .	25,141,075.00
Life Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1902, . . .	201,278,283.00
Accident Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1902, . .	182,998,619.33

Paid Policy Holders since organization, $126,015,874.20

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Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, Feb. 8

Supplies of money in the New York loan market have been ample. The shipment of $4,250,000 gold to Europe was, in fact, disregarded in view of the continued movement of money from the interior to the financial center. It is estimated that, in spite of the gold shipments, the banks this week lost only $1,000,000 from the movement of funds. The reduction of the Bank of England rate to 3 per cent on Thursday had a good effect, and tended to reassure the market as to further heavy gold shipments. Call money was plentiful, with 2¼ to 3 per cent as the extreme quotations, most of the loans being at 2½ per cent. Time money was freely offered, the inquiry, however, being somewhat limited. Rates are quoted at 3½ per cent for thirty to sixty days, and 4 @ 4½ per cent for three to six months, the quality of collateral having more or less influence in determining the figures. Commercial paper is offered in larger amounts, and there is a moderate buying demand, both local and outside, rates being based on 4 per cent for endorsed bills receivable.

THE STOCK MARKET

Greater activity characterized the New York stock market this week despite disappointment at its beginning over the delay in reaching a decision in the Northern Securities case. Gold shipments failed to affect the money market, and investment demands for bonds and dividend-paying stocks are well sustained. The traction stocks failed to respond to the Metropolitan's plan for financing the contemplated improvements, and Amalgamated Copper was irregular on uncertainty about the copper market and the management's policy. Sugar was strong on favorable views about the Cuban sugar-tariff reductions. Foreign exchange is strong at a concession, due to the selling of bills against shipments of $4,250,000 of gold to Paris on Thursday. The reduction of the Bank of England rate from 3½ to 3 per cent has, however, a favorable effect on exchange. Demand sterling is 4.87⅛.

BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings for the week ending Thursday, February 6, aggregate $2,214,932,231, an increase of 2.6 per cent over last week, but a decrease of 3 per cent from a year ago. Outside of New York the gain over last week is 5 per cent, while compared with last year there is a gain of 11 per cent.

Profits of the Steel Underwriting Syndicate

New York *Evening Post*, Excerpt

By no means the least uninteresting part of the report of the United States steel corporation to shareholders was contained in the paragraphs dealing with the operations and profits of the "underwriting syndicate." The report says that for its services in underwriting the organization of the company there was paid over to the syndicate 649,987 shares of preferred stock and 649,988 shares of common stock. Taking a valuation of 90 and 40 for these shares respectively, the syndicate received $84,500,000, for which it contributed $25,000,000 cash to the corporation, and its other expenses are reported at $3,000,000. Deduction of this $28,000,000 leaves a net profit to the syndicate of $56,500,000, plus the dividends received on its shareholdings. Against this net profit, accruing to the syndicate, J. P. Morgan & Co. are understood to make a charge of 20 per cent for their services as managers of the syndicate, or $11,300,000, leaving $45,000,000 as the apparent divisible profit to the syndicate, and J. P. Morgan & Co. were, of course, the largest individual subscribers. The bankers' syndicate which underwrote the steel issues will, in short, clear the largest profit ever made on an undertaking of that kind in this country. The transaction was the largest underwriting affair yet attempted, involving the possibility of having to pay $200,000,000 on demand at any time within fifteen months. Only one-eighth of this sum was ever called, so a single payment of $25,000,000 in all was the extent of the actual demand made upon the subscribers.

Various Topics

Great Britain's imports in January increased £4,143,800, exports decreased £499,000.

The governors of the New York stock exchange have stricken Northern Pacific stock from the list.

The 1901 wheat crop of New South Wales is stated at 18,769,000 bushels, an average of 12.8 bushels per acre, or 13.83 bushels for each of 1,356,800 persons.

With resources of nearly $800,000,000, the savings banks of New York city handled over their teller's counters, in deposits and payments during the year 1901, the enormous aggregate of $360,234,083.

Last year the Pennsylvania railroad company paid to retired employees $292,290, which sum, together with the amount expended for a similar purpose the preceding year, brings the total up to $536,310 for two years.

COFFEE EYES

It Attacks Many Persons There

To illustrate how coffee can affect the eyes the words of a lady in Woodland, Ia., are quoted.

"I was brought up to believe that tea was injurious but was allowed to drink coffee from childhood. Ever since I can remember I have been subject to severe attacks of headache, otherwise my health was pretty good until a short time ago my eyes became affected; they ached and pained me continually and were often badly inflamed. I also had queer, dizzy feelings in my head almost continually.

"One time we were obliged to do without milk or cream for a few weeks, and not relishing my coffee clear I left off its use. In a short time I was surprised to find my eyes greatly improved and I felt better in every way, still I did not mistrust the coffee, and began its use as soon as we got cream again. Within a few days my eyes were worse than ever. Then I resolved to quit coffee absolutely and take up Postum. This I did and my eyes quickly recovered.

"My experience shows that while coffee caused headache and eye trouble Postum Food Coffee does not produce any bad effects whatever and is greatly strengthening and nourishing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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WIT AND HUMOR

Too Late

The good minister of a Scottish parish had once upon a time a great wish for an old couple to become teetotallers, which they were in no wise eager to carry out. After much pressing, however, they consented, laying down as a condition that they should be allowed to keep a bottle of "Auld Kirk" for medicinal purposes. About a fortnight afterward John began to feel his resolution weakening, but he was determined not to be the first to give way. In another week, however, he collapsed entirely. "Jenny, woman," he said, "I've an awfu' pain in my heid; ye micht gie me a wee drappie, an' see gin it'll dee me ony guid." "Well, gudeman," she replied, "ye're owre late o' askin', for ever sin' that bottle cam' into the hoose, I've been bothered sae wi' pains i' my heid, 't is a' dune, an' there's nae drappie left."— *N. Y. Tribune.*

The Bishop's See

A good bishop once lost his see,
To an oculist straightway went he;
"Good sir," said the bishop,
"Pray have you in this shop
Something neat in stained-glasses for me?"

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Willing to Help

A burglar whose night entry into the parsonage awakened the sleepless pastor, said to his helpless victim: "If you stir you're a dead man! I'm hunting for money!" "Just let me get up and strike a light," pleasantly replied the dominie, "and I shall be glad to assist you in the search.—*Boston Watchman.*

A Distinction

The Actor.—Don't you think actors are quite liberal, as a rule?

The Waiter.—Well, I don't know about them being liberal as a rule, sir, but I think they are when they have any money!—*Puck.*

"I should advise," said the polite croupier as he raked in another stack of Lord Rosslyn's blue checks, "that you take something for your system."—*Exchange.*

Mrs. Muggins—Your husband seems like a man with an iron will.

Mrs. Buggins—A pig iron will.—*Railroad Gazette.*

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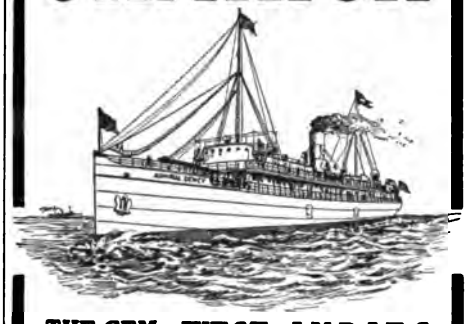

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 8
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
February 20, 1902

BY far the most important event of the week was the signing and publication of the agreement between Great Britain and Japan to preserve the *status quo* in the far east. The publication of this treaty is specifically mentioned because the haste with which it was given to the world is hardly less remarkable than the treaty itself. Official England is evidently satisfied that it has made a good bargain, and does not care who knows it. Unofficial England is beginning to have doubts—after the first few days of jubilation—and these doubts are well founded, however clear it may work out on paper, that the combination of the land and naval force of Japan with the navy of Great Britain gives the allies a united strength greater than the combined strength of Russia, France, and Germany in the east.

IF it is true that Lord Lansdowne has said that Manchuria is to be regarded as a part of China, under the terms of the treaty, a ready-made *casus belli* is at once provided, unless the treaty is to become a dead letter before the ink on it is dry. For Russia is not likely to loosen her hold on that territory, and Japan and Great Britain can scarcely stand by, in view of the professions just made, and witness the absorption, under whatever guise, of a province which is undoubtedly a part of the Chinese empire, and, which has been under its administration ever since the Manchus conquered China in 1644 and established the present dynasty. This view is adopted by the London *Spectator* in its statement that, "If the continued occupation of Manchuria by Russia is held to be a violation of the integrity of China, then we are indeed plunged into a whirlpool."

THE obvious intent behind Germany's publication, last week, of the dispatches sent by the German ambassador at Washington in April, 1898, showing that Lord Pauncefote had acted at the instance of six powers in framing a joint note suggesting intervention between the United States and Spain, was to put Great Britain "in a hole." The object was accomplished for as much as twenty-four hours, and then it became apparent to everyone that the British ambassador had acted merely as dean of the diplomatic corps. Furthermore, the note given out as having been drawn up by Lord Pauncefote was not approved of by his government, and was never presented to the United States government.

SECRETARY ROOT, not satisfied with the army changes made last year, has brought forward a comprehensive plan which, if adopted, would amount to a complete reorganization of the army on the lines of the most approved foreign systems. The principal features of the bill upon which congress is asked to act are the creation of a general staff, headed by the commanding general; the consolidation of the quartermaster's, subsistence, and pay departments, to which is to be added a transportation division, all under one head; and a system of promotion from the ranks, under which strictly military accomplishments would take the place of the examinations now required. Congress may make these proposals the basis of army reorganization legislation, but prompt or wholly favorable action on them is hardly to be expected.

BROOKLYN Democrats gave a somewhat noteworthy banquet Saturday night, the annual Tilden banquet of the Brooklyn Democratic club, at which Democratic aims, prospects, and policies were freely discussed in person and by letter by a number of party prophets. Harmony was the keynote of the assembly, to the furtherance of which the chairman forgot to read a postscript to Mr. Bryan's letter offering an editorial on Steadfastness as a suitable sentiment for the occasion. Mr. Cockran and Mr. Shepard among the speakers, and Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Olney, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Hill among those who sent letters to be read, were all indiscriminately and vociferously cheered. Thus the wolf dwelt with the lamb, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, but so far as the newspapers report there was not even a little child to lead them.

READERS of Governor Taft's testimony before the senate committee have been getting, from the first, a large amount of definite information, all of which led up to his statement on Saturday that the native mind is not capable of accepting or applying American ideas of justice and administration; that the constitution can not safely be extended to the islands; that to turn the government over to the natives as proposed by the Democratic tariff bill would result in anarchy and in the disturbance of vested rights to such an extent that it would be necessary for us to resume control. These are opinions and will not convince anyone who is not already possessed of similar convictions, but in such persons the belief will be confirmed that there is no way at present of getting out of the Philippines, and that, as Governor Taft said, "The great evil of the present time is the discussion of their future so long before that can be fixed."

ON this side of the water we are not accustomed to subtlety in politicians; a fact which perhaps explains why it is so difficult for us to understand the position now occupied in English politics by Lord Rosebery. He made some speeches at Liverpool last week that appear to mean anything or nothing, and yet we are told that they are regarded as the closest approach he has yet made to committing himself to the resumption of the Liberal leadership. His partisans, of course, enjoy his condemnation of the ineptitude of the government, and it is probably 'good politics" to abandon the Irish policy that made him whatever he is politically—it was about the only thing left to be abandoned—but no one has explained how the Liberty party is to be resuscitated by throwing overboard every policy with which it has been identified when nothing but a "clean slate" is offered to take their place.

BETWEEN Icarus who fell into the Aegean some ages ago and Santos-Dumont, who barely escaped drowning in the Mediterranean last week, there have been many attempts at flying and all have ended in substantially the same manner. Santos-Dumont has, it is now seen, done nothing more than supply the humorous artists with suggestions for scenes of the future in which the air is filled with flying humans; he has shown that however ingenious the machine the occurrence of accidents, which on the earth are remediable but which are fatal when they occur in the upper atmosphere, can not be provided against.

FOR the fourth time the house has adopted a resolution favoring the election of United States senators by popular or direct vote. Judging from the tone of editorial opinion, there is little reason to doubt that this change is approved by a majority of the people. Up to this time, however, the senators have been singularly deaf to the popular voice on this subject, some having their hearing muffled by the fact that they could never secure election by popular vote, and others like Mr. Hoar believing that the reasoning of the framers of the constitution still holds good and that one popularly-elected house is enough.

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AMERICAN

The Industrial Commission on Trusts

A Report Based on Three Years' Investigation

A REPORT of the industrial commission on trusts and combines favors the following remedies in addition to publicity:

1 Uniform legislation against such combinations and trusts in restraint of trade as are held to be unlawful by the consensus of judicial opinion, and the strict enforcement of such legislation.

2 Stringent laws, state and federal, against the vicious and intolerable practice of discriminating between customers and between localities, and of cutting prices below the normal rate for the express purpose of destroying local competition.

3 Prevention of inflation and overcapitalization by legislation similar to that in force in Massachusetts, and state supervision of public service corporations, with power to regulate rates and pass upon the need of additional service.

4 A federal franchise tax on corporations doing an interstate business, the minimum to be low, but the rate to increase with increased earnings.

5 Protection of the consumer from extortion by corporations selling their products at lower prices abroad and maintaining high prices at home.

6 The study of tariff revision and reciprocity by the proposed new department of commerce and labor.

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) thinks that "none of these suggestions needs elaborate argumentative support, except that for a franchise tax. The propriety of such a tax is more than doubtful, and it seems clear that the adoption of the other remedies would render it alike unnecessary and unwise. However, it is but fair to suspend judgment on this point pending the publication of the commission's reasons for proposing this tax. It may be added that the soundest recommendation is that directed against the practice of discrimination. Indeed, discrimination is the breath of life to monopoly, and it should not be endured by a people jealous of liberty and equality of opportunity."

Comment of any kind on the commission's report is very hard to find. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) seems to doubt if congress will take any action on the report. Perhaps this explains the popular indifference to it. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) offers another explanation: "In the first place, a subject was assigned by congress about as wide as the world; and in the next place, the assignment was made to a body composed in large part of men who were politicians without being students, and in small part of men who were students without being politicians. Hence there has run through the investigations of the commission a disposition to avoid matters of political controversy, no matter how closely they might be related to the industrial problem under examination. We accordingly find in the report of the commission on trusts not a word as to the bearing of the tariff in the case; but instead a recommendation that this phase of the subject be referred to another commission. If the present commission, after three or four years of taking testimony, in many cases bearing upon this particular question of the use of the tariff for trust profit, can only conclude to shirk its duty, what is to be expected of another body of the kind constructed in the same way? Congressman Phillips of Pennsylvania finds courage to offer a minority report on this point. He ridicules the idea of another commission, and declares that facts enough are in possession of the present commission to warrant a report. He thinks the facts prove—as they undoubtedly do—that the tariff is being used to enable the trusts to charge high prices in the home market and sell at low prices in the foreign market; and he recommends that the duties be removed from metals, ores, wood pulp, logs, and raw materials generally of restricted supply. No treatment of the trust question can lay any claim to comprehensiveness which passes by the tariff side of it, and this report of the long-standing federal commission is therefore a defective document."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) criticises the recommendation of a federal franchise tax. "What is the object of this tax?" asks the *Times*. "It is surely not a tax for police regulation, like the head-money tax on immigrants, for if that were its purpose it would be uniform. Is it to provide revenue for the government? The statement of the treasury balances published yesterday shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures since July 1, 1901, of $51,543,042. The ways and means committee of the house has given its sanction to a bill which would effect an annual reduction of $67,000,000 in our revenue. It is plain, therefore, that the government has no occasion to reach out for new sources of income." The *Times* also objects to the taxing of corporations "merely because they are corporations," and taxing big corporations more heavily because they are big corporations. The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) compares the proposed tax to an income tax, and says that while the tax recommended by the commission is not equitable in the same sense, it is eminently justifiable on the broadest possible grounds. To measure the approach toward a monopolistic status on the part of a corporation by the gross amount of its business, or of its interstate business, is of course a process as crude and inaccurate as can well be imagined; but unfortunately it is very difficult to get a law which will accomplish that object in a satisfactory way. And if the United States were to adopt as a public policy the principle of taxation of monopolies as monopolies, it is difficult to see what reasonable objection could be made to that course. That is the essential justification of the commission's recommendation."

Subsidiary Canal Routes

Mandingo and San Blas

GREAT interest has been aroused during the past few weeks in the new route proposed for the isthmian canal. If all that the sponsors for the route, the American isthmus ship canal company, claim and believe should prove to be correct, they have undoubtedly discovered a waterway that eclipses the Panama and Nicaragua routes in every respect, says a writer in the February *National Geographic Magazine*. The new route, called the Mandingo route, is some forty miles south of the Panama canal. It starts from the Mandingo bay, in the gulf of San Blas, tunnels through the Cordillera for about five miles, and then cuts through hard rock, level country for about 20 miles, straight to the Bay of Panama. In certain respects the Mandingo route coincides with the San Blas route,

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from the harbor of San Blas to the mouth of the Rio Chepo, on the Pacific, which was advocated several decades ago. It differs, however, from all the so-called Darien routes previously urged in that it makes use of no stream or lake, but is a direct cut from ocean to ocean. There is a deep, protected natural harbor at either end of the line, which is straight as a rod; not a single lock would be required, and the canal, the company state, for the entire distance would be cut in hard rock instead of in mud and sand and swamp. The one engineering problem, a tunnel five miles long, 202 feet high and about 200 feet wide, the company claim competent American engineers and contractors are willing to undertake and construct at such a moderate cost that the entire expense of the canal would be less than by either the Panama or Nicaragua route. Electric lights would make the tunnel bright as day, deep shafts would ventilate it, and an electric trolley pull the vessels back and forth.

The company proposes to build the canal without financial assistance from the United States government further than a guarantee of its bonds as the work progresses. In return for this guarantee the United States is to have free transit for all warships for 100 years. The company has not obtained any concession from the Colombian government, as the Panama concession does not expire until 1910. The matter of a concession is, however, for the present said to be immaterial. The great question is, which is the best and most enduring route. When the route has been found that possesses the greatest certainty of keeping open at all times and for all time, the matter of a concession can be arranged.

In the senate on Thursday Mr. Scott (Rep., West Va.) called up and had read a resolution which he offered several days ago providing for the appointment of a commission of experts to examine what is known as the San Blas, or Mandingo bay, route for an isthmian waterway and to report to the senate the cost of constructing an interoceanic canal by that route. He said that nearly one-fourth of the sum necessary to construct a canal by any of the routes proposed already had been expended in an endeavor to find a suitable route for an isthmian canal, but, confronted as congress was by a proposed appropriation of nearly $200,000,000 for the building of an interoceanic waterway, it was the duty of prudent men carefully to investigate every possible route. He disclaimed any intention to obstruct the consideration of a canal bill or to delay the building of the canal itself, but he maintained that the question of route was still debatable.

For the following reasons Mr. Scott believed that the San Blas route was the only feasible and practicable sea level canal route: Its healthy location; its shortness; its magnificent harbors; its total absence of locks; the possibility of working gangs of men night and day in the wet and dry seasons under good sanitary conditions; the very important consideration that by this route, and no other, sailing vessels could be towed by electric power, by night as well as by day, thus effecting a great saving of time and expense; the economical maintenance of the canal when completed; the permanency of its rock bed and the absence of earth embankment; the desirable fact that it can be constructed within three, or at most five years.

A Ship-Builder's Views on American Shipping

LEWIS NIXON in the February *Cosmopolitan*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE three pillars of a nation's greatness are its commerce, agriculture, and manufacturing. We have developed the latter at the expense of the other two, and the national structure is becoming lopsided. The alternate periods of financial prosperity and depression are warnings that should be heeded. Our statesmen must be brought to see that the great need of this country now is the return cargo. This problem will be met, but it is too big to be solved by small men or small measures. A blind adherence to a policy of protection simply for the sake of protection after industries are domesticated and able to endure world competition, must inevitably hurt our commerce. European statesmen will be only too glad of an excuse to apply some policy of retaliation to stop the transfer of the realized wealth of their countries to the United States. Such retaliation they know will affect the great mass of the population there fast gaining power and influence, and these must be

CHORUS: "No, I was his friend first."—*Cleveland Leader*

PHILIPPINES: "I'll bet if I had that knife I wouldn't cut myself the way he does."—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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strongly appealed to before they will consent to pay more for breadstuffs, cotton, and meat. We could not supply the argument.

With the building of a Central American canal the trade of the West Indies and South America will be of overwhelming importance, and the purchase of a West India steamship company by a great German line shows that the Germans are wide awake to the prizes to be obtained through the strategy of trade. The effect of the purchase of the Leyland and Atlantic transport fleets is, of course, far-reaching. Some method will doubtless be attained by which these vessels may carry the American flag without any resulting harm to our building interests. Great Britain could not well do without these fleets for use as transports in a great war, and if vessels of this character are to be under the control of Americans, the owners will be able to exercise great influence in the direction of peace, for I do not believe that these lines will have opposition in their particular field from new British lines.

Both our great political parties have spoken for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, but until the people demand that something be done, all measures will be dependent upon party expediency. While I am opposed to any policy of discrimination by which a particular vessel or vessels shall obtain governmental aid except for special services, such as mail-carrying, it is admitted that without some form of encouragement we can not now compete with the foreign vessel in the oversea trade. While if we have any carrying to do we can always get others to do it, I am sure that no one expects foreign vessels to help along a demand for our goods or to provide freight and rail connections that will throw trade in our way instead of in theirs. The prices of farm and other unprotected products have declined, or certainly not advanced with the marvelous rise in the price of other products. Wheat, for example, must compete in price with the wheat grown in other lands, and the price at home is fixed by the price our surplus brings in competition with foreign grain. Since this surplus affects adversely our great agricultural interests, it follows that we should widen the area of its consumption as much as possible. The millions of the east are awakening to new needs and new desires, and with their development will come the capacity to gratify them.

I consider a nation which must depend upon other nations to do its carrying upon the ocean, as undeveloped and tributary to the nations that carry for it. In case of a war between Great Britain and Germany, seventy-five per cent of our export trade would be cut off. Such a bottling-up of this country would produce wide-spread disaster. A great ship-building and ship-owning policy will benefit every calling, profession, and trade, and bring the American shipyard to the front as competitor with the foreign plants, and bring back the American sailor upon the ocean to compete for the carrying trade of the world.

OUR FRIENDS IN 1898: On Wednesday the German foreign office published official correspondence showing that Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador, took the initiative in proposing joint action on the part of the powers to prevent the Spanish war. On this cabled proposal Emperor William made the following note: "I regard it as completely futile and purposeless, and therefore prejudicial. I am against this step." In the house of commons Friday, Lord Cranborne said that Lord Pauncefote had acted, on the occasion mentioned, merely as dean of the diplomatic corps and without instructions from his government.

Lessons of Recent Fire Losses

Chicago *Inter-Ocean*

THE fire losses so far announced mean a daily loss, for 1902, of something like $725,000; that is to say, for every twenty-four hours of the new year the insurance companies have had to meet losses of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. Should the ratio of $725,000 a day be maintained, the total losses to the underwriters for 1902 would reach the enormous figure of $250,000,000, against a total loss of $100,000,000 for 1901. The public is no less interested than the underwriters in finding a preventive of this enormous waste of wealth. No other country on earth suffers losses from fire comparable with those in the United States. Aside from the great fires, the minimum annual destruction of property by fire in the United States is unexplainable on any other theory than that preventive measures are willfully disregarded. If the present alarm among the underwriters shall lead to an increase of rates on all risks, the business public may, perhaps, be brought to a realization of the fact that as much attention should be paid to the prevention of fires as to the extinguishing of them. The prime cause of the evil is inefficient and dishonest inspection. The building laws and the fire ordinances are generally violated here and elsewhere. Faults in construction, negligence on the part of property-owners and tenants, carelessness on the part of employees, and fire-breeding practices generally, receive little attention from those who are paid to give these very things the strictest attention. The majority of fires are preventable. It is easier to prevent them than to extinguish them. If every town and city government in the United States would recognize this fact and act accordingly, enough wealth could be saved to the country in a few years to pay the national debt.

New York *Sun*

Builders here sometimes complain that the regulations of the city department governing their operations are unnecessarily stringent. Our freedom in recent years from widespread fires proves the wisdom of these restrictions. They are the surest and the only preventives of such disasters as have recently come to Waterbury and Paterson. Fireproof buildings may have proved only partially deserving of their name, but a group of them is a city's best check against fire.

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

FEBRUARY 10.—Senate and house reached an agreement upon the points in dispute in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; the senate continued the discussion of the Philippine question, Mr. Teller speaking against the government's policy. In the house the general debate on the oleomargarine bill was closed; the friends of the bill have decided to offer an amendment to make the 10-cent tax apply to oleomargarine in imitation of butter, "of any shade of yellow."

FEBRUARY 11.—There was a notable debate on the Philippine tariff bill in the senate, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, and Mr. Hoar taking the chief parts; Mr. Hoar's resolution for a change in inauguration day

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was adopted. In the house, the day was spent in voting on amendments to the oleomargarine bill, the opposition being strong enough to force two important changes, one providing that nothing in the act should be construed to prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in any state for consumption entirely within such state, and the other to provide for the inspection and branding of renovated or process butter.

FEBRUARY 12.—The senate again took up the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill, Mr. Teller continuing his speech; there was a sharp clash between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Patterson over the matter of admission of representatives of the press to the investigation which the Philippines committee is conducting. The house passed the oleomargarine bill; there was no division on the final passage, the real test of strength having been made on a motion to recommit, which was defeated by a majority of 34; a number of war-claim bills were passed.

FEBRUARY 13.—In the senate, speeches on the Philippine tariff bill were made by Messrs. Teller and Mitchell. The house unanimously adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for the election of senators by direct popular vote; a number of miscellaneous bills were passed, including one for the payment of claims of confederate soldiers, whose horses, side arms, and baggage were taken from them by union soldiers, contrary to the terms of the surrender of Lee and Johnson's armies.

FEBRUARY 14.—In the senate the permanent census bureau bill was considered, and a resolution to investigate charges of extravagance in connection with the clerical force. In the house Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, attacked the government's foreign policy, basing his speech on reports that Lord Pauncefote had tried to form a European coalition against the United States; Mr. Boutell, of Illinois, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, replied to him.

FEBRUARY 15.—The senate spent the day in consideration of the permanent census bill, the proceedings being enlivened by efforts to so frame the bill that the present force of about 2,500 would be placed in the classified service by transfer to the new bureau; all but the char-women were finally saved.

Various Topics

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS: Cuba is distressed, of course, but her condition might be worse. Webster Davis is not making speeches in her behalf.—*Kansas City Journal.*

PRESIDENT SCHWAB, of the steel trust, had a conference with the King of England. It is not given out what Edward agreed to take for his islands.—*Indianapolis News.*

J. EDWARD ADDICKS has bought a railroad in Delaware. Now, why should Delaware railroads be so cheap, and Delaware senatorships so dear?—*Albany Argus.*

SOWING SEEDS: About this time of the year it is discovered that the congressional package of garden seeds heals many a postoffice disappointment.—*Baltimore American.*

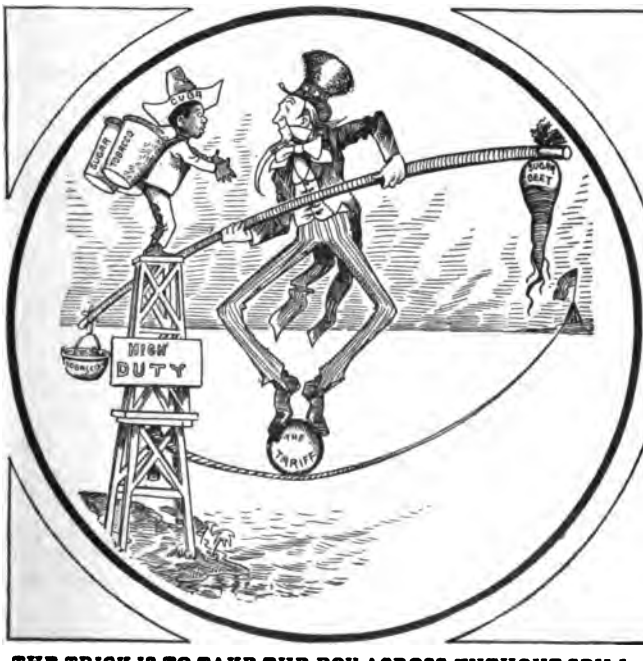
THE DIFFERENCE: The attorneys for the railroad company have explained the difference between a trust and a merger. It seems to be about the same thing as the difference between a hare and a rabbit.—*Washington Post.*

LION OR MONKEY? "I suppose they will make a lion of you when you strike American society." "Well," answered the distinguished personage who knows English but slightly, "I hope they will stick to that department of the menagerie and not endeavor to make a monkey of me."—*Exchange.*

COMMERCIALISM: "I suppose you have to be very diplomatic in approaching members of your legislature with offers of money." "Yes, indeed," answered Senator Sorghum, "If you don't look sharp they'll charge you three or four times as much as they are worth."—*Washington Star.*

TOO LATE: It was the twenty-second of February and Adam was clearly angry. "If George Washington had only come around our orchard with his hatchet," he muttered, "this blamed business would never have happened." With a vicious kick at his pet icthyosaurus, he strode out of the room.—*Judge.*

FOR A NEW INAUGURAL DAY: The commendable movement for a change of the presidential inauguration day from March 4 to a season of greater clemency has met its first official encouragement in the senate. The joint resolution adopted names the last Thursday in April for the inauguration of the president and vice-president and for the ending and the beginning of congress. The amendment would lengthen the term of President Roosevelt and of the present congress several weeks, or from March 4, 1905, to the last Thursday, at noon, in April of the same year. In this way the blustering weather of winter's closing days and the raw days of early spring are most likely to be avoided and the people of the United States who travel to Washington to see the inauguration of a new president will not be exposed to much of the unpleasantness which now is and in the past has been a feature of this ceremony.—*Chicago Evening Post.*



THE TRICK IS TO TAKE THE BOY ACROSS WITHOUT SPILLING ANYTHING.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

MAROONED.—*Minneapolis Journal*

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FOREIGN

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

AN IMPORTANT AGREEMENT AIMED TO PRESERVE THE STATUS QUO IN THE FAR EAST

IT was announced on Wednesday, at London, that Great Britain and Japan had entered into an agreement aimed to maintain the *status quo* in China and Korea and the far east generally. Article I of the treaty disclaims any purpose of aggrandizement, but "recognizes" that it will be "admissible" for either of them "to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard [their] interests if these be threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, necessitating the intervention of either of the contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects." If either party should become involved in war, the other agrees to remain neutral and endeavor to prevent other powers from joining in the hostilities. By Article III, it is provided that "If any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it." The treaty is to remain in force for five years. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the alliance "created a sensation." The papers vie with one another in expressing astonishment and satisfaction at the action of the government. The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Marquis of Lansdowne has boldly grasped the nettle and has taken a step that brings us face to face with the unpleasant but very real possibility that we may have to fight for those British interests in the far east which we have been talking about so long. This is as it should be. The country secures, in the event of a contingency which is none the less possible because unpleasant, an ally of inestimable value. It is a conspicuous triumph of diplomacy of the parties thereto, and is a most satisfactory outcome of all the turmoil and trouble in China recently and in the past." The London *Daily Mail* thinks "there is no use disguising the fact that the document is aimed primarily at Russia. We are able to assert on an authority which can not be questioned that the relations of this country and the government of the czar have become regrettably impaired in consequence of Muscovite duplicity with respect to the future of Manchuria. This will be shortly solved."

The Japanese minister, Baron Hayashi, who signed the treaty on behalf of Japan, is quoted as saying that it is "the outcome of necessity. It is eminently peaceful in its objects, and is solely meant to protect the *status quo* in China against aggressive designs of any power. It is not directed specially against Russia, but undoubtedly has reference to Manchuria, for Manchuria is still Chinese territory, and the agreement covers the whole of China without exception." The Japanese minister at Washington is thus reported by the New York *Herald:* "The treaty is not intended as a menace to any power whatever. It is fully in accord with the avowed policies of all the powers, without exception, which have interests in the far east. It is certainly in accord with the policy of the United States. It has no reference to the present convention being negotiated by Russia with China regarding the evacuation of Manchuria, whatever the effect, direct or indirect, may be. It is not aimed at any particular section of China, or any particular power, but is intended to do just what it says —maintain the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and preserve equal opportunity for the trade of all nations in those countries."

The Paris *Patrie* believes that the alliance is a defiance to Russia. It says that France has once more been fooled and the effects will be profound and great. Germany is satisfied in regard to Wei-hai-Wei, and England and Japan are face to face with Russia and France. The *Journal des Debats* admires the fashion in which Great Britain defends her interests despite her troubles in South Africa. The paper considers that England has the best of the bargain with Japan because a coalition against Japan is unlikely, as Russia is the only enemy of the latter country. A coalition of other powers against Great Britain is more probable.

The German press of all shades of opinion regards the Anglo-Japanese treaty as a defensive alliance against the expansion of other powers in the north of China and Korea, and particularly as directed against Russia. The *Lokalanzeiger* says that Great Britain relies on the military force of Japan, while Japan relies on the financial strength of Great Britain. The *Vossische Zeitung* sees in the agreement an answer to the negotiations of M. Lessar, the Russian minister in Peking, over Manchuria, and supposes that Wei-hai-Wei will now be handed over to Japan.

"BREAK AWAYSKI."—*New York World*

American newspapers reëcho the statement of the London *Standard,* that "The new agreement exactly coincides with the views of American statesmen," the New York *Tribune* saying that "Its execution will doubtless prove profitable to the two powers which have made the treaty. It will in equal measure prove profitable to the United States, and to every other well-disposed power, and

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CHORUS: "Hold on to it, young man."—*Washington Star*

A HORSE ON JOHN.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

will advance the interests of civilization, justice, and human enlightenment. The strength of its appeal to the moral sympathy and approval of the world is obvious in its terms. For any nation to oppose it would be substantially to avow a purpose to spoliate China or Korea, or to secure in them exclusive privileges to the disadvantage of the rest of the world. It may be too much to hope that, amid the jealousies, intrigues, and aggressive ambitions of the powers, even so just and generous a convention as this will pass unchallenged and undenounced." The *Times* goes even further, saying: "In effect, the British proclamation of 'Hands off!' is an American proclamation also. That fact will not fail to be noted in all the chancelleries. It is entirely safe to say that 'the crime of 1895' will not be repeated."

The New York *Sun* says that "we are morally and commercially in sympathy with the main principle which the Lansdowne-Hayashi convention is avowedly designed to assert and protect. And this without prejudice to our continued friendship for any or all of the other European powers interested for any reason in China. The new dual alliance affects no power that does not hereafter depart from the assurances voluntarily recorded in the various responses to Secretary Hay's memorable initiative of September 6, 1899." The *Press* also finds in the agreement an assurance of the "open door," for which we have always contended.

The Irish Question Again

PROSPECTS FOR A REVIVAL OF THE HOME-RULE AGITATION

THERE is every indication that the Irish members in parliament are soon to make themselves felt again. In a speech at the unveiling of a statue of Queen Victoria, in London, February 5, Lord Salisbury declared his belief that the Irish were as great a menace to the empire as the Boers. On the day following, in a bye-election in County Down, the Unionists succeeded in electing their candidate, James Wood, to a seat formerly held by a Conservative. Another significant item is the position of Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. for South Tyrone, who had a large share in the election of Mr. Wood. Mr. Russell was formerly a Conservative, but has gone over to the Liberal Unionists, and is a strong advocate of the compulsory purchase of lands for the benefit of the Irish people.

Of this proposition, the Baltimore *Sun* says: "Those politicians who assert that a settlement of the land question on the lines advocated by the Irish people is an impossibility may be as greatly mistaken as the politicians of Mr. Gladstone's day were about home rule. Great Britain may yet conclude that her interests, as well as her conscience, demand fair and liberal treatment of the unhappy and unfortunate people of Ireland."

Lord Salisbury's declaration of the empire's danger from Ireland has been received by American editorial writers with interest strongly tinged with skepticism. "This harping on the Irish question," says the New York *Press*, "is rather depressing. It would seem that the noble orator, despairing of other means of keeping the Unionist party together, deliberately devised a recrudescence of the causes of its creation. But there is more of vital politics in the premier's Irish issue than appears on the surface, at least in the brief reports by cable of the speech. Unless the head of the Conservative party has become cynically humorous enough to give his followers false leads, the much-talked-of redistribution of seats which will reduce by at least one-third the Irish delegation of 106 is before long to be made a ministerial measure. In view of the fact that the premier's strongest support will not come from his own house of Cecil—Mr. Balfour having become since his coercion days the principal Conservative exponent of a conciliatory policy toward the sister isle—the shape which the contest will ultimately assume is matter for interesting conjecture. Should retirement by death or otherwise close the premier's career while the war was on, it is difficult to conceive of the hereditary standard-bearer pushing it energetically to its conclusion. The consequence may be that Mr. Chamberlain will be called upon to execute the ultra-Tory policy which Mr. Balfour declines."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is of the opinion

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that "the mistakes of the Irish leaders of former years will not be repeated in the present instance. The constitutional agitation which O'Connell urged long ago, and which was carried on with good effect for many years under his leadership, will be resorted to again, as it was under Parnell. The ultimate outcome undoubtedly will be that self-government under the Gladstone or some other plan will have to be extended to Ireland."

The New York *Evening Post* recalls the scene on the floor of the house during the debate on the recent address from the throne, when "the persistent vitality of the Irish agitation was well shown in the two nights of the debate. It was not simply that the speeches of the Irish members were witty, and lit up what had been a dull scene by flashes of invective and gleams of sarcasm. It was not alone that Messrs. Redmond and Healy were more than a match, in eloquence and logic and law, for the attorney-general for Ireland, who intervened, with lofty official condescension, in the debate. The great fact was that these Irish orators spoke, and knew that they spoke, for a united people, a people filled with a sense of burning wrongs and animated by a determination to protest and agitate and organize until redress was won. This was really the only vivifying part of the debate. On the South African question there was no sharp division of parties, no cleavage piercing below the surface. But Irish griefs and Irish demands were pressed home upon the attention of the commons with a force and earnestness which may be temporarily rebuffed, but can not be permanently quenched."

Trend of Affairs in Spain

VIEWS OF ROMERO ROBLEDO

ROMERO ROBLEDO, independent Conservative, one of the most prominent politicians in Spain, in a recent interview in *El Heraldo de Madrid*, spoke very freely on the present political situation in that country. He said that there was not only a crisis in the two great parties, but in social order and the monarchy itself. The country is in a revolutionary state, he asserted. All the germs of sedition and anarchy are growing among the lower classes, and there is no impulse toward or indication of a plan on the part of the government to prevent the evil and find a remedy.

The 17th of May (the date of the coronation of Alfonso XIII) is approaching, and unhappy the government, we are told, if it does not reorganize itself, and give hope and courage to the disheartened people. Only thus can the coming of age of the king be the forerunner of better times. If Sagasta does not change the course of affairs, it is safe to predict that the king will take his oath of fidelity to the constitution protected by troops while the people are rioting in the streets. If the present trend of affairs is not altered, Señor Robledo sees but two courses open to public men of honor: Either they must withdraw from politics altogether, or apply their courage, without measuring the risk, to changes deeper and more profound than those which arise through a ministerial crisis.

Improvement should be sought through reduction of the budget, reorganization of the army, the working out of the problem of the navy, the improvement of internal communications, and the encouragement of the cultivation of tobacco. "I believe," said Señor Robledo, in conclusion, "that if a strong government were constituted, the cortes would rally to its support. I do not believe that Sagasta can guide the future of his party, but I do believe that there is more than one man in the Liberal party who could do so, and who could improve the present condition of affairs."

Various Topics

NO PRIDE ABOUT DE WET: "I see that De Wet escaped the last time by getting in the midst of a stampede of cattle." "There's no beastly pride about De Wet." "What do you mean?" "I mean that he associates with the common herd."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

EARTHQUAKES KILL THOUSANDS: It is reported at Berlin from Baku, Russian Transcaucasia, that thousands of persons were killed by the earthquakes in the Shamaka district, and that the towns and villages for twenty versts around Shamaka suffered severely.

ACQUIRING CIVILIZATION: Great changes have been made among the Negroes of German East Africa. They now use plates, cups, glasses, saucers, looking-glasses, spoons, knives, umbrellas, and occasionally clocks; they call for soap and for kerosene. In their market places they are seen drinking tea with sugar at table. The women have adopted European clothes and make use of sewing machines, even in the interior districts.

BOER CHARACTERISTICS: In the diary of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, now being published in Paris, he says: "It has been ascertained that the surrender of Cronje was official. I do not know what the effect will be among the thinking classes. As for the common people, a farmer who was told the news in our presence merely remarked, 'Think of that!' with the utmost indifference. I have heard so much about the patriotism of the Boers that I am becoming somewhat extreme in my views in the other direction. The Boer does all he can to save his skin, and he must feel that he is to be covered by an obstacle in order to make the best use of his coolness and his marvelous marksmanship."

BISHOP HARTZELL, according to the latest mail advices from the Cape, has been preaching with great force to Dutch and English congregations in Cape Colony on the moral aspects of the war, taking the British side with almost passionate earnestness, and appealing to the Boer soldiers, after their heroic resistance, to be brave enough to acknowledge defeat and desist from warfare which could not be justified on the grounds of expediency or necessity. The American bishop also boldly predicted the reunion of the warring races in South Africa, almost as speedily as the north and south had been drawn together after the Civil war.

GERMANY'S COSTLY COLONIES: Herr Richter, the Radical leader in the reichstag, analyzing the most recent government report concerning the colonies, finds that there are only 3,762 Germans in all the colonies, including officials, officers, missionaries, women, and children. Herr Richter proves from the budget of 1902 that every German colonist costs the empire 6,000 marks ($1,428) a year. While the total colonial trade has increased in the last five years from 11,000,000 marks to 25,000,000 marks, the colonial appropriations in the same length of time have increased from slightly more than 7,000,000 marks to 19,000,000 marks. The increase in exports to the colonies is chiefly due to government works, military supplies, etc.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION: The president of the St. Pierre and Miquelon chamber of commerce has just addressed a letter to the French ministers of foreign affairs, marine, and the colonies, which is nothing more or less than a lengthy protest against the tactics in the matter of bait, etc., which, as alleged, have been deliberately followed by the English for years with a view to compelling the French to abandon their shore in disgust. "This is the motive of their action, as if, on the one hand, we do not hamper them in the slightest degree in Newfoundland, they, on the other, have no need of the French shore owing to the extent of their fishery coasts. Now, once again, they want to demolish our fisheries, especially those of the banks, as, thanks to our valiant sailors, we procure a large stock and hinder them in the sale of theirs."

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SOCIOLOGICAL

The Neglect of the Middle Class

Harper's Weekly, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WHAT is to become of our middle class in such places as New York, Chicago, and the other abodes of large bodies of men? The rich are provided for; the poor are provided for; but the great class which "makes history" seems to have nothing done for its comfort. Assuming for the sake of argument that the middle class is composed of persons receiving wages, salaries, or incomes of from $600 to $5,000 per annum. This division gives us an almost innumerable host of doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers, artists, authors, merchants, and wage-earners of many kinds, the great majority of whom are in all essentials of education, address, tastes, and capabilities of action and sentiment not far short of our so-called "best" people, in many instances their superiors, and it is those who are slighted—discriminated against, to strengthen the charge somewhat.

We find in the fashionable sections hundreds of magnificent private dwellings, apartment-houses, and hotels provided for the rich, and in the poverty precincts are tenements of one kind and another erected for the exclusive accommodation of the poor at prices to suit their purses. But what of the middle class? Do we see anywhere rows of comfortable dwellings in good neighborhoods that the person of moderate means and some sense of refinement can rent or buy? Do we find apartment-houses of modern construction and fair appearance erected for the people who are as unwilling to live in tenements as they are unable to live in palaces? Or is there a hotel anywhere in which they may find food and shelter within their means of recompense?

In the matter of transportation, what provisions are made for the middle class? If a young woman of education and refinement, earning, say, $900 a year, goes on a journey by rail, she must pay the same price for her ticket and her sleeping-berth as does the rich woman who may have twenty times her income; and so for the meals she gets in the dining-car. There is an emigrant accommodation for the poor, but nothing for the middle class, if we except the "tourist car" of the western roads, which is a short step in the right direction. Ocean navigation, under the influence of European conditions, is somewhat different, but the bulk of the space on ocean-going vessels is devoted to the first cabin and the steerage.

Are there any first-class theaters open in New York city or elsewhere where the middle-class people can see current plays, or even plays a year old, at moderate prices? The good seats are at the rich-class prices, and there are galleries provided for the poor at poverty prices; but if the middle-class person wants anything in the house that meets his condition, he must literally take a back seat or stand up. One might suppose, salvation being free, that in the churches there would be some place for the middle class; but again are we disappointed. The rich class occupies the best pews in the temple, and it provides for the poor in its mission chapels, while the middle class has no other recourse than to become "side-aisle trash."

But why go on with the harrowing details? It is but a succession of discriminations in favor of the rich and the poor classes as against the middle class, and this great body of the really best people this country possesses is left to be ground between the upper and the nether millstones. Will there ever be a tidal wave of reformation sweeping over this land of the free and equal, with the neglected middle class coming out—not on top, possibly, but coming out where it belongs? Today I look across a wide desert and see but two oases, the boarding-house and the suburban town. There the poor are not wanted and the rich do not come. The middle class controls these two spots on the body economic, and possibly from these nuclei the middle class may grow into that recognition its merits fully warrant.

The Co-Operative Element in Success

MR. CARNEGIE'S ABILITY TO USE MEN

ONE of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's recent gifts is that of a laboratory of engineering to Stevens institute, at Hoboken, N. J. On the occasion of its dedication, Mr. Carnegie made an informal address to Stevens men in which he attributed his success to the men who had helped him, and added that he hoped his own epitaph might be: "Here lies a man who knew how to get around him much cleverer men than himself."

The Providence *Journal*, commenting on Mr. Carnegie's demonstrated ability to use men, says: "It is one thing to be a good worker; it is quite another to have the faculty of leadership and of procuring faithful and efficient service. Even the distracted housewife who turns from her unsatisfactory servant, to whom she has delegated some task, with the exclamation: 'I declare, I'd rather do it myself!' may heed the significance of Mr. Carnegie's words. They remind us that the successful man or woman must have the ability to attract not merely clever helpers, but efficient helpers, and the ability, furthermore, to transfer to their shoulders a large portion of the burden that is to be borne or the task that is to be done. The man who tries to lift, alone, all the burden thrust upon him, commits a grave tactical error. He must know how to use other men and how to get the best out of them. He must not sacrifice himself in labors that somebody else can perform as well as or better than he can himself. To be ready to carry one's own share of every responsibility is proper and needful; it is foolish to exceed this share when there are others to whom it can fittingly be delegated and when, by such a course, one's own time and energies can be more effectively enlisted elsewhere. Mr. Carnegie has proved his ability to discern clever men and to put them to work at important tasks in the development of his marvelous industrial enterprises. He would not be as hale and hearty at his present age, nor would he be able to give so much money to deserving causes, if he had tried to do everything himself."

The Chicago *News* says that Mr. Carnegie not only has framed in these few words a most honorable and desirable inscription for his tombstone, but has given

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a valuable recipe for greatness and power. "To be canny, to give genius its head without letting it get beyond control, to draw out of other men the best that is in them—this is greatness, this is power. Undoubtedly Mr. Carnegie has shown ability of this sort to a marvelous degree. The man who directs, conserves, and renders practical the brilliant minds which he has the shrewdness to discover and enlist in his enterprises is himself a great man. A connoisseur of brains, he yet has a liberal supply of that desirable article under his own hat; he can appreciate good service, can get together men capable of giving it, can draw it forth, can reward it generously, and can make the most of what it produces. The epitaph suggested by Mr. Carnegie should serve several useful purposes besides standing to the honor of a unique personality. It should aid other men in their efforts to achieve large successes by taking out of them that particular ingredient of their essential egotism which is offensive to others and harmful to themselves. That men are men and not tools is a lesson which some masterful captains of great enterprises find difficult to learn; Mr. Carnegie's epitaph may help them to grasp this important truth."

The Socialistic Eskimo

HROLF WISBY, in the *International Socialist Review*, Chicago
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE natural helpfulness of the Eskimo is the basis of the socialistic state in which he lives. He will risk his life to save that of another, even his enemy. He will share the spoils of the hunt with his neighbors. If his neighbor dies, and his wife is left alone with children, he will provide for her until she marries again. He does not slander or tell tales; he does not abuse anyone; and he does not fight. He is a man of peace. He loves peace for its own sake, and his life is one long, laborious attempt at happiness for himself and his people. No wonder that the fierce Norse vikings, who first landed in Greenland, nicknamed this kind, tender-hearted people "Skrallingar," or cowards, for the Eskimos did not show fight, and when the vikings beat them, they did not strike back. In fact, their natural toleration is so great that many Christian Eskimos, understanding the Bible literally, turn the right cheek when hit on the left. There are no chieftains in the Eskimo community. They all regard themselves as free men, with an equal right to hunt and fish and sleep and eat. There is no "boss"; there is no person of authority. Everybody shifts for himself. He is absolutely and unconditionally independent. His only ambition is to be a good hunter, and to rear sons who will inherit his skill with lance and harpoon. He has helped himself against the elements for centuries, and the white man descending on his shores ostensibly to confer the blessings of a superior civilization, has never been able to improve his conditions, but only to detract from the old-time happiness and advantages of the aboriginal Eskimo community. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Captain Holm, Dr. Salager, and several other explorers have pointed out that an approach to civilization means to the Eskimo a slow but certain process of deterioration. In almost every instance where the experiment has been tried, such as around the Godthaab settlements, the Eskimo, confounding the virtues and vices of civilization, has even been made a victim of the latter at the expense of his own native virtues. In his natural state he leads a natural life on natural principles. No law tells him he must not lie, yet he never lies; no law tells him he must not kill, steal, or cause suffering among his tribe, and yet he never kills, steals, or causes trouble.

A Study of Family Problems

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY

ACCORDING to the report of the National League for the Protection of the Family, the year 1901 has witnessed a decided increase of interest in the family and its various problems. The trend of legislation in this direction is summed up as follows: "It has covered the prescription of parties who may celebrate marriages; the adoption of the better system of marriage licenses; the more careful regulation of the returns of marriages; the exclusion of divorce advertising; the repeal of 'omnibus clauses,' and generally of the statutes permitting divorce for insanity; the increase of the term of residence required before divorce from lesser periods to at least one year; and the provision against the immediate marriage of divorced persons. A strong tendency towards uniformity holds throughout." The act of the Florida legislature, making insanity a ground for divorce, is cited as the only step backward in the year's legislation.

The league has collected the following statistics which give some interesting results: "Connecticut, once regarded as the worst of eastern states in respect of easy divorce, now shows some improvement as compared with the increase of population, and even absolutely; for she has granted fewer divorces in the last seven years than in the preceding seven. A better public sentiment and a more careful procedure of the courts seem to be the chief reasons for this. The ratio of divorces to marriages is now 1 to 15.8. In earlier years, it was as high as 1 to 9. Rhode Island, on the contrary, now grants four hundred or more annually, or 1 to 8.2 marriages. In Massachusetts, divorces are increasing, though as yet the ratio is not more than 1 to 20.2, and the number granted in 1889 was 1,163. I have tried in vain to get New Jersey figures for recent years; for although this state adds desertion to the one cause for which divorce is permitted in New York, her rate is much lower than in New York. One divorce to fifty marriages is about the highest ratio known in New Jersey. This is largely due to the peculiar conditions of the administration of the divorce laws in that state, which puts all divorce suits into its court of chancery, whose methods secure thorough trials. Three or four typical states in the interior give some striking figures. Divorces in Oklahoma increased from 2,270 in 1889 to 3,217 in 1899, and the ratio to marriages has become 1 to 10.9. There were 2,418 divorces in Michigan in the year 1900, or 1 to 9.6 marriages. Here about two-thirds of the applications are granted. In some states three-fourths of the suits are successful. In Michigan, the statistics show that nearly all the divorces are granted to residents of the state. Indiana shows a remarkable change for the worse. Almost a generation ago Indiana was notoriously bad. Then the laws were improved and her divorce-rate was no worse than that of some states in the east; but for some unexplained reason divorces of late have increased rapidly. In 1899, there were granted no less than 4,031 divorces, and 4,699 in the year 1900. In the last year the ratio of divorces to the marriages of the same year became 1 to 5.7 for the entire state.

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LETTERS & ART

The Crisis in the French Theater

Paris Correspondent, New York *Nation*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

FOR some time we have been in a state of excitement over the quarrel which has arisen between the administrator of the Comédie-Française and the actors of this theater, which is considered the best school of acting in France. The choice of the plays has been left, till this year, to a chosen committee of actors and actresses, having the rank of *societaires* or partners, and constituting what was called the reading committee. It was a great honor for an author to have a play read before these severe judges; at the end of the reading a vote was taken—the play was refused, or admitted, or admitted conditionally upon revision. This has all been changed by a stroke of the pen of the minister of instruction and fine arts. The Théâtre-Français, receiving an annual subsidy from the state, is under the supervision of this minister. The reading committee has been simply abolished. The "Maison de Molière," as it is often called, had to change its form of government; the administrator alone will have the right to accept or to refuse a new play. An absolute government is substituted for a republican *regime*.

This *coup d'etat* has been the occasion of a long debate in our press. The great public really cares for but one thing: it would like to be invited to hear good plays, whether ancient or modern. All the more recent plays have met with little success; they all dilate more or less on the question of divorce, and this subject, which was new a few years ago, before divorce became the subject of a law, is now thoroughly exhausted. Many of the newer comedies have shown a sort of timid imitation of the manner introduced some years ago by a bold and intelligent actor named Antoine, in a small theater which bore his name. It is not easy to translate the word "rosse," which has been given to this manner. The *theatre rosse* has for its object to be absolutely realistic, to do away with all the conventionalities of the stage which have been admitted for centuries. It does not develop an action with the usual exposition and the necessary end of a plot; it means to give to the public mere "slices of life," and life is not made out of three, or four, or five acts—it goes on and leaves us at any time in suspense. It is not difficult to imagine why the first adepts in this new theatrical formula became very enthusiastic about it; it gave them absolute freedom, it made their work very easy, in many senses, as it did away with all complications and all intrigue. A new kind of acting, also, in harmony with it, was introduced. Actors and actresses sprang, so to speak, out of life; they needed no preparation, no long studies such as those of the Conservatoire; all that was asked of them was to be natural, to be faithful exponents of their own individuality. I will not deny that this return to nature had its advantages, that there was too much convention both in the creation and in the interpretation of theatrical works—the Théâtre-Français felt its effects in a certain degree; but, unfortunately, the new playwriters, while they attempted to get as near to life as possible, produced no plays of undoubted importance that could impress themselves on the public.

It is difficult to prophesy what will be the end of the present crisis of the French theater. The actors and actresses who were members of the reading committee, just abolished, are partners in a sort of commercial society. They draw every year a certain sum, which might be called a dividend, out of the profits and outside of their salaries. This dividend, which, a few years ago, amounted to 40,000 francs for each of them, dwindled down to 12,000 francs last year.

Wanted: A Gilbert

Harper's Weekly, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

GENERALLY speaking, there never was a riper period than the present for a Gilbert. We have on every side, socially and in politics, themes quite as susceptible to the Gilbertian treatment as the modern Terence found ready to his hand in the æsthetic craze which produced "Patience" and the British naval absurdities out of which the undying "Pinafore" sprang into being; but the opportunities come and the opportunities go, and the new Gilbert remains under cover. Most excellent music is wasted upon trivialities, and an art which in the history of letters has reached the most honorable distinction has fallen into decay. In England, they seem to have made up their minds that a new Gilbert is an impossibility, and have tried to fill his shoes on a plan worthy of Gilbert himself—that of having a libretto written by a syndicate of mediocrities, hoping that with seven heads upon his shoulders the resultant librettist might approximate the genius of the master. The spoiled broth that they cook for us has been seen in the airy trifles that come to Daly's every autumn from Mr. George Edwardes's playhouse in London; trifles having neither head nor tail nor middle, without beginning and without end, and all of stencil pattern, varying only in locale, costume, and incidental business. Nor do we seem to be much better off in the United States, but somehow or other, as one contemplates the work of Mr. Harry B. Smith, and notes the occasional flashes of genius which he permits his pen to emit, the case does not appear quite so hopeless.

The Gilbertian libretto has form and motive; it is literary, and abounding in the keenest kind of satire. The effort may be classed as intellectual pleasantry, and that it lost nothing of public approval because of this quality not only speaks well for the taste of the theater-goers, but should serve as an inspiration to those who are writing for a similar *clientele* today. It is inconceivable that with such an opportunity as the stage affords for the aspirant for Gilbertian honors, no one should have thought it worth while to bid for them with sincere and honest work. The psychological moment has arrived for the effort to be made. There are themes in great plenty; there are theaters without number waiting and ready for the man who will present them as they should be presented. There is a vast array of good comedians, men and women, to take the rôles they will offer; and, above all, there is a public that is quite as much athirst for an achievement of this nature as it is nauseated with the tuneful buffooneries which pass for comic opera.

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Paderewski's Opera "Manru"

A Successful New York Premiere

"ONE thing was made plain," declares Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, writing for the *Tribune* of the New York *premiere* of M. Paderewski's "Manru," "and that is that, despite all the flaws which criticism may find in book and music, it must be permitted to stand as an amazing first opera, a virtuoso achievement akin to the achievements of M. Paderewski as a pianoforte player, and far in advance of his accomplishments as a pianoforte composer, notable as they have been. Scarcely one of his critics will say of it what one of the classics said of the first work of a colleague, also a classic, that first operas, like the first litter of puppies, ought properly to be drowned. It is bound to have its day, and, be it long or short, it will be a brilliant one." Similar opinions expressed by other critics and the enthusiastic appreciation of a large audience indicate that New York is prepared to endorse the approval bestowed on "Manru" at Dresden, where it was first produced about a year ago.

The structure which Dr. Alfred Nossig has given the composer as a framework for his musical story is slight in plot. It is illustrative of the irrepressible desire of the gypsy to wander, both in the matter of environment and the affections, describing the wooing of a Galician maiden, Ulana, by one Manru, his desertion of her through the vagaries of love potions and the baleful influence of the moon, his fascination by a gypsy maiden, Asa, and finally his death by violence and the suicide of his deserted *pseudo* wife. Little praise has been bestowed on this libretto. Mr. James Huneker, of the *Sun,* says: "Dr. Alfred Nossig is a German Pole and a friend of Paderewski. A favorite Maori proverb declares that our enemies are our true friends. The converse is also true. Whether considered dramatically or poetically, the 'Manru' poem fails; it falls short in its development of an excellent thesis. This is it: 'When the full moon floods the night, errant grows the gypsy wight.' This motto has been seized upon by Paderewski as his poetic point of departure. Idealist that he is, and far from being *un homme du theatre,* or even possessing what Henry James calls the 'scenic idea,' the Polish musician has sought for the larger symbol in the rather meager and sordid tale of the librettist, a tale originally told by Kraszewski. He sees poetwise the strange conjunction of music and moonlight; and dovetailing this lunar madness with the melomania of the gypsy, he lets loose his fingers on the keyboard of the emotions."

SCENE FROM ACT I OF "MANRU"

ALEXANDER VON

"There is no disputing the suitability of this story to musical exposition," writes Mr. W. J. Henderson for the *Times.* "The question then arises, What method has M. Paderewski chosen? He has employed that of the contemporaneous lyric drama, with more than the usual amount of reliance upon Wagner. This does not mean that the composer is a borrower of musical ideas, but that he has utilized the leading motive to some extent, and that he has accorded to the orchestra a leading part in the exposition of the thoughts of the play. In no opera outside of those of Wagner is the instrumental part raised to such an important position. It is continually painting the picture of the inner life of the personages. It is always an explicator, a vivifier of text and action. That the score glows with color will not escape even the merest tyro in music. That the colors are some-

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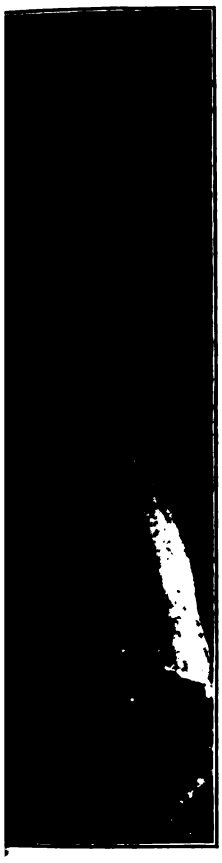
times too heavy will certainly strike some connoisseurs. As for the general public, it would doubtless willingly sacrifice some of the beauties of the score for a few more elementary tunes in the voice parts."

Mr. Henderson finds the greatest strength and beauty of the opera concentrated in the third act, which he describes as follows: "The third act takes place in a wild, rocky ravine, close to a lake. The rising of the curtain shows us Manru engaged in a last desperate struggle with himself. The composer has chosen to make a battle of the elements coincident with that in the man's soul. Wild clouds are flying across the half-hidden moon. The wind shrieks in the crannies of hills. Manru stifles for air. The moon strangely affects him. When it bursts out in full power he rises, and, with arms extended, walks toward the shining orb. When the clouds again completely veil it, he falls in a swoon. The darkness of the sky is an outward and visible counterpart of the darkness in his soul. All this is accompanied by descriptive music of extraordinary potency. There are but few lines of text. Action and orchestral music and scenic panorama are employed. It is ingenious, poetical, symbolical, unique. The strains of a weird march are heard, and the gypsies descend from the hills. Asa, the seductive girl, is among them. She recognizes the prostrate Manru. Then begins a scene of enticement. The girl, in spite of the open jealousy and rage of Oros, the chief of the gypsies, tries to lure Manru to consent to join the band again and receive as a reward her love. He struggles hard till old Jagu enters and plays once more the wild strains of the gypsy fiddle. This music again sets Manru's blood on fire, and he consents. Oros throws down his staff of office in anger, and at Asa's suggestion the gypsies choose Manru to be their chief. They all depart, and then enters Ulana, crying for her lost husband. Urok accompanies her and tells her what has happened. In despair she throws herself into the lake. Urok waits till Manru enters with his arm around Asa, and then seizes the recreant husband and hurls him over the cliff after his dead wife."

Mr. Huneker's verdict on the work as a whole is this: "'Manru' is not a great, original opera. It is a many-colored coat of styles. It leans too heavily in general thematic conception and development upon Bizet and Wagner—surely the prelude to the third act recalls and is dominated by 'Die Walküre'!—but there is much that is delightfully miniature and ingenious, dainty, pretty, and aspiring in its pages; much that exhibits an eager hand only waiting for the proper dramatic metal to forge musical shapes more strongly individual and more dramatically sincere. 'Manru' *is,* after all, Paderewski—that mystifying medley of fantasy, caprice, magnetism, poesy, charm, and illusion. It will live—until its creator composes a second opera. And then he will be the first to forget it."



ROWSKI

SCENE FROM ACT III OF "MANRU"

The production of the opera, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, with the immediate supervision of the composer in the later rehearsals, gave general satisfaction. Von Bandrowski's Manru proved ample vindication for his importation to sing the part, and Mme. Sembrich won new laurels for adapting herself so admirably to the part of Ulana. Mr. Krehbiel writes: "We are accustomed to revelations of beauty from her, but it was something new to hear her sing and see her act like a lyric tragedienne, to find her making irresistible appeals to the emotions, instead of contenting herself with charming the senses." Mr. Bispham, as Urok, the dwarf, and Miss Fritzi Scheff, as the gypsy girl Asa, have been warmly commended for their interpretations.

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A Popular German Novelist

THE SUCCESS OF GEORG VON OMPTEDA

THE appearance of a new novel by Georg Freiherr von Ompteda has grown to be a literary event of some importance in Germany. According to reports gathered from all parts of the country by *Das Litterarische Echo,* he was the novelist second in request in 1901, while he stood first in 1900. Of single books, his "Eysen" was the one most called for in 1900, and held second place among all German novels in 1901. Two of his novels have reached their tenth edition, a phenomenal record for a country of so many books and such small sales. According to the leading German critics, Ompteda has won popular favor, not by sensational methods, but by good work. In a recent number of *Das Litterarische Echo,* the novelist gives a brief sketch of his life. The family is of Friesian origin, and fled to Hanover to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. In the new home, it rose to prominence, and played an honorable part in the history of the adopted land. Ompteda was born at Hanover, on March 29, 1863. His father was the lord chamberlain of King George V, and voluntarily followed his master into exile after the events of 1866. The family settled in Dresden in 1872. Here young Ompteda entered upon a gymnasial course, but was afterwards transferred to a military school and became eventually an officer in the German army. He was an inattentive pupil, and his school days were by no means happy. In 1892 partial deafness, resulting from an accident, compelled his retirement from the army. Scribbling had long been the occupation of his leisure hours, and he had, indeed, issued a volume of verse, under an assumed name, as early as 1890. It was, therefore, natural that the changed circumstances of his life should transform the officer into the novelist. Between his first book, "Von der Lebensstrasse," of the year 1890, and his last, "Cäcilie von Sarryn," of the year 1901, there is a long list of others, almost entirely novels and short stories.

According to Mr. Charles Harris, who writes of Ompteda's work for the New York *Nation,* all that the novelist has produced is not of the first order. Mr. Harris says: "His statement that almost all that he has written was years in assuming shape in his mind before he went at the easier task of putting it on paper, may be the simple explanation of both his successes and his failures, for his weaker novels do not suffer so much from imperfections in plot and character-drawing as from bungling and inadequate expression. Ompteda is a keen observer of everyday life. The unusual seems not to exist for him."

SCIENTIFIC

The Journeyings of Birds

F. H. KNOWLTON, PH. D., in the February *Popular Science Monthly,* Garrison, N. Y. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN all temperate countries the migratory birds may be separated into two classes: first, those which come in spring, spend the summer, and retire towards autumn; and, second, those which pass through in spring to a breeding-ground nearer the pole, and in the fall while on their journey south. The origin, or perhaps better, the origins, of this habit or instinct of bird migration is exceedingly obscure. Many theories have been advanced to account for it, but perhaps none has yet been offered that explains satisfactorily all its multitudinous phases. For instance, it has been suggested that migration is the result of the development or acquirement of the power of flight. According to Mr. F. M. Chapman, "the desire for seclusion during the breeding season" is a "good and sufficient cause for the origin of bird migration." This theory may afford an explanation for the migrations of birds that congregate in such colonies during the breeding season, but it should not be overlooked that "survival of the fittest" may have been an equally important factor in weeding out those individuals of such colonies that did not seek these secluded or isolated localities for breeding sites. The theory that is, perhaps, most naturally suggested, and the one that finds widest acceptance as explaining the facts, is that migration began in a search for food.

It is now abundantly established that migration is mostly carried on at night, and further, mainly during clear nights. Only a comparatively few species, such as ducks, cranes, certain large hawks, swallows, swifts, and nighthawks, migrate during the daytime, and these, it will be observed, are either rapacious birds or mainly those that enjoy such power of rapid flight as to be relatively safe from capture. The height above the earth at which migrating birds travel has been made the subject of some interesting observations, the first of which appear to have been by Mr. W. E. D. Scott, on the night of October 19, 1880, at Princeton, New Jersey. Most of the kinds seen were the smaller land birds, among which were plainly recognized warblers, finches, woodpeckers, and blackbirds. The flight of the birds noted was apparently nearly at right angles to the field of observation, and as nearly as could be estimated, their height above the earth was between one and two miles. Some years later observations on nocturnal flight were taken up by Mr. Chapman, who spent three hours on the night of September 3, 1887, at Tenafly, New Jersey. During this time 362 birds passed across the moon's face. Of these, 233 were computed to be at a height of from 1,500 to 15,100 feet.

The rate of speed at which birds travel during the migrations, and also at other times, has been made the subject of observation, although the results, as might be expected from the confusing elements which must enter into such an inquiry, are far from complete or satisfactory. Frank Forrester records ninety miles an hour for ducks, as noted by telegraph from point to point, and an albatross has been known to cover 3,150 miles in twelve days. The actual distance flown by the latter bird was probably at least twice as great, for they rarely fly far in a straight line. But granting that the occasional speed is very considerable, the actual speed of most migrating birds appears to be surprisingly low. Observations tending to prove this were made some years ago under the direction of Professor W. W. Cook, in the Mississippi

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valley. The services of over one hundred observers were enlisted, at stations ranging from the gulf to Manitoba. The records of fifty-eight species for the spring of 1883 gave an average speed of twenty-three miles a day for an average distance of 420 miles, while in the following year a slightly smaller number of species gave exactly the same average speed over an average distance of 861 miles.

But after having described these migration routes and the wonderful journeys over continents and vast oceans, the mystery of mysteries—How is it possible for the birds to find their way so unerringly?—still remains without a wholly satisfactory answer. In the case of birds migrating over land areas, sight is supposed by some to have an all-important function, especially when it is recalled that a bird two miles above the earth is surrounded by a horizon line of ninety miles on either side. But in the case of birds migrating over hundreds or even thousands of miles of open water, vision must play an unimportant part. Möbius suggests that in such cases they may be guided by observing the roll of the waves, but while this may be true in a few instances, it can not possibly be so in the majority of cases. We, therefore, seem inevitably led to the conclusion that birds are possessed of a "sense of direction."

Becquerel Rays Made Visible

EXPERIMENTS OF PROFESSOR HALLOCK

ACCORDING to the New York *Sun*, Professor William Hallock, of Columbia university, has discovered a light which is apparently without heat. His discovery is the result of an experiment made with certain chemical substances which have long been known to radiate a mysterious energy, the source of which scientific men have not succeeded in tracing. This form of energy, known under the name of Becquerel rays, after the French scientist who discovered it, has always manifested its presence in much the same manner as ordinary light, except in the one important feature of not being visible. For instance, photographs could be made with the rays, if sensitive plates were left exposed to their influence in dark rooms, but no one had been able to see the rays. Professor Hallock hit upon a plan for rendering them visible, and as they emanate from thousands of substances, the discovery is important.

To the reporter who called on him, Professor Hallock said: "You know that X-rays were long invisible until tungstate of calcium was used in the fluoroscope to make them visible. It occurred to me that some similar substance might be combined with the radio-active products of pitchblende to make them visible. After some consideration, I fixed upon platino-barium-cyanide. I tried it with the salts. The experiment was a success. The salts would be invisible ordinarily, but when their rays, flowing upward, strike the barium-cyanide, the latter will take on a glow.

"I am of the opinion that something practical may be made out of this general subject of phosphorescence or self-luminosity of objects. Not only have we discovered that most natural objects have the capacity for storing sunlight, but here is the apparent capacity for creating light itself possessed by many substances which heretofore were supposed to be inert. There is room at least for reflection when, as Becquerel points out, a 'quiet, peaceful bit of white salt' is capable of shooting off rays with a velocity of over 92,500 miles a second. There is most urgent need for discovering the source of this energy in view of its utilization by mankind. Even in its present condition, enough is known of the subject of phosphorescence to admit of a little experimentation. I believe that the owners of office buildings might help out the twilight materially by the judicious use of certain luminous paints. For instance, the walls and ceilings of offices could be covered with these paints and made to emit light enough to last with the twilight on winter evenings until the close of office hours. And if the hallways of houses and public buildings were to be coated in like manner, one could get about them at night without the aid of more artificial light.

"In the efforts of Becquerel and of Mme. Curie we have something tangible. We have something to go upon. To be sure we do not know exactly what it is we have. It may be the energy of the sun stored without our present knowledge, although that is hardly likely; it may be some property of the ether; it may be, as Mme. Curie suggested, the result of a transcendental radiation more penetrating than X-ray and pervading all space, although Professor Geitel found that if such is the case the radiations easily penetrate hundreds of yards of rock, for radium was still active at the bottom of the deepest mine in which he was able to descend. At least it is the newest force with which we have to deal. You have seen how it can be turned into light, and when you think that in spite of its speed of 92,500 miles a second the waste from a half-inch of surface is only a milligram in a thousand million years, you must admit that the possibilities for the substance are great."

A New Method of Arresting Malignant Growths

New York *Tribune*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

TO Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn, one of the visiting surgeons to the City and Polyclinic hospitals, has been awarded the Samuel D. Gross prize of $1,000 for original research in surgery by the Philadelphia academy of surgery. The academy is trustee of the Gross prize fund. This prize competition is open to medical practitioners in every part of the world. According to the conditions of the fund, the prize is to be given every five years to the competitor who has done the best original work. The work must not only be original, but valuable to mankind.

The work which won for Dr. Dawbarn the prize relates to an operation for arresting certain malignant growths when they can not be cut out or when to do so would put the life of the patient in jeopardy. He has carried on his researches in this field for the last seven years. The treatise which won the competition was entitled "The Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths by Excision of Both External Carotids." It is asserted in this paper that in many cases of malignant growths of the head this operation will prolong the life of the patient. It may also bring about a restoration of the health of the patient, so that what may be called a permanent cure is effected.

The first person operated upon under this method by Dr. Dawbarn went under the knife seven years ago. He had a malignant growth of the pharynx. He is now in good health and able to attend to his business every day. In the Long Island college hospital there is a patient suffering from a cancerous growth on the

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face who recently was operated on. Dr. A. T. Bristow performed the operation. He has said that the patient is improving nicely and that the size of the malignant growth of the face has been reduced one-fourth.

The chief blood supply to the head is conveyed by the carotid arteries. The common or main carotid divides part of the way up the neck into a deep branch, which practically supplies only the brain and eye, and a superficial or external branch, which supplies the face, mouth, tongue, nose, and indeed all parts other than the brain and eye. The operation is the cutting out of the entire length of the external carotids on both the left and right sides of the neck at different times, and doing it in such a way that there is less blood lost than from an ordinary nose bleed. When the first operations by this method were performed it was feared that the patients might pay dearly for their longer life by the mortification of the nose or tongue or other parts thus deprived of blood. But it has been proved that through various small channels left there remains a slight degree of circulation, and the normal flesh is able to survive with little blood, much less than would be needed to enable so vascular a thing as a cancer to be nourished and keep on growing. By the cutting away of the entire length of the external carotids the cancerous growths shrink and become inactive and harmless lumps. The only evidences left of the operation are two delicate lines, one on each side of the neck.

A New Volatile Salt

Scientific American, New York. Excerpt

MESSRS. URBAIN and Lacome have lately discovered a new volatile salt of glucinium which presents some remarkable properties. When the hydrate of glucinium is dissolved in dilute acetic acid and the solution evaporated in a water-bath, a mass of gummy consistency is obtained. This substance presents none of the characteristics of a definite compound, although it has been supposed to contain a basic salt. If this mass is treated with concentrated and boiling acetic acid, a solution is obtained which upon cooling gives, in the first place, a deposit of crystalline needles, and then, at a lower temperature, of octahedral crystals of a well-defined form, which finally remain alone. This new compound is insoluble in cold water, but boiling water dissolves and also decomposes it. Chloroform is by far the best solvent, and takes up a large proportion. At a temperature of 284 deg. C. this body melts to a colorless and mobile liquid. It distills without decomposing at the normal pressure at 331 deg., and its vapor may be heated as high as 360 deg. in presence of air without undergoing alteration. This property enabled the experimenters to determine its vapor density at the temperature of boiling mercury by Meyer's method, and they obtained for result $D = 13.9$. This figure corresponds to a molecular weight of 401. As the atomicity of glucinium is a disputed point, the new compound may throw some light on the question. If the physical properties of this body are singular, one of its chemical properties is not less so, for this basic salt is formed in a solution which is extremely acid. Besides, in dissolving the body in concentrated acetic acid saturated with gaseous hydrochloric acid, the salt did not undergo any alteration, although it was heated for several hours in sealed tubes at 150 deg. C. It must be concluded that in this compound the basic function of the glucina is masked.

Various Topics

A BRAKE FOR SHIPS: The Montreal board of trade has lately had on exhibition a model for a contrivance to brake ships, so that they can be stopped almost instantly in case of threatened collision, or when a person falls overboard. The device consists of two or more doors on each side of the ship beneath the water line, attached outside to the sheathing and opening outward. The doors can be operated by electricity, steam or compressed air.—*Popular Science Notes.*

"A NEW CONSUMPTION CURE": The discoveries of Dr. Robin and Dr. Binet respecting tuberculosis have led to a change in treatment. Instead of attacking only the bacillus they strive to fortify the system. They find that persons predisposed to phthisis consume an enormous quantity of oxygen and generate carbon in proportion. Thus the system burns itself out. The new treatment consists in restricting the consumption of oxygen.—Dispatch to *N. Y. Herald.*

GIANT SKELETONS: Owing to the discovery of the remains of a race of giants in Guadalupe, N. M., antiquarians and archæologists are preparing an expedition further to explore that region. Luiciana Quintana, on whose ranch the ancient burial plot is located, discovered two stones that bore curious inscriptions, and beneath these were found in shallow excavations the bones of a frame that could not have been less than 12 feet in length.—*New York Times.*

TELEPHONING OVER TELEGRAPH LINES: The experiment of telephoning over telegraph wires was successful recently on the southwestern branch of the Illinois Central railroad between Kankakee and Kempton, Illinois, a distance of 26 miles. The tests were successful in every case, and the telephoning done over telegraph wires was without interference with the telegraphic service. It is intended to furnish all Illinois Central trains with telephonic equipment, the instruments to be placed in baggage cars of passenger trains and engines or cabooses of freights.—*Electricity.*

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY SIGNALING: The London *Chronicle* describes a unique apparatus for railway signaling lately produced by Herr Bartelmus, an Austrian electrician, and exhibited for the first time in model form at a recent meeting of Austrian railway officials. The Bartelmus device employs a single electric current whereby signals may be transmitted from moving engines to stations or signal boxes, and vice versa. The signal in a locomotive is placed close beside the engineer and, normally, shows white. When one train approaches within a mile and a half of another on the same track the white light changes to green, which means that the engineer must proceed cautiously. If he approaches within three-quarters of a mile of the train ahead the green signal disappears and a red light, warning him to stop, takes its place. And should he disregard the red light and run within somewhat less than one-third of a mile of the danger point, the apparatus automatically applies the brakes and brings the train to a standstill.

THE DISTANCE OF ANY STAR is calculated from what is termed its parallax; that is to say, from the slight shift in the direction in which it is looked at from two different positions of the earth. This shift is most noticeable if the two observations are made at suitable dates, six months apart, when the two positions of the earth are at opposite extremities of a diameter of its orbit, and their distance apart as great as possible—viz.: 180,000,000 miles. But this shift, or parallax, in the case of most of the stars, owing to their immense distance, is found to be so small that it is impossible to measure it. It has been so in the case of previous new stars. We have only been able to say of them that we can not measure their distance, but that they must be located among the more distant stars. Of the Nova Persei, we may feel almost certain that its large parallax and corresponding nearness would have surely been discovered before now if the Nova had been anything like six times nearer to us than the well-known star Alpha, in the Centaur, whose distance of 25,000,000,000,000 miles is the smallest as yet found for any star.—*Nineteenth Century.*

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RELIGIOUS

Religion in Women's Colleges

MOUNT HOLYOKE, WELLESLEY, SMITH, VASSAR, AND BRYN MAWR

SOMEWHAT in line with the article on the religious life of a factory town, quoted in our last week's issue from the *Congregationalist and Christian World,* is a short account in a later number of the same paper of the religious life in the eastern colleges for women. The consideration in each case is the relative position of religion among the other interests of the community.

If there is any small difference in the outward manifestation of the religious life between the colleges for men and those for women, the latter institutions show it more spontaneously, with more individuality. Two facts illustrate this point. Attendance at church and chapel exercises is in most cases required of college men. The majority of college women are not required to attend the same exercises. Consequently, full benches in Bryn Mawr or Wellesley represent voluntary expression of this side of college spirit. Again, the majority of men's colleges have an identical basis for their Christian work. The principal student religious organizations in each college are affiliated with the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. and the World's Student federation. But of the five largest women's colleges, each has a different basis for its religious association, only one of which is affiliated with the general federation. Which of the two situations is most desirable is a matter for discussion elsewhere.

The official religious life is much the same in colleges of all kinds the world over. Invariably there is a morning chapel service. A service on Sunday afternoon or on a week-day evening is held in addition, addressed by members of the faculty or speakers from a distance. Vassar and Wellesley have their Sunday-morning service at home, with a variety of distinguished preachers, but Mount Holyoke, Bryn Mawr, and Smith, where "gown and town" are close together, share in the ordinary local church services. As for the non-official or voluntary religious life of the students, one often wonders if the churches realize with what training in modern evangelism many women emerge from those four college years. When a girl has had a weekly mission study class of twenty other girls as clever as herself, she has an idea of the way to manage a Sunday-school class or a young woman's mission circle. When one woman's college sends out over $2,000 a year for support of home and foreign missions, some girl knows a good deal about teaching people systematic giving. And when a cabinet consists of heads of seventeen different departments of work, the chairman has learned a sense of proportion and an understanding of human nature which is ready to be utilized in a different sphere.

The energy at work may be divided into evangelizing and home edifying. The evangel may take the shape of sending flowers to the settlement, or the teaching of gymnastics in a working girls' club, but a large part of it is concerned with the vital good news. Each college supports its own foreign missionary, one in China, one in Japan, one in India, two in Turkey. The medical missionary especially appeals to the college student; Smith and Wellesley each have adopted a doctor. The mountain whites, Carlisle, Hampton, Tuskegee, Bishop Hare in Dakota, and missionaries in Alaska receive yearly tokens of remembrance. City mission work is helped, as well as the social settlements, whose origin and conduct by college women is too well known to need comment. Neighborhood work presents a most interesting variety. The Mount Holyoke girls devote several evenings a week to the factory women in Holyoke; the Emmanuel club, at Radcliffe, does similar work in Cambridge; Smith contributes most of the teachers to the Northampton Home Culture clubs; while Vassar and Wellesley have religious meetings and entertainments for the maids.

Back of the missionary giving are the monthly missionary meetings, the weekly mission study classes —nearly one hundred Wellesley students in them last year—and the student volunteer bands of girls who purpose to become missionaries. Material for interest is furnished by the growing missionary libraries. The Bible-study classes—in which are an average of one-sixth of the students—mean that these girls are fostering the habit of daily devotional study on a continuous theme through the year. Prayer-meetings are no less a problem in college than in church, though not from the same reasons, perhaps. They range in kind from the ethical discussion, or class song service, to the ten-minute daily meeting of little groups at early morning or late evening.

Much care is taken to bring the freshmen each fall into full understanding and some share in this religious life. Handbooks are mailed them in the summer; committees from the association meet September trains, and a personal touch is given each new girl. The increase of possibilities in the work has led Smith and Mount Holyoke to call general secretaries this year, especially to keep the college religious life more in touch with that of the churches, to foster intercollegiate relations and personal helpfulness. Smith has also published the first yearly report of the association.

Presbyterian Creed Revision

COMMITTEE REPORTS AGAINST "INFANT DAMNATION"

THE committee on creed revision of the Presbyterian general assembly, lately in session in Philadelphia, continuing the meetings held in Washington last December, has reported a declaratory statement of the position of the church on "predestination" and "infant damnation." Their statement was as follows: "By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men, thus predestined and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished. Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how he pleaseth. So also are

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all other elect persons, who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word."

Dr. Roberts, the secretary of the committee, said that "the members denied that American Presbyterians ever taught the doctrine of infant damnation," and that "the doctrine of predestination is held in harmony with God's love for all mankind, and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin."

According to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican,* the conclusion of the committee "is curiously in line with Wendell Phillips's observation. The opponents of any reform, Mr. Phillips used to say, begin by denouncing it as folly; then they charge that it is contrary to the Bible; and finally they claim that they have never opposed it at all. It will surprise some people to learn, on such good authority, that the Presbyterians in this country have never taught infant damnation, but it isn't necessary to quarrel with wise theologians who can execute such a masterly retreat."

With the exception noted above, secular papers paid no attention to the report. In case comment appears in the religious press, it will be summarized in a later issue.

English Church Legislation in the Nineteenth Century

New York *Nation.* Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE first note of English ecclesiastical legislation of the past century has been concession. Within the twenty years that followed the Reform act, satisfaction was given to the demand for the removal of abuses which scandalized churchmen no less than Dissenters. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners' act, the Church Discipline acts, and other enactments soon made pluralism and the non-residence of the clergy matters of the past. Proper management of ecclesiastical property at once increased the resources of the church, equalized the revenues of the bishops, and all but removed, among other abuses, the scandals connected with translation from an ill-paid to an overpaid bishopric.

Concession, however, has been constantly combined with conservatism, which has often assumed the form of illogical compromise of principle. Not a step has been taken in the direction of comprehension. The national church was not, in 1901, any more than it was in 1801, the church of the whole nation. Concessions to the demands of justice or of obvious expediency have been constantly, not to say systematically, compromised or marred by deference to the principles or the sentiments of churchmen or of the clergy. The line of Marriage acts which were intended to remove the grievances of Nonconformists or Agnostics did not entirely achieve either object. They did not, till recently, place a marriage celebrated in a dissenting chapel in the same position as a marriage celebrated in a parish church. Parliament, again, has, as it would generally be asserted, abolished church rates; it has, in fact, simply abolished the compulsory payment of church rates, but has saved the dignity and consulted the interest of the clergy by allowing a church rate to be imposed while abolishing the power of exacting the payment thereof. Parliament, to give a last example, has, in the face of clerical opposition, legalized divorce, but, with a want of logical consistency which may lead to very bad practical results, has allowed a clergyman of the Church of England, and therefore an official of the national church, to refuse to celebrate the marriage of parties either of whom has been divorced from a husband or wife still living—with the result that the clergyman is allowed to treat the morality of the state of which he is an official as opposed to the morality of the church of which he is a minister.

This system of compromise, combined with conservatism, has achieved a singular success, of which every critic must estimate the worth or the worthlessness in accordance with his own religious convictions. The Anglican establishment was in 1901 more popular and more influential than in 1801. Disestablishment has been avoided, not a single doctrinal concession has been made to Dissenters; the position of the church has rather been shifted than essentially changed.

Lent in Mexico

New York *Times.* Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

LENT is observed more or less in the United States, but to learn what it really means one must go to some one of the southern Latin countries. Then they will see that never before had they any conception of its observance. During all of Lent there are almost continual services in the churches, but none of them is of especial picturesqueness or of interest to the sightseer until that of Palm Sunday. On that day, from long before sunrise, the Indians have been gathering, each one of them loaded down with palm branches or with crosses skilfully woven from bits of palm leaves. As in all Catholic churches, these palms are blessed by the priests and then carried home and carefully preserved. But, while in the north it is necessary that they should be carefully put away within doors, the opposite is the custom here. Instead of being kept in the house, the palm branches here are at once bound to the balconies fronting on the street, and there they remain throughout the year, never being taken down until they are replaced by the new ones which come on the next Palm Sunday.

On Holy Thursday, come the strangest and most remarkable services of all the Lenten season. At that hour a priest goes to the entrance of the church and selects twelve of the oldest beggars he may see. They are brought within the church and given seats near the altar. An attendant brings basins of water, and the priest, removing the sandals of the beggars, rinses and wipes their feet. Then he anoints them with holy oil, and after service they go back to begging. On Good Friday the altars are again draped in black and the services are most solemn. That celebrated in the morning is called the "Tres Caidas"—the "Three Falls"—in remembrance of the three times that Christ stumbled and fell as He was carrying the cross to Calvary. Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, comes the end of Lent so far as church restrictions go. Then the churches are crowded. The altars are still draped in black. The choirs sing the "Gloria" to organ accompaniment, and as the first note of the music rolls through the buildings the somber draperies are stripped from the altars, leaving the rich hangings exposed to view, the bells, which have been silent all the week, ring as though to make up for lost time, and in the street fireworks are exploded and Judas is hanged with such energy that for hours pandemonium seems to reign. This hanging of Judas is one of the strangest of all the semi-religious observances of Mexico. It was originated to give the peons a chance to show their contempt for the false disciple.

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It has come, however, to be more of a jubilee for the children.

Easter Sunday itself is noticeable mainly for the jollification that is seen everywhere. The bull-fight is made an especially elaborate and bloody affair; the theaters, which have been closed all during Lent, give performances afternoon and evening. The circus and all other places of amusement that have been closed are going full-blast with extra performances. Every place is crowded. The time for the denial of physical pleasure is over. Mexico is itself again.

Sects in Russia

New York *Evening Post*

THE recent Russian census gives some figures, believed to be approximately correct, concerning the relative numbers of the various religious sects in the country, information which, hitherto, has been guarded jealously by the Holy Synod. It appears that the largest body of Nonconformists is the Staroobriadzi, or the Old Believers, who are divided into two chief groups, the Popoftzi and the Bezpopoftzi—that is to say, those whose spiritual affairs are directed by irregularly ordained clergy (popes), and those who reject the ministrations of clergymen. The Popoftzi are again subdivided into two sections, and the Bezpopoftzi into five subdivisions. Among the latter are the Beguni, whose extreme fanatics, some few years ago, created a sensation by burying alive fifteen of its members at Tiraspol, near Odessa. There are really some fifty distinct sectarian divisions, all having their own particular creeds, customs, superstitions, and codes of morals, and differing in dogma from the original chief sects. They may be divided generally into two categories, Rationalists and Mystics. Among the former are the Doukhoborski (a great number of whom are now settled in Canada), Molokani, Stundists, the followers or disciples of Tolstoy, the Zionists, and a few others. Among the Mystics are the Skoptzi, or self-mutilators. There are some thirty smaller sects unknown by any distinctive names, whose dogmas are all more or less secret, and their religious practices extraordinary compounds of superstitious Christianity and paganism. The census gives the total number of the Russian sectarians as 2,173,738 souls, but the actual number is probably about double the official figure. The Holy Synod has recently ordained a vigorous campaign against the sectarians in provinces where their numbers are increasing.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS are making some progress against the common cup as is shown by statistics collected in 1900. It was found that there were 732 churches in the United States, chiefly of the Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian denominations, using individual cups. When it is remembered, however, that there are over 187,000 churches in the country, these figures seem rather disappointing.—*New York Evening Post.*

MISCELLANY

Euthanasia

SHALL PHYSICIANS BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO PUT INCURABLE SUFFERERS TO DEATH?

THE London *Spectator* comments editorially on the report that a deputy in the Saxon parliament recently introduced a bill permitting doctors to put patients whose recovery was hopeless to death at their own request. The *Spectator* says: "The bill was, of course, snuffed out with some promptitude, for the Saxons are not faddists; but the incident is very significant of the twentieth century. Opinion for many years past has been softening or rotting on the subject of suicide, and especially of that form of the offense, suicide to avoid incurable physical suffering, which, in our secret sympathy with it, we term euthanasia. We can see no special argument for euthanasia, and regard the extreme tolerance with which the opinion for it is discussed as one of the many illogical results of the pity for pain which has become such a passion in our western world. A feeling has sprung up that God can not have intended the useless torture of any human being, and that accordingly to make death easy when it would be exquisitely painful must, at least for the sufferer himself, be justifiable. Why, it is said, should he endure agonies which can have only one end, and can, so far as human eye can discern, be of no profit, material or spiritual? They may even diminish, and no doubt occasionally do diminish, his capacity of faith in the mercy of God. The thesis is seldom maintained in print, though Mrs. Oliphant, who was a strong believer, openly defended it in 'Carità' in cases of cancer; but it is believed by thousands who, upon all other subjects, agree with the teachers of Christianity, and argued over in almost every society intimate enough to touch such questions at all, the conclusion usually being, 'I hope I may never be tempted.'"

A correspondent of the *Spectator,* who personally knew the late Alfred Nobel, makes the following remarkable revelations concerning Nobel's interest in euthanasia: "Mr. Nobel told me the year before his death, when I was spending an afternoon with him, that he had offered to his Excellency Crispi, then prime minister of Italy, to create at his own expense at Milan and Rome establishments where anybody who desired it could be painlessly suffocated by a gas he had invented. The cost of each house would have been $50,000, plus the salary of a government official to register deceases, and of a doctor. Mr. Nobel was prepared to give a first-class dinner washed down with good wine, at a fixed hour, to the guests. After dinner, when cigars had been handed round, the smoking-room was to have been instantaneously filled with the deadly gas. The bodies were to be cremated in the morning at the expense of the institution. His Excellency Crispi thought that there was much in the idea, and that the scheme was well planned, but that the reactionary parties in Italy were still too strong to permit of the government availing itself of the kind and generous offer. Nobel was quite prepared to carry out his views, which were that when he should die he would be as dead '*as a tree cut down at its roots.*' He should use a poison he had invented and well tested on animals, which he said was instantaneous and impossible to detect. This he intended to use, he told myself and a friend, if ever he contracted a mortal illness. He had the preparation inside a ring he always wore, and also in a small bottle. As a

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fact my esteemed friend died of sudden failure of the heart during an attack of bronchitis."

The New York *Tribune* declares that it can not be denied that the opinion in favor of euthanasia is growing, though many who believe in it do not care to make themselves unpleasantly conspicuous by avowing their views. "It is said that the belief is making headway, especially among physicians, an increasing number of whom think it would be a kindly act to terminate the sufferings of those who can not possibly be cured. Some penologists also are said to hold with Nobel that euthanasia might be wisely employed in the case of certain types of incorrigible criminals, degenerates, hopelessly insane people, and confirmed drunkards, and that thus the mental and physical standard of the race would be immeasurably raised. The science of stirpiculture has as yet hardly ventured to assert itself in regard to the human family, since any radical application of its principles to men would raise grave questions of religion and morals, as well as of the state's control over the life and liberty of the individual, that the world is not yet prepared to face. But, in an academic way, the problem is being more and more discussed, and it is asked why there should be so little care to safeguard the physical perfection of the human race, while all the resources of science are invoked to produce perfect animals."

A Filipino "Flying Dutchman"

STEPHEN BONSAL, in *Collier's Weekly*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

FAINT and shadowy indeed remains the figure of Miguel Malvar even when, in pursu . of a better portrait, you have traveled as we a e traveling now in the refreshing shadow of the Heights of Miquiling, in whose fastnesses he camps. He does not belong to the *gente fina;* he is a plain countryman with but little education; he has neither studied long and brilliantly at home, like the cut-throat Lukban, nor yet in the universities of Europe, like the martyr Rizal. He comes of good plain people who have lived for generations in the Batangas country, acquiring considerable wealth and a reputation for honesty and square dealing. However, I am not in the least at a loss to give you a description of Don Miguel. I have at least twenty in my possession, all vouched for by the necessary affidavits and witnessed not a few before the parish priests.

The trouble is that all these descriptions differ radically, and no man can pass along the Batangas highway without fitting in to one or another of them. He rarely camps with his troops—generally with but a friend or two, his Xanthippean wife, a boy to boil his rice, a carabao, and a bull-cart. This is the Malvar outfit. Within a mile or so of where he camps, in a circle about the place, are detached columns of twenty or thirty men each. His camp is pitched on the brink of some deep barranca, one of those fissures of the earth that run through the Batangas country. The moment a gun is fired, Don Miguel disappears and our fellows begin the unsatisfactory search for a needle in a haystack. The only hope the soldiers entertain of ever laying hands on Don Miguel is through the striking personality of his wife, Doña Placida. All descriptions agree here. Doña Placida is a squat, cross-eyed woman with a masterful voice and a temper. As a result, all the cross-eyed women in Batangas spend much time in prison, but hitherto Doña Placida has escaped.

There are many stories told of Don Miguel's visits to town, and they are not the legends which grow up around every successful guerilla chief; there is much documentary evidence to support them. He visits an army post dressed just like any other country tao, with his shirt outside his homespun trousers, riding a carabao with his favorite gamecock under his arm. He comes to town in amigo clothes to attend to his own affairs, to hear mass, or to barter with our soldiers for plug tobacco, or to remind the patriots within our lines to pay their assessments to the insurgent treasury. In this guise he has entered Calamba on market-day; Lipa, too, when all were celebrating our Lady of the Rosary. He has passed in and out among thousands of people, each and every one of whom knew and worshiped him. The secret known to hundreds was kept, and among the thousands who could have betrayed him not one was tempted to do so by the reward we offer, though that is large—far beyond the Filipino dream of avarice. I do not wish to exaggerate, but I think it well to appreciate the caliber of our antagonists.

The Day and the Deed

CONSCIENCE

(By CARDINAL NEWMAN. Born February 21, 1801)

Whether a man be born in pagan darkness, or in some corruption of revealed religion; whether he be the slave of some superstition, or is in possession of some portions of Scripture, in any case, he has within his breast a certain commanding dictate, not a mere sentiment, not a mere opinion, or impression, or view of things, but a law, an authoritative voice, bidding him to do certain things and avoid others. It is more than a man's self. The man himself has not power over it, or only with extreme difficulty; he did not make it, he can not destroy it. He may silence it in particular cases or directions; he may distort its enunciations; but he can not—or it is quite the exception if he can—he can not emancipate himself from it. He can disobey it, he may refuse to use it; but it remains. To those who use what they have, more is given. At the same time, the more a person tries to obey his conscience, the more he gets alarmed at himself for obeying it so imperfectly. His sense of duty will become more keen, and his perception of transgression more delicate; and he will understand more and more how many things he has to be forgiven. And the voice of conscience has nothing gentle, nothing of mercy in its tone. It is severe, and even stern.

Various Topics

TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA: Russian engineers are going to raise the level of the Sea of Azof fourteen feet and eight inches by building a dam nine miles long at Kertch. There will be great seagates for the passage of ships. The cost is estimated at $25,000,000.

GROWING POPULATION OF ALGIERS: In Algeria the native population has almost doubled in less than fifty years, rising from 2,307,000 in 1856 to 4,071,000. The European population is less than 600,000, a little over half of which is of French extraction.

SOCIAL REFORMS IN CHINA: The empress-dowager has issued an edict which removes all distinctions between Manchus and Chinese, authorizes the intermarriage of these people, forbids the foot-binding of Chinese children and orders all officials to see that these instructions are carried out.

THE TRAFFIC ON FIFTH AVENUE was recently recorded and reported to the *Sun* as follows: "In the five hours of the watch 2,668 private carriages passed, 1,231 hansoms, 634 four-wheel cabs, 320 automobiles, 314 delivery wagons, 249 stages, 209 trucks and 151 express wagons." The total number of passing vehicles was 5,776.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10

DOMESTIC.—The City savings bank of Detroit closed its doors and Frank C. Andrews, its vice-president and commissioner of police of Detroit, was arrested; it is charged that Andrews wrecked the bank by taking out a third of the $3,000,000 in deposits by means of overdrafts and certified checks.... The great shops in Springfield, Ohio, owned by Senator Fairbanks, and which housed a dozen large industries, were destroyed by fire, the loss being more than $1,000,000....By a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals, the right of courts martial, composed of regular army officers, to try volunteer officers is denied; the decision, it is believed will result in the release of about two hundred military prisoners now under sentence.

FOREIGN.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report shows heavier losses on both sides in South Africa than for several months; the Boer losses for the week were 69 killed, 17 wounded, 57 surrendered, and 574 captured, while in two engagements two British officers and eighteen men were killed....A Chinese mob burned the buildings of the German missionary station at Fayen, near Hong Kong....The lord chief justice of England denied the application for a mandamus sought by certain anti-Ritualists against the confirmation of Canon Gore as bishop of Worcester....At a Spanish cabinet council the minister of foreign affairs was authorized to sign a treaty of friendship with the United States.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11

DOMESTIC.—The United States senate passed a joint resolution submitting a constitutional amendment changing the time of presidential inaugurations and the termination and commencement of congresses from the 4th of March to the last Thursday of April....Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones gave notice that the new leases of the 480,000 acres of Kiowa Indian lands in Oklahoma, bordering on Texas, will take effect April 1....The annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association began in Washington with a meeting of the executive committee....The president has been asked to send to the coronation a naval officer higher in rank than Rear-Admiral Crowinshield.

FOREIGN.—A practical alliance between Great Britain and Japan in order to preserve the integrity of China and Korea has been formed....Lord Cranborne, in the house of commons, forcibly denied that Great Britain in any way attempted to hamper America in the war with Spain....Socialists who demanded universal suffrage created a riot in Brussels.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

DOMESTIC.—A memorial from the Federal party in the Philippines, asking that the islands be admitted to the union as a territory, with the privilege of statehood, was sent to congress by Secretary Root....Emperor William's yacht, the *Hohenzollern*, arrived at New York several days before she was expected....Minister Conger obtained official assurances from China safeguarding the rights of the American Canton-Hankow railroad syndicate, which were threatened by concessions to Belgians....The Marconi Wireless Telegraph company insured the life of Mr. Marconi for $750,000.

FOREIGN.—Lord Dufferin, former governor-general of Canada, died at his home, in Ireland....Sir Edward Chichester, who commanded the British fleet at Manila in 1898, has been made an admiral....Three German war vessels arrived at the port of La Guayra, Venezuela, where it is reported that a German ultimatum is about to be delivered to the Venezuelan government. ....Joseph Devlin, who is now in America with William Redmond, has been chosen as the Nationalist candidate for parliament from North Kilkenny, Ireland.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13

DOMESTIC.—The number of dead from the clash of a sheriff's posse and a mountain band at Middlesboro, Ky., was placed at nine....The gift of a large tract of land in the suburbs of Baltimore, as a site for Johns Hopkins university, was announced....All employees of railroads entering Chicago are to be vaccinated at once, because of the alarming smallpox scourge in the middle west. ....The Union Iron works, at San Francisco, notified the navy department that the strike, which has blocked work on naval vessels there for over half a year, has been declared off and work resumed.

FOREIGN.—The freedom of the city of London was presented to Joseph Chamberlain, who outlined British policy in regard to the war and the colonies loyal to the crown....The Swiss government introduced in parliament the draft of a new customs tariff bill, intended to serve as a basis for future commercial treaty negotiations; the number of dutiable articles is increased from 500 to over 1,100....The Canadian parliament was opened at Ottawa.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14

DOMESTIC.—An army board has recommended 33 medals of honor and 56 certificates of merit to officers and soldiers who fought in Cuba, the Philippines, and China....Stockholders of the United States cotton duck corporation, at a meeting in Jersey City, voted to reduce the capital stock from $50,000,000 to $30,000,000....A Boston dispatch states that leading steamship companies, including the Atlantic Transport line, have formed an arrangement for dividing transatlantic tonnage....Fire at South Mills, N. C., destroyed a considerable portion of the town.

FOREIGN.—M. Santos-Dumont, while making a trip at Monaco, fell into the bay, his balloon collapsing; the aeronaut was rescued unhurt by the Prince of Monaco's launch....In a riot in Trieste troops fired on a mob of strikers, killing six and wounding twenty. ....The town of Shamaka, in the Trans-Caucasus, was completely destroyed by an earthquake....Terms of imprisonment and heavy fines were imposed upon directors of the Cassel Grain Drying company, an insolvent German concern.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15

DOMESTIC.—Prince Henry sailed with his suite for America from Bremerhaven on the steamer *Kronprinz Wilhelm*....The state department received cable advices that the ransom money for Miss Stone has been paid to the brigand captors.

FOREIGN.—There was a renewal of the rioting in Trieste, and troops again fired on the mobs, killing three persons and wounding others; the civil law has been suspended in the district....Three hundred bodies have been recovered from the ruins of Shamaka, the Transcaucasian town which was destroyed by an earthquake, and there are believed to be hundreds more under the wreckage. ....The British army estimates show a decrease of 30,000 soldiers on the payrolls in South Africa, and a decrease of £23,230,000 in the expenses for war service.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16

DOMESTIC.—General J. Franklin Bell has made a clean sweep of insurgents in the Luzon provinces of Batangas and Laguna; the army transport *Wright*, which was raised after being sunk off the harbor of San Jacinto, arrived at Cavité in tow....The Count de Lucenay was convicted in El Paso, Tex., of forgery, and sentenced to four years in prison....In a head-on collision between a "light" engine and a passenger train near Marshalltown, Iowa, the engineers and firemen of both trains were killed.

FOREIGN.—In a fight south of Johannesburg in which the British were taken by surprise they lost two officers and ten men killed and several officers and forty men wounded....The Hindoo twin Dordica, who was separated from Radica by an operation on February 9, died in Paris in convulsions due to tuberculosis....M. Rouyer, a survivor, writes to a Paris newspaper the details of the massacre on January 1 of a French scientific mission by cannibals of New Guinea.

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The Books of The Week

NEWMAN. An Appreciation in Two Lectures. By Alexander Whyte, D.D. Cloth, pp. 252. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

DR. WHYTE has encompassed much of Cardinal Newman's life and work in the two lectures here presented. He has shown, among other things, how much Newman's special genius, his peculiar temperament, and his providential environment, all had to do with the formation and alteration of his opinions; with the career he ran in the Church of England and in the city of Rome. The volume also contains selections from Newman's writings and six of his letters hitherto unpublished. In one of these he makes the following statement concerning the doctrine of transubstantiation: "Not the most ignorant or stupid Catholic thinks that he eats physically the body of our Lord. What we all believe is that we partake the body and blood that hung upon the cross, and that, in the words of the Anglican service, 'our sinful bodies may be made clean by His body, and our souls washed through His most precious blood'; but, as to how He brings this to pass, is a mystery."

ORGANIZED SELF-HELP. By Herbert N. Casson. Cloth, pp. 211, 75 cents. New York: Peter Eckler.

MR. CASSON has attempted to set forth the apologetics of trade unions, and in the main he has done his work well. One is inclined to question, however, whether at this time there is such pronounced antipathy to organized labor as he fancies. The frank expressions of approval that we have heard of late from such men as Senator Hanna would seem to indicate that the trade union is now recognized as a natural and indispensable part of the social body. With one part of his discussion some economists would be sure to quarrel, viz.: the theory of wages. Mr. Casson holds that wages do not depend upon the productiveness of labor, but upon the pressure which the laborer can bring to bear upon the employer. This is to make wages the result of an inevitable and endless conflict and to make the interests of the workman and the employer diametrically and eternally opposed.

THE PERVERTS. By William Lee Howard. Cloth, pp. 388. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

THIS is what Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes would have called a medicated novel. The family of the Newcombers has become tainted with degeneration. In each one it takes a different turn; developing in one to the highest pitch of non-moral and pitiless intellectuality, and in another descending to pure animalism. A sister plots to kill her brother's child and to ruin his life. Another sister is brought to a sanitarium, in which the brother is one of the physicians, wrecked and crazed by dissipation. The brother elopes with a married woman, but by a *tour de force* of the author, settles down to a respectable way of living, conquers the dipsomania to which he has been a slave, and becomes a kind husband and father. The author's thesis is the liability of human beings to psychic deformity and the necessity of treatment and study with this in view.

THE CLOISTERING OF URSULA. By Clinton Scollard. Cloth, pp. 273, $1.50. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

MR. SCOLLARD has chosen for this, his second venture into the realm of romance, the struggles of two rival houses, the Uccelli and the Neri, in the mediaeval Italian town of Lorenna. The narrative begins with a wholesale slaughter of the Uccelli at the house of the head of the Neri, where they have been beguiled under pretense of a union of the two houses by a marriage, and ends with the marriage of the last Uccelli and a protégé of the Neri. But in the meanwhile all danger of further complications has been obviated by the killing of all the able-bodied Neri. Dukes, cardinals, archbishops, popes, outlaws, and ordinary assassins add spirit and variety to the tale. There is a fight on every page, a conspiracy in every chapter, and hairbreadth escapes *ad libitum*.

OUTLINES OF BOTANY for the High School Laboratory and Classroom. By Robert Greenleaf Leavitt, A.M. Cloth, pp. 272, $1. New York: American Book Co.

THIS outline, based on Gray's Lessons in Botany, was prepared by Professor Leavitt at the request of the botanical department of Harvard. It contains laboratory exercises in the morphology and physiology of phanerogams, directions for study of the cryptogams representing the chief groups, and a comparatively full treatment of the relationships of plants supplementing the laboratory work.

SUCH STUFF AS DREAMS. By Charles E. Russell. Cloth, pp. 149. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.

THERE is an academic accuracy and precision in Mr. Russell's verse, and dignity and serenity, rather than any great depth of feeling, mark most of his work. The following lines from "The Sixty-second Birthday of Swinburne," are characteristic:

Singer, whose song's high flight
Wings steadfast on, serene, from star to star,
Melodious, molten, fledged with golden light
As from a mountain summit glitters bright
When noontide's stern unclouded glories are,
Has thy great soul a new more resonant sound,
Fit for this season, found,
That gave us thee while April bound
With passion flowers thy head
And music's purest effluence round thee shed?

THE SECOND GENERATION. By James Weber Linn. Cloth, pp., 305, $1.50. New York: Macmillan Co.

THIS is a story of considerable strength. It has a good plot, a few dramatic situations, and a romantic motive, though the setting of each incident is wrought out with painstaking realism. It follows the fortunes of an Indiana lad through his experiences on a great Chicago newspaper. He has sworn to his dying father to thwart the ambitious designs of the man who murdered him and the story concerns itself largely with his battle against the murderer, who has become a sort of Yerkes magnate in Chicago.

HANDBOOK OF THE TREES OF NEW ENGLAND. By Lorin L. Dame and Henry Brooks. Cloth, pp. 196, $1.35. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A VERY useful handbook of the trees native to New England. It is of convenient size for field use, its plates, 87 in number, besides text drawings, are exceptionally clear and definite, and these advantages, together with the topical arrangement of the text, admirably fit the book for the use of general botanists, those especially interested in trees, and advanced students.

A GARDEN IN THE SUBURBS. By Mrs. Leslie Williams. Cloth, pp. 195, $1.25. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

THE garden referred to herein is an English garden of which the owner made very good use and now gives the results of her experience for the benefit of others. For the most part this information is given under the head of the months in which it would be most useful—in England. Whether it would be applicable here at the same time of year is questionable.

DELSARTE SYSTEM OF EXPRESSION. By Genevieve Stebbins. Cloth, pp. 507, $2. New York: Edgar S. Werner Publishing & Supply Co.

THIS is a sixth revised edition of Mrs. Stebbins's book, containing the foundation of the system, Delsarte's Philotechnic address, the Delsarte system arranged in graded lessons for class or individual use, and the theory and practice of the system in pantomime, physical culture, esthetics, and statue posing, illustrated by a large number of pictures of Greek sculpture.

THE GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM and the Gospel of the Church. By William B. Brown. Cloth, pp. 218, $1. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

THE kingdom of heaven is a spiritual kingdom to be set up in the hearts of men and of which the central virtue and truth is love. For this kingdom has been substituted gradually the rule of the church which is not coincident with the kingdom. This is the author's starting point in his effort to show the content and extent of religion.

GESCHICHTEN VON DEUTSCHEN STADTEN. By Menco Stern. Cloth, pp. 420, $1.25. New York: American Book Co.

A DESCRIPTION of eighty-six of the cities of the German empire. Aside from its historical merit, the book is a valuable exercise for English students of the German.

MINISTER'S MANUAL AND POCKET RITUAL. By C. E. Mandeville. Leather, pp. 146, 60 cents net. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

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MOSQUITO BRIGADES AND HOW TO ORGANIZE THEM. By Roland Ross, F. R. C. S. Cloth, pp. 100, $1. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

THE author has had much practical experience in dealing with the extermination of mosquitoes and he here gives detailed information as to the proper methods to be pursued by infested communities to relieve themselves from the pests.

GRADED PHYSICAL EXERCISE. By Bertha Louise Colburn. Cloth, pp. 389, $1. New York: Edgar S. Werner Publishing & Supply Co.

A SYSTEM of physical exercises suited to the school room and arranged to cover the first eight years of school life. The book also contains suggestions for games and plays suitable for use in periods of relaxation during school hours.

CONSTRUCTIVE STUDIES IN THE PRIESTLY ELEMENT IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. By William R. Harper. Cloth, pp. 162, $1. Chicago: University Press.

A COMPREHENSIVE study of everything pertaining to the work of the priest in Old Testament times, as distinguished from that of the prophet and the sage. Special attention is given to the great institutions of Israel's religion, such as sacrifice, feasts, prayer.

DAS SPIELMANN'S KIND and DER STUMME RATSHERR. Von Heinrich Riehl. Edited by George M. Priest. Cloth, pp. 134, 35 cents. New York: American Book Co.

THE latest addition to the series of modern German readers, containing two folk-lore stories of the middle ages.

MY ISLAND. By Eilian Hughes. Illustrated by Lady Henry M. Stanley. Cloth, pp. 208, $1.25. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

SOME chapters from the life of a little village off the Welsh coast. Particular skill is shown in the study of the whims and fancies of childhood and in the description of the religious superstition and mysticism of the Welsh character.

UNCLE BOSTON'S SPICY BREEZES. By Boston W. Smith. Cloth, pp. 255, $1. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

A BOOK of sketches founded upon the author's five years' experience as Sunday-school missionary for the American Baptist Publication society.

THE CHILDREN'S COVENANT. By C. V. Anthony, D.D. Cloth, pp. 240, $1. New York: Eaton & Mains.

A WORK designed to assist parents, Sunday-school teachers, and pastors in the religious training of children.

KINSHIP OF GOD AND MAN. By Rev. J. J. Lanier. Cloth, pp. 269, $1. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

A SERIES of sermons on the relation of the divine and the human.

ISOLATION IN THE SCHOOL. By Ella Flagg Young. Paper, pp. 111, 50 cents net. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

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Business and Finance

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, Feb. 15

Business continues to progress satisfactorily, notwithstanding heavy losses through the elements. The new year has been unusually handicapped in this way, floods and snow blockades being closely followed by fires and explosions, destroying much property and retarding traffic. The labor situation has distinctly improved during the past week. Disputes at woolen mills were adjusted except as to the weavers, threatened disturbance in coal mines averted, while some railway employees received voluntary advances in wages. A slight decrease of 3.5 per cent in railway earnings for the first week of February, as compared with the same week last year, was not surprising in view of the many severe storms and the diminished movement of grain.

IRON AND STEEL

In the iron and steel industry it is now being demonstrated that there is such a thing as too much prosperity. During the last few years there has been such a marvelous expansion in domestic business that the capacity of furnaces and mills as well as transporting facilities have failed to keep pace. The result is a gradual falling behind with deliveries, and a tendency of buyers to send orders abroad whenever needs are urgent. One case is now in evidence of steel rails to be delivered at a Florida port, which, after paying the duty, will cost about $5 a ton more than the regular domestic price. Yet home producers are fully sold up to about September 1.

TEXTILE GOODS

In the textile industries there is notable strength and activity in silk goods, despite a slight shading of raw silk. Liberal jobbing distribution of dry goods has brought a gradually expanding demand, except on southern orders which are below expectations. Stocks of cottons, light weight woolen goods and worsted fabrics are short, and deliveries are often later than the specified date. Print cloths advanced, but quotations are generally steady, with the tendency against buyers, and many lines of woolens have already been withdrawn.

CORN AND WHEAT

Interruption to movement by deep snow and the holiday was not sufficient explanation of the decrease of western receipts of wheat to 2,294,932 bushels, against 2,940,368 last year, or of corn to 1,351,600 bushels, compared with 4,402,539 a year ago. If present high figures are not attractive enough to bring out a more liberal movement there is evidence of light supplies and prospect of continued strength. On the

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other hand, some neutralizing influence must be recognized in exports of wheat, flour included, from all ports of the United States aggregating only 3,429,820 bushels, against 3,999,053 bushels last year, while Atlantic ports sent out but 396,075 bushels of corn compared with 3,926,692 a year ago.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 240 against 257, in 1901.

STAPLE PRICES

	Feb. 14, 1902	*Feb.* 15, 1901
Flour, strght wint.....	$3.80@$4.00	$3.40@$3.75
Wheat, No. 2 red	88½c.	79¾c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68⅛c.	49c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed..	48½c.	30⅛c.
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Cotton, Mid. upld.....	8¾c.	9⅛c.
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Wool No. 1 cmbg.....	26½@27c.	29c.
Pork mess new.....	$16.50	$13.75@$14.50
Lard prime, cont't.....	9.65c.	7.80c.
Butter ex. cr eamery	29c.	22@22½c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	11¾c.	12c.
Sugar, cen trif. 96°.....	3.62½c.	4¼c.
†Sugar, gr anulated.....	4.46@4.51c.	5.50c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	5¾c.	7⅛c.
Petroleum, rfd gal..	7.20c.	7.80c.
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*Steel billets, ton.....	$29.00	$19.75@20.75
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Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, Feb. 15

In spite of the unfavorable character of last week's bank statement money in the New York loan market has continued to be in abundant supply and rates remained easy. The extremes for call money were 2¼@2¾, and most of the business of this character was done at 2½ per cent. Time money was in moderate demand, and has been offered with considerable freedom at 4 per cent for thirty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent for longer arrangements. Mercantile paper is in moderate supply, and there is a fairly good buying demand rates being based on 4@4½ per cent for prime double names.

THE STOCK MARKET

Hesitation in the stock market has been caused by the threatened enforcement of the recent rulings of the internal revenue department regarding the war tax in connection with securities deposited as collateral for loans. Wall street interests believe that the ruling will not be sustained, but the news has caused liquidation, especially in low-priced stocks. Previous to this news the stock market showed a broadening tendency and advancing prices under the lead of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Reading. United States Steel securities respond more or less to favorable accounts of the steel trade conditions. Amalgamated Copper was heavy throughout on reports of a further dividend reduction, and traction securities were unfavorably affected by the news of a $150,000,000 blanket mortgage on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. Foreign exchange is firm at 4.87⅛ for demand sterling.

BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings for the week (five days) ending Thursday, February 13, aggregate $1,929,207,307, a decrease of 12.9 per cent from last week.

Good Advice

A writer in the Chaperone Magazine on Flannels, Blankets and Laces insists on little wringing for woollens and no rubbing for laces. Every intelligent woman has a method of her own but all agree on those two points—hard points using ordinary bar soap—harder still with penny-cheap Washing powders.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 9
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
February 27, 1902

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT surprised two classes of people when he suddenly instructed the attorney-general to begin proceedings against the Northern Securities under the anti-trust law—he surprised those who have been fond of asserting that the administration was subservient to the trusts and those who have been resting in fancied security from interference. The merger of interests effected by the formation of this company certainly appears to be a combination destructive of competition, and it ill-becomes the interests directly and indirectly involved to criticize the president for unsettling the stock market and injuriously affecting "great financial interests." If uncertainty, or even panic, must follow attacks upon illegal corporations, those who are engaged in forming them should have taken this possibility into consideration before they went into the trust business.

WHEN the decision in the trans-Missouri case was rendered four years ago, stocks went down, the railroads announced their ruin, and then went to work to circumvent the law in some other way. The "community of interest" dodge was then invented, and more recently the plan by which, as in the case of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, the stock of competing lines is pooled in the hands of a securities company. Ruin did not follow upon the trans-Missouri decision, nor will it follow upon the contemplated proceedings against the Northern Securities company. On the contrary, the investing public will benefit by a judicial determination of the status of such concerns, and in this benefit the "great financial interests" will share. Furthermore, the reproach that the laws against trusts, real and so-called, are not enforced is one that no self-respecting administration could quietly rest under.

"SAMPSON was hardly more than technically in the fight." This is about all the comfort the partisans of Schley can extract from President Roosevelt's memorandum on the appeal from the decision of the court of inquiry. Furthermore, the battle of Santiago "was a captain's fight"—neither Sampson nor Schley had a great deal to do with it, and so neither should claim any great amount of credit for the result. This is the substance of the president's decision, and if anything can close the controversy with which it deals, Mr. Roosevelt has hit upon that thing—the taking away of the credit for the victory from both contestants for it and distributing it among the captains. All that is left to Sampson and Schley to do now is to join forces in attempt to regain their disputed honors from their subordinates.

IT is a familiar saying that misery loves company. It is also true that the people of one country can console themselves for their own shortcomings by contemplating the faults of other peoples. Thus we have been consoled, as we think upon Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, by the reflection that the United States is not the only country in whose legislature wild men roam at will. Canada at least has one such misrepresentative—a certain Gourlay, of Nova Scotia, who last week declared his readiness to invade the United States within twenty-four hours, capture Washington within six months, and annex the States to the Dominion! England has her Dillon and her Bowles, France her Deroulede and her Rochefort, Germany her Socialist fire-eaters, and Canada her Gourlay. How, then, can any one of them point the finger of scorn at us for our Wheeler? But no country has yet matched our senators from South Carolina, and it is to be hoped that they will have few competitors in this country.

PRINCE HENRY reached New York last Sunday, twenty-four hours late. But it was, after all, a fortunate delay, as the weather of Saturday was distinctly unfavorable to gold braid and bunting. Promptly on his setting foot on American soil, the prince was launched upon the career of receptions, dinners, speeches, and journeyings—not to mention interviews—that have been prepared for him. At one o'clock Monday morning he was off for Washington; Tuesday, the emperor's yacht was launched at Shooter's Island; Tuesday night, a special performance of the opera and press club dinner in New York. It is rumored that an allowance has been made for four hours sleep per diem.

SECRETARY HAY'S note of February 1 to the governments of China and Russia, expressing the "gravest concern" with which the United States views any agreement conferring special privileges in Manchuria, is one of the most direct and plain-spoken documents in the literature of diplomacy. It makes it as clear as words can express that this country will vigorously oppose the control of any port of China by a foreign power, thus ranging the United States beside England and Japan in their recently declared intention to join in resisting encroachments upon the independence or integrity of China. The note is really more to the purpose than the Anglo-Japanese treaty, because the former is addressed directly to the parties concerned, and whereas they might have to be reminded of the existence of the treaty, the note is already before them and is unmistakable in its meaning and serious intent.

READERS of PUBLIC OPINION must have been prepared for last week's dispatches recounting the disturbed condition of Spain, for within a month we have printed translations from leading Spanish papers plainly forecasting the troubles which have suddenly come to a head in riot and bloodshed. So far, however, the disorders have not assumed the proportions of a general uprising of all discontented elements against the government. Scattering outbreaks against local authority can be readily suppressed so long as the government, as at present, has the army and the church at its back. The fact that Catalonia is the center of the recent disorder is to be explained by the fact that the Catalonian is inherently violent, and by the fact that the burden of taxation is arranged to fall most heavily upon industrial centers, of which Barcelona is the chief.

AFTER much backing and filling, Lord Rosebery has finally read himself out of the Liberal party, or that section of it led by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. What will happen next is a matter of speculation. There is no apparent reason why Liberals or Liberal Unionists should flock to the Rosebery standard, as this Hamlet among statesmen offers no adequate alternative either to the Conservative or regular Liberal program. Nevertheless such influential Liberals as Herbert Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Fowler, and Richard Haldane have deserted to the Rosebery camp, and between them they may be able to effect a reorganization of Liberalism which would merit the adherence of all who oppose the policies of the present government. But, as has already been pointed out, Lord Rosebery's "clean slate" is without rallying powers.

MISS STONE is at last free from the brigands. T[illegible] and that only, do we learn from the dispatches [illegible] cording to the cable reports, she was heard from on [illegible] to Salonika. When she falls into the clutches of [illegible] interviewers who await her at Salonika, it is [illegible] that she will long for the peace of brigandag[illegible]

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AMERICAN

Democracy and Flunkeyism

A Discussion Inspired by Representative Wheeler's Speech

CONGRESSMAN CHAS. K. WHEELER'S outbreak in the house against the official reception of Prince Henry and the sending of an embassy to the coronation of King Edward, has brought forth a wide discussion of the difference between courtesy and flunkeyism, and of Mr. Wheeler himself. Mr. Wheeler began by denouncing our foreign policy, declaring that we had been made the laughing stock at every court in Europe, and that from the very foundation of this government England had been trying to undermine us and cause our ruin. While it might be well, in the opinion of Mr. Wheeler, to treat the representatives of foreign powers with courtesy and consideration, still he would no longer treat Secretary Hay in that way. Mr. Wheeler then jumped from King Edward and John Hay to Prince Henry. "In the next few days," said the Kentuckian, indignantly, "we are to have a brother of a ruler come over to this country and take charge of a little tug, ship, vessel, or yacht, whatever you please to term it, built by some people in New York. We are appropriating thousands of dollars and people are falling over each other to get to see a little Dutchman come over and take charge of a little boat. I object to the republic of the United States undertaking to play the flunkey at the feet of a little German prince; and I object to the United States sending emissaries abroad to whistle their fingers and dance attendance at the antechamber of some Britisher because he is going to wear the crown."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) does not agree with Mr. Wheeler, thinking that the American people "will be honoring themselves more than their guest. They will not be, in any way or measure, conceding that old world institutions are better than those of the new world, but on the contrary, they will be demonstrating to mankind that all which is best in old world manners is here combined with all which is best in new world liberties." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) has but one criticism of the speech to offer, namely, "that Mr. Wheeler failed to distinguish between the obligations of hospitality and the instincts of sycophancy. If Mr. Wheeler had stopped short with his denunciation of the special embassy and the announcement of his reasons for that denunciation, he would have had with him the sympathy of a large majority of his hearers and of the country in general. The American people have had their patriotic pride and their sense of national dignity sorely wounded within the past few years. A slow fire of resentment is burning in many millions of loyal hearts on that account, and Mr. Wheeler might easily have fanned that fire into flame. He made the mistake, however, of leaving a sure ground. We think very much as he does of the proposed special embassy, especially in view of the revelations of the past few weeks; but the impulses and the duties of hospitality are sacred."

"Once more," says the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), [illegible]nce more has the Pogram defiance been hurled in [illegible] face of the effete and degenerate despots of Eu- [illegible] Again have the aristocratic circles of the old [illegible]en made to quail at the shriek of the Amer- [illegible] freedom. We know now there is at least one member of congress who remains true to the traditions of the past and is ever ready to stand as a bulwark against the encroachments of a cankered aristocracy." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) takes the matter more seriously: "The Kentucky congressman who made a speech against American flunkeyism to royalty and monarchical and imperial institutions of government may have been a little wild in some of his flights of oratory, yet there is no question that on the general subject the mass of the American people are in accord. We run to extremes both as regards the coronation and the exceptional honors to our German guest," the *Post* thinks, while the Detroit *Journal* (Ind.) has this explanation for Mr. Wheeler's attack: "Mr. Wheeler, it will be remembered, comes from the state where the close season for governors is shorter than for rabbits and citizens not in official position. This fact may have distorted his judicial perspective somewhat; but it is nevertheless clear that his brand of democracy is in danger of being seduced from the paths of virtue by recognition of the fact that kings and princes, as parts of the great human procession, may, without contamination, be treated at least as courteously as one treats the drum-major of the town band."

"If democracy," says the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), "indeed, is so feebly implanted in American bosoms that the courteous treatment of such a man as Henry of Prussia threatens to seriously impair our national character, then we are truly in a bad way. If American democracy is of such a nature that courtesy and good breeding are impossible to it, then democracy itself is in a bad way. Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky has simply seen fit to make an ass of himself and to misrepresent his state in an unexpectedly humiliating manner." The *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), of the same city, characterizes Mr. Wheeler's remarks as "a disgraceful outbreak," an opinion in which many other papers concur without attaching much importance to the incident.

"Wheeler's speech had to be made," the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* believes. "There must be a fool in every play, an ass in every function. Wheeler has done double duty. Southern people will not approve a line of his speech. They are the Democrats and aristocrats of the country. No matter whether a sand digger or a planter, lord of land beyond the reach of his vision, the southerner's highest regard is for the law of hospitality. We are in the family of nations friendly with all, having special alliances with none, and if they want to visit us, let 'em come on, and if they have a celebration and we want to see the show, our democracy is not injured by the trip. Democracy does not preclude good breeding, and in a republic good manners are among the badges of nobility." The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* is reminded by Mr. Wheeler of a story attributed to Mr. Jacob A. Riis, who tells of an Irish teamster who went to the priest in a fright; he had seen a ghost on the church wall as he passed it in the night. "And what was it like?" asked the priest. "It was like nothing so much as a big ass," said Patrick, wild eyed. "Go home, Pat, and be easy," replied the priest, soothingly; "you've only seen your own shadow."

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Flank Attacks on the Merit System

THE civil service reform league has issued a circular opposing the passage of the proposed law extending preference in the civil service to all union veterans of the civil war. The points made in this circular are thus summed up by the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.): "President Roosevelt said in his message to congress that the civil service system 'is, in its essence, as democratic and American as the common school system itself.' This would not long be the case, however, after the enactment of the veterans' preference act. Instead of each applicant having 'a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test,' the men who served in the United States army during the civil war would have the first lien upon appointment. That would be a great injustice to the young men who have grown up since the war, it would be incalculably injurious to the civil service, and it would impair, if it did not destroy, public confidence in the system. Finally, it would be an unfair discrimination against the southern states, amounting virtually to sectional disqualification. The south has borne without protest its share of the pension disbursement, although deriving practically no benefit from it. The passage of the veterans' preference act would, in effect, close the doors of the civil service to southern men well equipped to hold office under the government." The Springfield *Republican* makes the additional objection that "The scheme, in so far as it is made effective at all, is one to fasten upon the civil service men who have passed the point where their labor can be of any great value. The country could much better afford to pension outright those who need this employment."

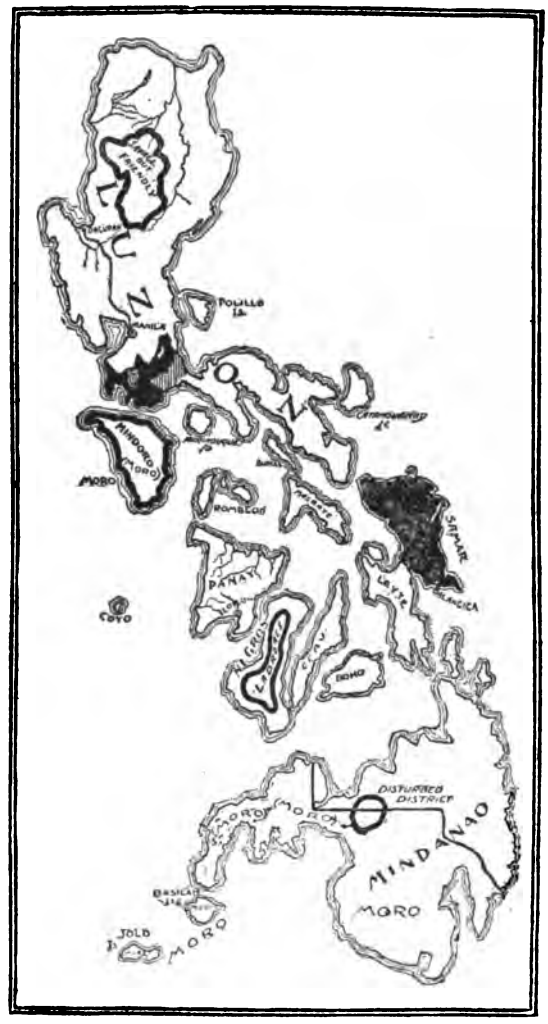
The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.) also supports the objections made by the league, and thinks that it has acted none too soon, the action of the senate on the census bill in transferring 2,400 census employees to the eligible list "showing clearly enough that the senate is bent on a civil service debauch." Of the same matter the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) says: "It is a flank movement against the merit system in the interest of the *proteges* of senators and representatives. And of course legislators with strong "pulls" will fare the best. The temper and purpose of the senate is as unmistakable as that of the house. It is not a sudden and sincere appreciation of the value of statistics that has induced the senate to make the salary of the chief of the census bureau $7,500—within $500 of the compensation of a cabinet officer."

The Extent of Pacification in the Philippines

TALCOTT WILLIAMS in the Philadelphia *Press*

FOR information as to the area of safety for Americans in the Philippines I was referred by the secretary of war to Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the insular division of the war department. I asked him to indicate on a map the regions he held today safe for Americans, civilians, called on any errand to the islands. "What I am after," said I, "is to show what parts of the Philippines an American can go about in with a walking stick."

The result is this map. The inhibited districts are of three classes. Two areas in black are in open resistance. On the island of Luzon there are the two provinces of Batangas and Laguna, both in an unsafe condition. These are indicated by black. To these, as is noted below, Judge Taft added the northern part of Tagalas, a space indicated by shading. Samar is the other region in active resistance. Fighting has ceased in both regions. Both are covered with military posts. In either, twenty-five or thirty soldiers can go anywhere. These are the only areas where organized resistance exists.



WAR DEPARTMENT MAP INDICATING AREAS SAFE TO AMERICANS

The second class of territory unsafe to Americans is so because of the semi-savage character of the inhabitants. In the center of northern Luzon is a mountainous area still inhabited by savage Negrito head-hunting tribes. These are to be found in Bontoc, Lepanto, and Neuva Viscaya. They do not cover all these provinces. But they render them unsafe, just as parts of our western territories are unsafe. Mindoro is unsafe in a similar fashion because of its Moro population. American sovereignty is recognized and accepted, as in the Luzon area. These savage tribes and Moros are "friendly," but they are unsafe for a single man with a walking stick, as such tribes are the world over. So in Negros, the mountain ridges in the center are infested with robber bands, "ladrones," which make the interior risky. In Mindanao there is a disturbed district about Laguna de Lanac, part of the region under civil government east of the boundary line and part in the Moro region, ...ly, that's this boundary.

and Plain Dealer

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Foreign Trade, Trusts, and Home Prices

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.)

THE president of the United States steel corporation returns from Europe with renewed expressions of confidence in the ability of the United States to undersell all the world in this line of production. He found wherever he went the greatest curiosity as to the big trust and its methods of business and management, and some feeling of fear regarding an American invasion of the European steel markets, but he told his questioners that the trust had no intention of entering that field, but would undertake to contest for the supremacy in the neutral markets—in the far east and South Africa; and there can be no doubt as to the result, in his opinion. He goes on to say in reported interviews: "I told them also that I thought that because of the improved methods and the vast economies that are possible through the coöperation of so many companies under one general direction, it would be possible for us to get the trade. I said, too, that if we did not get it, it would be the fault of the United States government for not giving us the ships to carry the goods to the countries where they are wanted. We look to congress to make provision for the protection of our shipping. We will look after manufacturing."

This is a word for government ship subsidies—to include, of course, the lines of vessels being bought by the interests allied with the steel trust. But if the steel trust can undersell Europe in its product fashioned by the high-priced labor of the United States, how comes it that the United States government must step in with subsidies to provide the ships to carry the product?

There is another statement credited to Mr. Schwab which merits attention. He says he returns from abroad with far more enthusiastic views as to the possibilities of great combination undertakings—"I come back with my ideas broadened and my enthusiasm unbounded. We are now more than ever ready to demonstrate that the greater the scope of the combination, the greater the possibilities for economy, and consequently the greater the possibilities for the reduction of costs. With these objects in view, we must have our great plants equipped and manned to perfection, and no care or proper expense must be spared to keep those plants modern and at the highest point that ingenuity, skill, and enterprise can reach."

This is contrary to the views of many persons who have looked closely into the question. But Mr. Schwab thinks differently. His opinion on this point will greatly interest Socialists. They can quote it in advocacy of industrial combinations as broad and comprehensive as the nation, embracing pretty much all industry under government management, and all to the end of greater efficiency and economy in production! Why not? This question ought to be referred to Mr. Schwab.

Cleveland (O.) *Leader* (Rep.)

At last the United States stands at the head of the exporting nations of the world, its products sold abroad in the past calendar year having exceeded in value those of the United Kingdom by $75,000,000. years ago the exports of the United Kingdom valued at about $1,315,000,000. Last year they ed at $1,365,000,000 in round numbers. The n years had been so small as to be hardly worth considering. On the other hand, the exports of the United States have increased from $872,000,000 in 1891 to $1,438,746,083 in 1901, or more than half a billion dollars. Under the circumstances, it is not, perhaps, surprising that the people of the United States should have enjoyed a period of prosperity that has no parallel in the history of the world, and incidentally it may not be out of place to mention the fact that all this has been brought about with a protective tariff law in force in this country, with the gold standard for the national currency, and with a Republican president in the White House. This is worth thinking about.

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Boston (Mass.) *Post* (Dem.)

What about trade here at home? At present, the home trade in the products of the steel trust is made to pay the cost of Mr. Schwab's foreign enterprises. He earns his big salary and his associates get their big dividends, not by selling steel to China and the orient at low prices, but by charging home consumers extortionate prices. Congressman Babcock says the average profit of the steel trust on a ton of steel rails is $14, and that one of $8 per ton would enable it to pay five per cent on its investment. This is probably an understatement, because the trust has been selling rails in England at $11 per ton net less than its American price, presumably at a profit. This is the foundation of President Schwab's enthusiastic predictions. But how long will the American people submit to pay, through the Dingley tariff, $11 a ton more than they ought to pay, simply for the pleasure of seeing Mr. Schwab conquer the orient and pose as an object of curiosity to foreign ironmasters?

The New Army Bill

SECRETARY ROOT'S LATEST PROPOSALS

THE principal features of the new army bill, recommended to congress by Secretary Root and outlined in our last issue, are the creation of a general staff, headed by the commanding general; the consolidation of the quartermaster's, subsistence, and pay departments, to which is to be added a transportation division, all under one head; and a system of promotion from the ranks, under which strictly military accomplishments would take the place of the examinations now required.

In the opinion of the New York *Sun* (Rep.), which approves the secretary's recommendations, the bill "is second in importance only to the army act of last year, and forms with that and with Mr. Root's militia bill a series that recreates our army from top to bottom." The New York *Press* (Rep.) says that "if the bill is passed, the United States will be prepared for its next war—something that never could be said of the United States before. We do not know," the *Press* continues, "that this legislation can pass, though it seems shrewdly designed to placate opposition in the army itself and its 'friends in congress.' If it does, the head of the service will be for the first time in our history fitted to guide and control whatever body may be supplied to it. In this latter behalf, too, there has been progress. There has been a small but gratifying actual increase in the regular army and a proposed adaptation of the state national guards to federal military purposes. This probably is the most that can be expected in army reform. It is not as much as it might be, but it is so much more than ever was had before, that, looking

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back four years to the time when congress, on the eve of war, refused everything but the bare authority to levy raw recruits, we may feel grateful surprise at our advance to the point where we may even hope for the passage of the legislation introduced under the auspices of the secretary of war."

The New York *Evening Post* believes that the proposed legislation would put the officers of the service on a far higher plane of education and efficiency than they have occupied at any time in its history. But the *Post* sees one danger in the creation of a general staff: "Should the general staff not be properly disciplined and prevented from making public its views on national defense and armament, except through the secretary of war, it may easily do as much mischief in demanding large armies and great expenditures as has the navy's board of construction." However, the *Post* thinks that congress should pass the bill at an early date, that Secretary Root may have as much time as possible to personally supervise the radical changes called for.

"What is of interest and importance to the American people in this prospective rearrangement of our fighting material," says the Philadelphia *Record*, (Dem.), "is the apparent effort, through proposed legislation, to divorce the long-standing connection in management between an accidental civilian secretary of war and a general of the army trained in military methods almost from childhood. Anywhere else the notion that a lawyer or butcher or baker or candlestickmaker would be quite as good a judge of military matters as any man whose life had been devoted to their study would be whistled down the wind; but here it is part of the unwritten law of the republic. If the nation," the *Record* adds, "were required to fight for its existence, it would be well enough to get ready and take our place among the war powers. But however desirable for some reasons the creation of a general staff for the federal army—an official mechanism that shall be practically independent of any casual and accidental secretary of war—is of profound concern to the people who pay the cost of the military establishment."

THE BANK WRECKER: Just think of it. The vice-president of a Detroit savings bank is found to have taken $662,000 from the savings deposits of the bank, in certified checks, and $914,000, in overdrafts—about one half of all the money deposited in the bank. The cashier, of course, knew he was doing this, and permitted it. The president and the directors let the two men run the bank. The vice-president who betrayed his trust and has brought ruin and suffering to the hundreds of people whose savings go to make up the deposits of such institutions, is released on $10,000 bail! —*Detroit Free Press.*

JUST SUITS COLOMBIA
—*Minneapolis Journal*

HAVE WE CAUGHT THE RIGHT ONE?
—*Philadelphia North American*

MISS TEA POTT: Can Mr. Ole Margarin carry such a heavy tax?
MR. SALT CELLAR: Oh yes; he's very strong.
—*Minneapolis Journal*

MISS CUBA: "I wish I could hitch my wagon to that star."
—*Minneapolis Times*

ETIQUETTE
—*New York World*

UNCLE SAM: "Never mind, Henry, that's only for political effect."
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

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President Roosevelt Decides the Schley Case

IN handing down his decision on Rear-Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the court of inquiry, February 19, President Roosevelt declares that the court did "substantial justice," although it should have censured Schley for his "failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago." But his offenses before the battle, including the "retrograde movement," were "in effect condoned when he was not called to account for them" at the time. In considering who was in command during the battle, he gives it as his opinion that it was a captain's battle. "Technically Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels." Sampson's blockade, foresight, and directions made possible the victory, and Schley deserves great praise for the manful fashion in which he handled the *Brooklyn* during the fight. The president considers the famous "loop" to have been a mistake, due, however, to apprehension rather than cowardice. Had the *Brooklyn* continued on her course, it would have placed her in greater danger, but it would also have increased greatly the danger to the Spanish ships and "this kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag." The president concludes that neither Sampson nor Schley were entitled to unusual reward, and calls attention to the services of Clark, of the *Oregon*, and Wainwright, of the *Gloucester*.

The president's hope that this decision will put an end to the controversy is shared by all the editorial commentators, although a few agree with the Washington *Post* (Ind.) that "nothing is really changed. The controversy and its alignments remain intact. Admiral Dewey still thinks that Schley was, from a fighting point of view, in command of the fleet July 3, 1898. Mr. Roosevelt is under a contrary impression." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) calls the opinion "strong, impartial, and just. It is conceived in a true judicial spirit, but presented with the vigor and vividness of the popular historian," while the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks that it will not "materially affect the judgment of the American people that Schley has been unfairly treated, and that as Admiral Dewey declares, he was entitled to the honor and credit of commanding the fleet and winning the battle, if any one man has the right to such a distinction."

"In his anxiety to close the controversy over the battle of Santiago, without offense to the secretary of the navy, on the one hand, who is an extreme partisan of Sampson, and manifest injustice to Schley on the other," says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "President Roosevelt has written an opinion which will be a source of wonder to foreign navies, a fund of amusement to our own, and in the eyes of every person capable of consistent reasoning as signal a triumph over the rulers of logic as has ever been won by a hard-pressed politician. In all the other navies of the world, the rule is that, when the chief for any reason withdraws, authority is transferred to the next in rank, and it will puzzle them very much to conceive how a people so markedly distinguished for common sense were ever brought to consent to an arrangement not only different, but so certain to result in disaster if any grave emergency had to be confronted."

The mooted point in the decision is the declaration that the "loop" of the *Brooklyn* during the action was a mistake. Two New York papers, the *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the *Times* (Ind. Dem.), take issue with the president. The former thinks that "It was simply a question of making the fastest ship tell most powerfully in the long issues of a dubious fight. The president apparently thinks that Schley should have imitated Wainwright, who 'drove his fragile craft against the foe.' But the cases were very different. The *Gloucester* might have been sunk without endangering the outcome; if the *Brooklyn* had been rashly put out of the fight, the *Colon* at least might have escaped. There is such a thing as impetuous valor swelling into a fault." The *Times* calls attention to the fact that "the loop did not cause the *Brooklyn* to lose her position. She was throughout the fight the American ship always nearest the enemy. Her guns did more damage to the enemy's ships than those of any other American ship, and after the fight she showed more wounds than all the rest of our fleet put together. But it is strange that the president should have forgotten that it was not Schley's loop, but Captain Cook's. The captain of the *Brooklyn* testified that he had already ordered the helm put hard aport before Schley turned to give him the order."

The United States vs. the Northern Securities Company

IT was announced last week that President Roosevelt had directed Attorney-General Knox to prepare a bill in equity to test the validity of the railroad merger represented in the Northern Securities company. The action was based on the conclusion of the attorney-general that the merger violated the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890. This proceeding has no relation to the matter now pending in the supreme court touching the right of the state of Minnesota to bring action against the Northern Securities as a citizen corporation of another state which is alleged to have transgressed the statutes of Minnesota.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) comments on the fact that "this administration and its predecessors have been reproached with a willingness to let the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 remain a dead letter. Prosecutions have not been undertaken when they seemed to be called for, and it has been said that when undertaken they have been conducted in a half-hearted manner. It is characteristic of President Roosevelt that he should refuse to remain quiet under this imputation. He not only has a due regard for his own reputation, but his mind and his conscience are attentive to considerations of the interests of the people in whatever way they may be threatened."

According to the New York *World* (Dem.), comment on the president's action is very bitter in trust circles. "But why should such resentment be felt in trustland toward the president? He has simply decided to enforce a law of the United States which declares that—

> every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce—

is illegal."

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Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

FEBRUARY 17.—The treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States was ratified by the senate in executive session; in open session the permanent census bureau bill and some other measures were passed. The war revenue reduction bill was passed by the house unanimously and without debate.

FEBRUARY 18.—In the senate Mr. Wellington attacked and Mr. Stewart defended the government's policy in the Philippines. Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, in the house, replied to the speech made by Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, on the visit of Prince Henry, and Mr. Wheeler declared that he had nothing to retract; two Democrats—Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, and Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts—disavowed sympathy with Mr. Wheeler's utterances.

FEBRUARY 19.—Debate on the Philippine tariff bill continued in the senate, Mr. Burrows speaking for and Mr. Money against the bill; the senate committee on foreign relations authorized a favorable report on the bill reforming the consular service. The Republican members of the ways and means committee in the house began their conferences on the subject of Cuban reciprocity; Mr. Long, of Kansas, proposed a reciprocity arrangement with Cuba reducing the rate 40 per cent in both countries.

FEBRUARY 20.—The senate spent the day in debate on the Philippine tariff bill. The Indian appropriation bill was under consideration in the house.

FEBRUARY 21.—The senate, for more than six hours, debated the Philippine bill. Several committees reported in the house; the committee on territories unanimously voted to report bills for the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma; the committee on military affairs favorably reported Representative Dick's bill for the reorganization of the militia; the committee on commerce ordered a favorable report on the bill designed to remedy the alleged irregularity in London dock charges; the bill prevents the insertion in bills of lading of provisions for these charges.

FEBRUARY 22.—The lie was passed and a fist fight occurred between Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, in which blows were struck on both sides; after the combatants had been separated, the senate went into executive session and voted both men in contempt; they apologized, but remain in contempt of the senate, and can not vote or speak until cleared. The house was not in session.

FOREIGN

The Naval and Military Strength of England, Russia, and Japan

THE announcement of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan has naturally excited interest in the martial strength of these two powers and of their possible antagonist, Russia. According to the latest published accounts, the British vessels complete and ready for sea in January, 1901, include the following:

First class battleships	14
First class battleships (building)	15
Second class battleships	12
Third class battleships	11
Armored cruisers	6
Protected cruisers	125
Torpedo gunboats	33
Destroyers	96
Torpedo boats, first class	11
Torpedo boats, second class	71
Torpedo ships	2

In January, 1901, there were 174 ships in commission, distributed as follows:

Mediterranean	43
Channel squadron	14
North America and West Indies	15
East Indies	10
China	30
West Africa	16
Pacific	8
Australia	12
Special service	11
Surveying service	7
Training squadron	4

Japan has:

	Tons
Six first class battleships, with a gross displacement of	86,299
Two second class battleships	11,112
Ten coast defense ships	18,225
Six first class cruisers	58,778
Nine second class cruisers	38,518
Five third class cruisers	14,078
Two first class gunboats	3,557
Fourteen second class gunboats	8,013
Two third class cruisers	6,800

The first-class battleships are all over 12,000 tons displacement.

The Russian fleet consists of six first-class battleships. The *Borodino, Alexander III,* and *Oral* have a displacement of 13,400 tons each, and carry four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch quick-firing and twenty 3-inch quick-firing guns each and many smaller guns. The *Tavrichesky* has 12,480 tons displacement, and carries four 12-inch, sixteen 6-inch quick-firing, sixteen 3-inch quick-firing guns and thirty smaller pieces. The *Retvizan,* 12,700 tons displacement, has four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch quick-firing, and twenty 3-inch quick-firing guns, and the *Tsarvitch* will have the same armament, but will be of 1,000 tons more displacement. These first-class battleships, although they are put on the official list of the Russian navy's fleet, are in course of construction, and none had been completed on January 1, 1901. Since that time much progress has been made, several of the ships have been made available, and the *Retvizan,* which is being built at the Cramp yards, will be ready for delivery to the Russian government on March 16. The rest of the Russian fleet is composed as follows:

Second class battleships	12
Third class battleships	6
Coast defence vessels	7
Armored cruisers	1
Protected cruisers	11
Gunboats	30
Old armor clads	8

According to published reports, there are in the

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British navy eighty-two vessels of more than 8,000 tons displacement, aggregating about 1,000,000 tons displacement. This includes the vessels in course of construction. The tonnage of Japan's twelve vessels of more than 8,000 tons displacement is about 146,000 tons. Russia's twenty-seven vessels of more than 8,000 tons displacement aggregate 322,900 tons.

The naval strength of France, which is also a matter of general interest at this time because of possible combinations, is reported in the recent official documents as follows:

First class battleships	5
First class battleships (building)	8
Second class battleships	4
Second class battleships (building)	7
Third class battleships	19
Third class battleships (building)	12

The Japanese army is composed of the imperial guard of twelve divisions, the reserves, the landwehr, and the depôt. The imperial guard consists of 157,829 officers and men, the reserve numbers 179,887, the landwehr 97,151, the first depôt 81,984, and the second depôt 86,265, the grand total being 603,116 officers and men. In the far east England has only small garrisons; Russia's force in Manchuria is impossible to estimate because no official figures of its numbers have been issued since the Chinese outbreak.

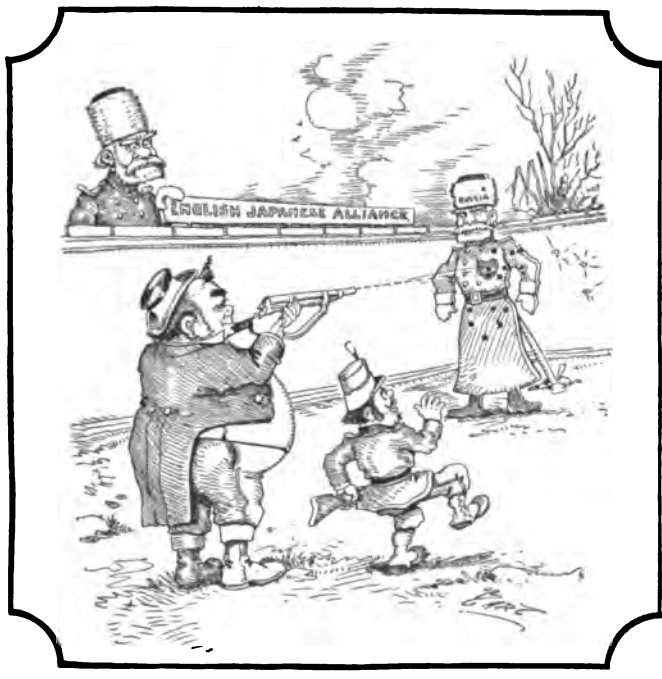
The British Remount Scandal

A PARLIAMENTARY committee has been inquiring into the manner of awarding the contracts for supplying horses to the troops in South Africa (PUBLIC OPINION, 13 February), with the result that some interesting facts have been brought to light. The situation is reviewed by the London *Truth*.

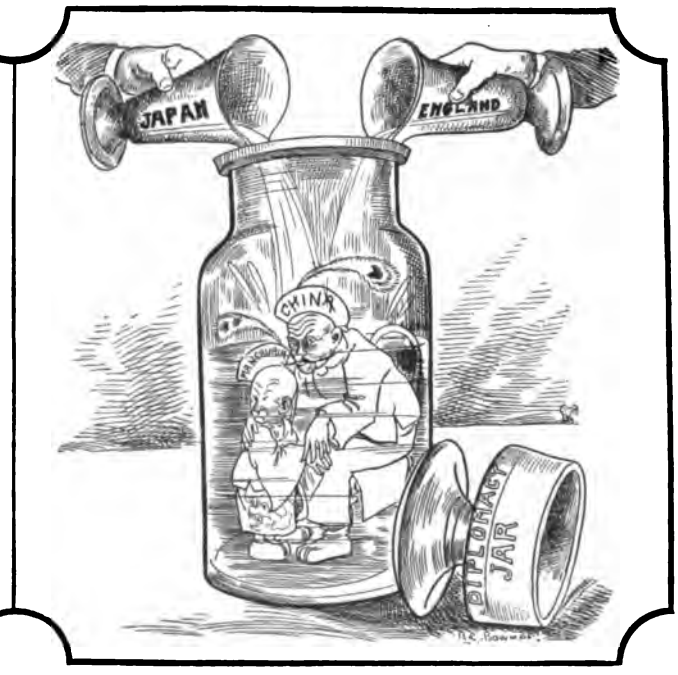
The profit made by middlemen on a contract to buy Hungarian horses was £44,000 out of a payment by us of £110,000. As a matter of fact, we not only were mulcted in this profit, but as the horses were found to be worthless after we had shipped them to South Africa, we lost by the transaction the entire £110,000, plus the cost of transport. The way in which this business was managed is a gross scandal. The war office left the purchase to the imperial yeomanry committee. The committee left it to Colonel St. Quintin. The colonel, knowing nothing either of Hungary or of the cost of horses there, on the advice of a certain Captain Hartigan, gave the contract to one Lewison, who bound himself to pay the captain for the introduction 2½ per cent on the contract price. Lewison sold the contract to a certain Hauser, and Colonel Maclean was sent out to Hungary to pass the horses that Hauser submitted to him. He was accompanied by Hartigan, who, apparently, was paid by the government for his services. These services were, *inter alia*, to pass the horses.

Hartigan had been an army veterinary officer with the rank of captain, and he left the service in 1880. General Truman, the inspector-general of remounts, states in his evidence that it had reached him that some of the officers employed benefited financially, and that Lewison had given to Hartigan some money, but that he had not investigated the specific charge against the latter, because he did not consider that any officer under him was referred to. What he means, I presume, is that Hartigan was only a retired officer. There is not a shadow of evidence that any other officer received money, or did anything affecting his honor. But, according to General Truman himself, the charge had been made against Hartigan, and, as a matter of fact, he did receive 2½ per cent on the contract with Lewison.

If the story of the Hungarian contract is to be taken as a fair sample of the mode in which our money has been spent, this war has been a golden opportunity for the "patriots" who supply us with what we need in consequence of it, and it is no wonder that they should be loud in their demand that we should fight on. In South Africa, "patriotic" contractors are fattening on our money. The cold storage



RUSSIA—"I believe those fellows are aiming at me!"
—*Minneapolis Journal*



PRESERVING CHINA AND MANCHURIA
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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company made above a million by a single contract for meat. When a question was asked last session as to the price that we were paying for horses in Argentina, the answer was that it was undesirable to state it, and we may therefore take it that the price was high. The shipping companies have made a very good thing out of the war, and the armament companies of Birmingham have also been greatly blessed. It is an ill wind, indeed, that blows no one good.

The Growth of Italy

AN INCREASE OF 4,000,000 IN POPULATION SHOWN BY THE LAST CENSUS.

THE popular idea that Italy's population is non-progressive is not borne out by the last census, upon which the following article from the New York *Tribune* is based:

Italy presents a marked contrast to France in point of increase of population. The returns of the recent census in Italy are now published, and they show a gratifying though not extraordinary growth of population in the peninsula, despite the large emigration and the hard times which have prevailed there in late years. In round numbers the population of Italy is now 32,500,000. That is an increase of more than 4,000,000 in the last twenty years. That is not a large increase, but it is, on the whole, satisfactory. It is not, of course, the whole increase of the Italian race. In these twenty years more than 2,000,000 Italians have emigrated to other lands. The actual growth of the race has therefore been more than 6,000,000 in twenty years, or more than one per cent a year.

This does not, however, confirm the common idea that the Italians are an exceptionally prolific race. The growth of other nations has been proportionately more rapid. That of France has not been. That of Russia has been effected by conquest and wholesale annexation. That of the United States has been due to enormous immigration, as well as to a high birth rate. But while Italy, in the nineteenth century, increased from 16,000,000 to 32,500,000, or only a little more than doubled, Great Britain grew from 16,000,000 to 41,000,000, and Germany from 24,000,000 to 56,000,000, and each of those countries suffered as great a loss from wars as Italy and a considerably greater loss through emigration.

It is not to be expected that Italy's population will hereafter increase its rate of growth. Nations seldom do that, and in Italy's case the present density of population is a strong influence against it. With the one exception of Great Britain, Italy is the most densely populated of the great civilized countries. She has 113 inhabitants to the square kilometer, while Great Britain has 132, Germany has 103, France has only 71, and Austria 69. It seems probable that Italian growth will hereafter be largely in other lands, where millions of Italians are now settled—especially in the United States and in Argentina and some other South American states. The unfortunate thing for Italy is that these emigrants and their descendants are all expatriates, and there seems little hope of the establishment of an Italian colony under Italian rule. The experiment was made in Erythrea, with little success, and if made in Tripoli does not seem likely to fare better, neither of those lands being well adapted to the purpose of empire founding. It is a pity, too, for it would be intensely interesting to see that famous, vigorous, and ambitious race take hold of such problems.

Various Topics

MISS ELLEN M. STONE, the American missionary, who, with Mme. Tsilka, was captured by brigands in the district of Salonika last September 3, has been released. No details have been received.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA: Both Russia and China have given most explicit and positive assurances that Manchuria will not be closed to the trade, navigation, and commerce of the United States at any time.

LAND TROUBLES IN IRELAND: The Irish party attaches great significance to the evictions of the tenants of forty farms on Lord De Freyne's estate in Roscommon county, Ireland, for refusal to pay rent, and intends to make a fierce parliamentary struggle over the matter.

PAUPERISM IN LONDON: Official reports of the pauperism existing in London show an increase of 3,726 paupers over the corresponding period of 1901, and the highest total in twenty-nine years, with the exception of a corresponding week in 1895. The increase is partly attributable to the unusual cold.

PAPAL JUBILEE: The twenty-fourth anniversary of the election of Pope Leo XIII and his entrance upon the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate was celebrated February 20, at St. Peter's, by the singing of a *Te Deum* and other impressive observances. Three hundred representatives of Catholic associations, Italian and foreign representatives of religious orders and twenty thousand spectators also listened to the services.

IRISH TOWN BANKRUPT: The extended franchise provided by the local government for Ireland act has resulted disastrously for Bandon, a market town in County Cork. The town apparently is hopelessly insolvent. The board consists almost entirely of Nationalists, but is divided into two hostile factions. The sheriff seized the gas works recently. The coke and other products were sold at auction, and the town is now in darkness.

THE GERMAN NAVAL DEPARTMENT has decided to establish a chain of wireless telegraph stations along the entire German coast, adopting either the Braun or the Slaby-Arco system. Thirty-two German warships have been equipped with the Slaby-Arco system and eight more are to be. Official reports say that the Slaby-Arco system gives the most satisfactory results, as wireless messages are transmitted 125 miles as against 90 miles by the Marconi sytem.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS: The Italian cabinet organized under the leadership of Premier Zanardelli a year ago has resigned and Signor Zanardelli has been instructed to form a new cabinet. The difficulty appears to have been due to a general socialistic unrest, expressing itself through the chamber of deputies, although the direct cause was the failure of Signor Villa, the ministry's candidate, to secure a reëlection as president of the chamber.

ROSEBERY BREAKS WITH CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: Lord Rosebery has given a prompt and decided answer to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's question whether he was prepared to coöperate with the Liberal party. His reply is "No." It is significant that Lord Rosebery has chosen the leading organ of toryism for the medium of communication. The *Times* cordially supports him in his policy of a "definite separation."—European Edition New York *Herald*.

RIOTING IN BARCELONA reached an acute stage last week. Conflicts with the troops were frequent and several of the rioters were killed and many injured. Shops and bakeries were sacked, street cars stopped running, and the newspapers were unable to appear. A member of the Spanish embassy said to a representative of the associated press: "I think the proclamation of martial law will have the desired effect. Barcelona has long been a hotbed of socialism, and must not be taken as a criterion of Spain as a country. It is a purely commercial center, and as such is almost an antithesis of the other large towns. Many of the prominent men of Spain have long wanted the government to maintain a large force of troops in the neighborhood of Barcelona, but political opposition has prevented this from being done. Had stringent measures been promptly taken by an adequate military force, the whole disturbance would probably have been nipped in the bud."

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SOCIOLOGICAL

The Extension of the Woman Suffrage Movement

The Formation of An International Association

MRS. CATT
President N. W. S. A.

THE most important feature of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage association, recently held in Washington, was the adoption of a plan for international organization. This plan was outlined by a committee of five, consisting of Mrs. Florence Fenwick Miller, representing England; Miss Vida Goldstein, Australia; Fraulein Antonie Stölle, Germany; Mrs. Gudrum Drewsen, Norway; and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the United States. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, thus outlined the contention of woman suffragists the world over:

"A mile-post marking vast progress is an international woman suffrage conference, with nine nations sending official delegates, while fourteen nations have well-defined woman suffrage movements. Our question is clearly international in its scope and object. Sex-prejudice, with the old scientific blunder for its basis; sex-prejudice, with its unreason and its intolerance, is our common enemy. We must win by the use of the same arguments, the same appeals to justice. Men throughout the world hold their suffrage by the guarantee of the two principles of liberty, and for these reasons only. One, 'Taxation without representation is tyranny.' Who dares deny it? And are not women taxed? The other, 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' How simple and unanswerable that petition of justice! And are not women governed? These axioms have been translated into every tongue, and thundered forth in eloquent pleas in every civilized land. Before their logic the most cherished of ancient prejudices have yielded, and can their logic fail at last?

"Woman suffrage must meet precisely the same objections which have been urged against man suffrage, and, in addition, it must combat sex-prejudice, the oldest, the most unreasoning, the most stubborn of all human idiosyncracies. The average civilized woman enjoys the right of self-government in the home of her father, her husband, and her son. The individual woman no longer obeys the individual man, and the question now is, Shall all women, as a body, obey all men, as a body? It is no more right for men to govern all women than for one man to govern one woman. It is no more right for men to govern women than it was for some men to govern other men. A little more than a century ago men asked, 'Why are some men born to rule and others to obey?' The world answered by making sovereigns of those who had been subjects. Now we ask, 'Why are men born to rule and women to obey?' There is but one answer, and that is to lift the subject, woman, to the throne by the side of the sovereign man."

Fraulein A. Stoelle
Delegate from Germany

Senorita C. Hudobro
Delegate from Chile

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Post-Express*, in answer to Mrs. Catt's contention, says that it is only needful to look around to see that the women are not set apart from the rest of the community and ruled as were the colonists that enunciated the immortal principles of government quoted by Mrs. Catt. "The vast majority of them are equal partners in the same household. They have the expenditure of large sums of money that they never earned; they are free to come and go as they please. Their 'rulers,' as the address calls them, are as anxious as possible that all social arrangements shall be as just to their 'subjects' as to themselves. Without such justice the men suffer as much as the women. To talk and act upon the theory that the one is pitted against the other, and that unless one has the same political rights as the other, nothing but wrong is done, is to suggest a condition of society that does not exist. It is because of this misrepresentation that so few people pay attention to the demands of the suffragists. Most people know that if the women are not as justly treated as the men at the hands of the government, woman suffrage will not remedy the evil."

Mrs. F. F. Miller
Delegate from England

Mme. Sofia Friedland
Delegate from Russia

A writer in *Collier's Weekly* gives the following sketch of some of the most celebrated of the foreign representatives and what they have accomplished in their own countries. "From Norway there was Gina Krog, of Christiania, editor of *Hyae-Lende*, and the woman who won municipal suffrage for the women of her land. Germany sent the daughter of a famous scientist, Fraulein Antonie Stölle, of Berlin. Mme. Friedland, of St. Petersburg, brought the startling news that even in the realms of that autocrat, the czar, the rights of women are being recognized and the slumber of ages disturbed. She gave interesting accounts of the large opportunities offered to women for higher

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education by the government university, and announced that the right of tax-paying women to exercise the privilege of communal suffrage has already been granted in that supposed land of tyranny. Spanish-America was represented by Señorita Carolina Hudobro, of Chile, who is now visiting the United States and lecturing upon the social condition of the 'Spanish-American Woman.' The señorita is a direct descendant of Governor Silas Hopkins of Massachusetts, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and, although a Chilean by birth and sympathies, has inherited some of the strong New England character. For some years she has advocated the cause of the "new woman" and talked for woman suffrage in the midst of the traditions and conservatism of a Spanish civilization. The mother country also sent two noted daughters, Harriet Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Florence Fenwick Miller. The former, as daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, should be, according to the anti-suffragists, a masculine woman of strident tone, brusque manner, and a home-hater. The reverse, however, is the reality; and in Mrs. Blatch one finds a woman essentially feminine, of charming personality, and distinct elegance, cultured, capable, a happy wife and intelligent mother. Her co-delegate, Mrs. Florence Fenwick Miller, also belongs to a body of notables and is especially remembered from the now famous congress of women, where she distinguished herself by her brilliant English correspondence and her ardent support of woman suffrage. Since 1886 Mrs. Miller has been staff contributor of the *Illustrated London News*, editor of the *Woman's Signal*, and a lecturer. Canada presented two successful physicians—Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, of the Women's Medical college, Toronto, and Dr. Amelia Yeomans, of Winnipeg, Manitoba."

Successful Co-Operation in a Mining Village

New York *Sun*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

AN interesting experiment in coöperative storekeeping has been carried on for some years at the little mining town of Banksville, Pa. Fifteen years ago eighty miners, who were dissatisfied with the prices charged at the company store, determined to set up a coöperative store of their own. Some of them were Englishmen acquainted with the Rochdale system of coöperation, and it was the success of that system that led to the experiment at Banksville. The par value of permanent stock was fixed at $10 a share, of ordinary stock at $5 a share. Each stockholder paid into the association $10 or more, which was invested in ordinary merchandise such as was sold at the company store. The stockholders elected from their own number a store manager and a clerk. There were a president, a vice-president, and a board of eight directors of the association. The manager of the store was at all times subject to the instructions of the directors.

The last quarterly report of the association shows 211 stockholders. For the past five years the store has done a business of about $30,000 annually, and each month shows increased business. The last quarterly report showed a business for the quarter of more than $8,000. The association now owns the best business lots in the village. It has a large store-room, besides stables and a warehouse. For a time the association did a general hauling business, but the demands upon its teams for the delivery of merchandise from the store have made it necessary to discontinue this branch of its activities. Many of the stockholders have from $50 to $100 drawing interest in the association's hands, and the association actually has more money than it can advantageously use in its business. The surplus for the last quarter was nearly $1,000, and the last annual dividend was 12 per cent. For money of the stockholders held on deposit the association pays 5 per cent. One very important influence of the association has been the lesson it has taught of the moral and financial value of cash buying. Wherever the company stores have existed the credit-hardening process has reached the greater part of the community, with the result that many persons are constantly in debt and few save anything out of their earnings. Nearly all the people of Banksville who are not thoroughly credit-hardened deal with the coöperative store, and it has many customers from other communities near at hand.

The Morals of the Self-Supporting Poor

FROM A LECTURE BY ROBERT ERSKINE ELY

POOR people are naturally more open to appeals for help than others, because they know what the sufferings and privations of poverty mean. In factories, where a certain number of accidents or cases of illness are sure to occur among the workmen, it is the universal rule, under such circumstances, for the men to "pass the hat" for a fellow-workman so afflicted. The very fact that working people are compelled to live near together in great tenement blocks tends to cultivate among them the social virtues. They have a sense of common life, of common joy and sorrow, which people who live in detached houses surrounded by ample grounds do not have.

But how about the homelier, rather unlovely, virtues of every-day honesty, truth-telling, and general reliability? Do working people pay their debts as conscientiously as other people do? Probably not. But at least they have the partial excuse of refusing to pay when they have little to pay with. It is possible that a majority of the wage-earning class are rarely wholly out of debt. In money matters they treat members of their own economic class better than they do the well-to-do and the rich.

Sensational reports are circulated now and again about the exceedingly low tone of morality which prevails in the great department stores. These reports have some foundation, in so far as they apply to the most inferior grade of shops, where the very lowest wages are paid. In such places there are instances, undoubtedly, where women do not receive the living wage, and they finally succumb to the easiest way of living, which, alas! is always within their reach. Generally speaking, however, in the shops the general sentiment among the employees themselves never favors this sort of thing, and resents strenuously the imputation that it exists. It is a bitter injustice to those who are innocent to generalize regarding the women employees of any shop, even the worst.

The moral influence of dancing and the theater upon the poor is, on the whole, not bad. It is true that balls, to which young people are allowed to go or insist on going without being allowed, too often result in the worst possible way. But in the majority of cases the bad influence of the ball is in the demands it makes upon physical vitality. Working men and women who dance until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning can not lie in bed until 12 o'clock the next day. They must be at work at 7 or 8 o'clock, and that probably

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causes bad temper. The theater is far from being what it might be, and ought to be, a great moral teacher, as well as a means of healthy amusement. However, leaving out of the question the vulgar and insufferably stupid performances of the low-grade vaudeville theaters, the so-called legitimate drama among the poor is not bad from the point of view of morals, although it often is from the point of view of art. One sees fewer problem plays in the theaters frequented by the poorer people than in the high-grade theaters patronized by the wealthy class. And it happens absolutely without exception among all nationalities and in all places that virtue on the stage is applauded to the echo, and villainy and vice are hissed with extremest disapprobation. If this indicates anything it indicates that the moral ideals of the humbler people, crude though they be, are yet sound at the core.

A Defense of the Dowry

M. Le Roux Pronounces it a Benefit to French Society

PROFESSOR ALBERT SCHINZ, of Bryn Mawr, outlines for the Boston *Transcript* M. Hugues Le Roux's views on the subject of the institution of the dowry in France.

The dowry is far from obsolete in France. With his Latin attitude toward life, we are not surprised to see M. Le Roux advocating this institution and attacking energetically those who consider it immoral. He knows by heart the old "chanson." A woman ought to be loved for her own sake, etc. As a matter of fact, a dowry has perhaps more reason for existing today than ever before. It is now more true than ever that when a man first enters on practical life he does not earn enough to have a family. Is it not just that the wife should contribute something to the common stock? The Anglo-Saxon may sternly tell him to wait until he earns enough. But such an answer does not seem to a Latin mind worthy of consideration. M. Le Roux ignores it altogether. What he would say if asked to give a reply is probably this: "Nature does not wait; we see, especially in Latin countries, the bad results of marriages that have been postponed on account of lack of money; the disorderly life before, the feeble, sickly children afterward. Therefore, the dowry in itself is an excellent institution. Whatever trouble it may cause arises from the fact that it has been made the end of marriage instead of the means."

It would seem at first sight that the man is largely responsible for this state of affairs. It is, for instance, a fact that army and navy officers are the favorite husbands in the eyes of parents, for they will not risk the dowries of their wives in rash speculation, as business men are prone to do. Again, it appears as if the guilt lay with men alone, seeing how reluctant they are to accept any but large dowries. M. Le Roux tells the following anecdote of a French magistrate of his acquaintance: "I have a nephew," he said, "who is a thoroughly upright, refined, good-hearted boy. I would like to get him married and talked to him recently about a really charming girl. 'Her parents,' I added, 'are ready to accept you. As to the girl, you will at once fall in love with her, as soon as you see her.' He answered in a tone that brooked no reply: 'My dear uncle, don't put yourself about on my account. . . . I will consider nothing under 15,000 francs income.'"

But although appearances, as we have seen, are against the man, M. Le Roux is inclined to think that the fault lies chiefly with modern women. And he is not afraid to tell them so. He cites the craze for luxury in our time. No wonder a man considers a dowry, and a large one, indispensable, if he is to marry. The true cause of the evil, however, the great enemy in M. Le Roux's eyes, is femininism and the modern education of woman. The following remarks will be understood with difficulty in America, or seem to be so many violent paradoxes: "The first effect of the higher instruction that is given to our girls is to make them very particular in the choice of a husband, as soon as money puts it in their power to make a selection." In former days girls married much younger, not only because they were in better health, but because "parents knew that it is easier to guide a girl seventeen or eighteen years old than one who is of age." In those days, also, people were of the opinion that a community ought to have a head, and it seemed natural that the man should be this head. Today, owing to her higher education, the girl will not hear of a "master" or of a "chief"; she wants a comrade.

M. Le Roux excludes from consideration the peasant, the artisan, and the "petit bourgeois" classes; for the girls of the first two classes marry without dowries, and those of the "petit bourgeois" do not marry at all, preferring, since they have no dowry, the earning of their own living to a mésalliance.

Various Topics

THE SMALL PARKS COMMISSION OF CHICAGO has formulated a plan to reclaim some part of the lake front for the benefit of the people. The money is being raised by popular subscription and the amount needed for the enterprise is nearly completed.

CHILD LABOR IN ILLINOIS: The annual report of the Illinois state factory inspector shows an increase of 39 per cent in the number of children employed. During the year there were 725 convictions on account of disobedience of the child labor law. But in many cases where the inspectors proved that children under 14 years of age were at work, their age being declared by affidavit given by their parents as 14 or more, conviction could not be secured because of the severity of the penalty named in the law.

PIERPONT MORGAN'S GIFT TO NEW YORK: The lying-in hospital, which has just been opened, is said to be unquestionably the most complete, the most modern, and the most comprehensive structure for the benefit of maternity patients yet built in this or any other country. A writer in *Harper's Weekly* says: "In a district where poverty is rampant, where more than 50,000 children are born each year, where physicians, according to statistics, reach only a little over 24,000, or less than half the suffering mothers, one can get an inkling of what such a building means to the future citizens of this city of New York." The money for running the hospital—a sum ranging from $90,000 to $150,000 a year, depending on the number of beds used—is to be raised by private subscription.

REGULATION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON NEW LINES is in progress in Dubuque, Ia. The saloonkeepers' organization, the "Knights of Fidelity," have adopted a set of rules to govern the trade, rules calculated to promote order and to work for temperance in the consumption of alcoholic drink. Under the new order, saloons will close regularly at midnight, and on Sundays will not be opened till one in the afternoon. Week-days, liquor will not be sold before 5 A. M. Slot-machines, gambling-devices, and wine-rooms are barred; minors, drunkards, and intoxicated persons excluded from the saloons and refused the purchase of drinks. The saloonkeepers have undertaken, further, to refuse liquor to minors for their own use off the premises, and to make no sales to persons competent members of whose families forbid the sale in writing.

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LETTERS & ART

A Rising American Portrait Painter

THE SUCCESS OF MR. IRVING R. WILES

IN our notice of the seventy-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design (January 16), mention was made of Mr. Irving R. Wiles's portrait of Julia Marlowe, but the comment quoted gave little indication of the "sensation" it has made among artists. Mr. John La Farge, whom his associates have placed at their head as president of the Society of American Artists, has said that this portrait "made the exhibition." Mr. Carleton Wiggins has enthusiastically declared that it is "the best thing ever done in this country." Mr. Charles M. Shean, secretary of the Architectural league, has called it one of the finest things ever shown here by an American painter. The most flattering recognition Mr. Wiles has received, has been in the form of commissions for portraits. Among his sitters have been many well-known people in New York and the east generally. The

From the Art Interchange
IRVING RAMSAY WILES

February *Art Interchange* says: "In the portrait of Miss Julia Marlowe, so deservedly given the place of honor at the exhibition, Mr. Wiles has achieved a distinguished success, and one that places him among the foremost living portrait painters of the world. It is the picture of the exhibition. Mr. Sargent, who is acknowledged the best portrait painter of our time, has never shown anything more just in rendering, more sympathetic in quality, or more distinguished in composition, and when we have such a painter in our midst, it seems folly to waste time on the men of mediocre talent who come here from Europe. For several years Mr. Wiles has been showing notable portrait work, but now his brush carries both authority and distinction upon which there can be no question, and were this canvas shown in London or Paris, where such things receive greater attention than here, it would create a genuine sensation, and its painter be flooded with commissions for portraits.

"This portrait is as good a thing as this brilliant artist has ever done. In composition, color harmony, dignity, and vivacity of portraiture there is little to be desired. Miss Marlowe sits on a sofa, her right arm thrown carelessly over the back, while her left rests on the leg, which is crossed over the other. The pose is graceful and natural. The white satin gown, with its deep flounce of lace, is low-necked and clinging, one side of the skirt rayed out in thin folds over the sofa. The bravura in the high lights of the lustrous satin is masterly. As a likeness, the painting is also a conspicuous success, the mobile expression having been admirably caught in its candor, with a nuance of permissible flattery. If there is anything to criticize adversely in this live canvas, it is the somewhat obtrusive note of a figure in the rug, and the slight accent of the pink rose at the corsage, and the jewels."

Mr. Irving R. Wiles is the son of the artist, Lemuel Maynard Wiles. He studied with his father, with Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase, and Carolus Duran. He has received the third Hallgärten prize and the T. B. Clarke prize from the National Academy of Design; the W. T. Evans prize from the American Water-Color society, and the Shaw prize from the Society of American Artists; honorable mention from the Paris exposition of 1889, and a medal from that of 1900.

Public Libraries and the Popular Novel

MR. CARNEGIE'S SUGGESTION

LIBRARIANS are seriously discussing the popular novel question. Some of them, including Mr. Herbert Putnam, advocate the application to fiction of Emerson's rule regarding books in general, and would place no new novels on the library shelves until a year after publication. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, at a reception given to him by the authors' club of New York, endorsed this position and suggested, further, that in taking account of the circulation of libraries for the estimates of their *pro rata* allowance of public support, no regard be taken of works of fiction less than three years old. The New York *Tribune* says that Mr. Putnam's position, as reinforced by Mr. Carnegie, invites the commendation of the judicious. "Putting aside the question of the good or harm done by the indiscriminate devouring of the latest novels as they come in shoals from the press, the librarian takes the ground that the primary function of a public library is the instruction of the public (the term including the forming of its taste), and that for mere amusement the reader should look elsewhere. The item of expense, too, is not to be disregarded. If the demands for the books of the moment are to be met with anything approaching promptness, the librarian in a large city must purchase from ten to twenty copies of each popular success, to find most of them junk at the end of the year; whereas the money thus spent might have

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been invested in standard works or new books of acknowledged value which would have been a permanent addition to the library. It may be urged that the librarian should read all the new fiction, sifting the chaff from the wheat, but sober second thought will surely reject such a proposition as cruel."

"There is hardly a circulating library in the country," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "that is not compelled to sacrifice some of its real functions in order to gratify a gluttonous appetite for current fiction. Now current fiction, like vaudeville, is good enough in its way; but there is no very good reason why it should be furnished in unlimited quantities at public expense. Most of it has no literary value; almost none of it has educational value. It may offer a satisfactory means of passing what otherwise might prove to be a tedious quarter of an hour; but it is not the function of the public to furnish amusements. So far as the legitimate purposes of the library are concerned, they would all be served by the purchase of fiction only after it has withstood the test of a year's criticism. All the ephemeral novels would have faded out of existence by that time. A few that possessed slightly more substance might still exist; but the demand would be small, and to supply it would require no great sacrifice of the pecuniary resources of the library. The works of fiction that had a real or a possible literary merit would survive, and would be entitled to a place on the shelves. But a public library is under no obligations to furnish the fiction wet from the press. To attempt to cater to this particular public taste is to waste money that might far better be expended in more intelligent directions. To say that there is a demand for these novels is to argue unconvincingly; for there is a demand for many things that are not supplied at public expense. There is a still greater demand for vaudeville performances; but nobody would seriously propose to transform the library buildings into public homes for the coon song and the cake-walk. Yet the coon song and the cake-walk have as much literary and educational merit as the average popular novel, and the appetite for the one is as legitimate as the appetite for the other."

The Comparative Musical Taste of American Cities

Harper's Weekly, New York. Excerpt

MR. CARL ARMBRUSTER, the eminent traveling Wagnerite, has been saying unkind things of the New York musical public. He has, in fact, said the very worst that could have been said—he has affirmed that the musical public of New York is "considerably inferior to that of Chicago"—inferior, he implies, in taste and intelligence. That is, one would think, a sufficiently bitter pill; but the Chicago *Tribune*, in an editorial comment upon Mr. Armbruster's remarks, must needs proffer it to us coated, not with saccharine, but with an added bitterness. "Chicago," proclaims the *Tribune*, "is not the only city which is superior to New York in musical matters. Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis are also its superiors. New York is inferior not only to the cities mentioned, but to smaller places, like Worcester and Springfield, Massachusetts, in part from its inability to support a permanent public orchestra, and in whole because all musical functions, and particularly the opera, are regulated and dominated by fashion—a control always fatal to artistic success." These be hard words; and if they must have been said, we could wish that Chicago had not been the one to say them. And yet we are constrained to acknowledge, galling as the acknowledgment is, that both Mr. Armbruster and the *Tribune* are speaking something very like truth. Not only are we inclined to believe that the musical public of New York is, in point of sincerity, penetration, and intelligence, measurably inferior to that of Chicago (even, perhaps, of Worcester and Springfield), but there are moments—moments of profound and oppressive gloom—when we are almost ready to believe that the New York musical public is the most uncultured, the most essentially unmusical urban public in the world. Not only have we, as the *Tribune* reminds us, no permanent orchestra—in the sense in which the organizations of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Gericke, and Mr. Herbert are permanent; not only is our opera established upon an utterly anti-musical basis; but—and this is the deadly evil—the personal equation, the personal attraction in music is, with us, paramount to a most deplorable degree. We go to the Metropolitan to hear, not "The Magic Flute," but Madame Sembrich or Madame Eames or M. Edouard de Reszke; not "Manru" for itself, but because M. Paderewski wrote it. We are, it may be, nearer to regeneration, nearer to Chicago, than of yore; for we have of late years learned to appreciate the concerts of the Musical Art society and the playing of the Kneisel quartet; and that way, so we persist in it, lies our musical salvation.

The Jealousies of Artists

London *Saturday Review*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

EVERYONE must at some time have asked himself, Why on earth should artists—poets, good or bad, painters, musicians, actors—be so fearfully jealous of one another? Of course, jealousy is not unknown in other professions. But yet, when all is said, it is in the artistic professions that jealousy is most common, most virulent. The hatreds of men of letters are notorious. Painters occasionally say a good word for one another—occasionally; not, we fear, very often. Actors also have been heard to speak well of one another; and, seeing how often they speak ill of one another, it is merely fair to remember this. We do not know if any operatic artist has ever spoken well of a rival. We should be glad to hear of it. For if jealousy pervades artistic life, it is to be found in its most acute form in operatic circles. In word and in deed those people are constantly trying to hurt each other. Who has forgotten Van Dyck's description of Jean de Reszke as "the last of the *prima donnas*"? Why, we repeat, should connection with an art engender jealousy like this? In the continental opera houses things are much worse than in England. Jealousy may be said to be organized there, to be developed into a regular system. Our musical critic described a few weeks ago how the artists in a provincial French town paid a sort of counter-claque to whistle and shout down their rivals. What is the reason for it all?

The question is a very complicated one. You can not be a poet and live by your trade. If you are going to live by poetry, you must be the poet, the man of the day. In painting, the same holds in a lesser measure; more people can live by painting than by poetry. In military matters also the same is true; a man gets his promotion less through his merit than by being known. In music a composer must be head and shoulders above his fellows before he can earn his daily

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bread. And in singing, especially opera singing, a man or woman must have a "name" before he or she can consider his or her position assured. This struggle for preëminence would alone account for much of the jealousy of the operatic profession—and also, it might be added, of the actor's profession. But has not the fact of appearing under the public gaze some connection with the matter? There are few people who can be looked at without deteriorating. They become self-conscious, vain, and as soon as vanity comes in jealousy joins it.

There remains another fact to be noted. Artists, actors, singers, all talk a terrible amount of gossip. They begin by talking shop; talking shop entails talking of one another; a slight remark made by one is exaggerated as it is passed round, and ultimately becomes something in the nature of a libel. Then it is handed on to the person about whom it was spoken, and, to speak as the vulgar, the fat is in the fire. Of course if all the world were big-minded, generous, there would be neither scandal talked nor any of the jealousy caused by scandal talking. We do not believe that any really great poet, painter or musician was jealous, not even of his more successful rivals. But the world is not made up of great artists. It contains a great many small ones, and they are as we have described them. They are madly jealous of each other, and the psychology of the subject is worth a moment's thought.

The Death of Albert Bierstadt

A Famous American Landscape Painter

ALBERT BIERSTADT, one of the foremost landscape painters in this country, died February 20, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born near Düsseldorf, Germany, and when only a year old was brought by his parents to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where his youth was spent. He began to paint in oils when twenty years old, and four years later returned to his native town in Germany, where he studied for some years under Lessing, and afterward at Rome. In 1859 he returned to the United States. In tours in the west and in the Rocky mountains he gathered material for important pictures, and in subsequent visits to Europe, in 1867, 1878, 1884, and 1885, he collected material for Alpine and Italian subjects, the most important of which is his "Storm of the Matterhorn." Other important works are "The Discovery of the Hudson River," and its companion, "The Settlement of California by the Spanish Priest, Father Junipero Serra," which are in the Capitol at Washington. "Lander's Peak" and "Mount Rosalie" are in London, and "Estes Park" is owned by the Earl of Dunraven. The great gallery of the Hermitage, in St. Petersburg, contains "A View on the Kern River," and a sunset among the Sierra Nevada mountains; and a painting of a scene among the great trees of California is in the Imperial palace, Berlin. Mr. Bierstadt was the recipient of medals from Austria, Germany, Bavaria, and Belgium. In 1867 he was decorated by the French emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor; in 1869 and 1872 by the czar of Russia with two degrees of the Order of St. Stanislaus, and in 1886 with the Imperial Order of the Medjidii by the sultan of Turkey. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Century association, the American Geographical society, the Musical Art society.

The New York *Evening Post* speaks as follows of Bierstadt's place in art: "Bierstadt's was a name comparatively unknown of late, although he represented a very characteristic movement in American art. Trained in the painful methods of the Düsseldorf schools, he early came to America, and gave himself to the painting of the panoramic landscape of the west. In this field he encountered as his friendly rivals Moran and Church. Their common effort was to render the grandiose effect of American scenery, particularly that of the Rockies and the Sierras. The attempt corresponded very closely to the mood of America in the time immediately preceding and following the civil war. In fact, the taste for wild scenery, held as a fad by European romanticists, is probably deeply felt only by Americans among civilized nations. In view of this fact, it is a pity that Bierstadt and his fellow-painters, through various technical deficiencies, seldom achieved anything beyond somewhat crude panoramic effects. The tendency now is away from these painters of the west. Small, intimate, and tame landscape is the preference of our foreign-trained painters. And yet the time will probably come again when our painters will try to render something of the sublimity of nature, as well as its intimate charm. When that time comes, the late Mr. Bierstadt will have the recognition which belongs to a pioneer. Even now his great paintings, like the valley of the Yosemite at the Lenox library, must, for the largeness of their intention at least, command great interest and respect."

Various Topics

ST. GAUDENS TO MODEL PARNELL: Augustus St. Gaudens, the American sculptor, has been selected to make the heroic figure of Parnell for the monument to be erected in Dublin. The work must be completed in five years, and will cost from $40,000 to $50,000. Of this sum there has already been subscribed $30,000.

A REMARKABLE SALE OF PAINTINGS: At the sale of E. F. Milliken's collection of paintings, held recently in New York, $128,325 was realized for twenty-six works. Corot's "St. Sebastian" reached $20,000. The painting which brought the highest figure was Titian's "Portrait of Giorgio Cornaro." The first bid was $20,000, and was quickly followed by $2,000 and $5,000 bids until $42,000 was reached.

POETRY THAT PAYS: Mr. Stephen Phillips's volume of "Poems" is now in its twelfth thousand, "Paolo and Francesca" in its twentieth thousand, "Herod" in its twenty-first thousand, and "Marpessa" in its tenth thousand. Decidedly Mr. Phillips has performed the difficult feat of making poetry pay. During the last four years he has made $5,000 a year from poetry, exclusive of dramatic royalties.

SUDERMANN'S NEW PLAY: The new drama by Hermann Sudermann, entitled "Es Lebe das Leben" was recently produced in Berlin, and was the greatest dramatic incident of the season. The verdict of the audience was rather disappointing. There was some hissing at the close of the performance, which was answered by strong demonstrations on the part of the friends of the author. The play is based on the aristocratic life in Berlin of today.

MORE ABOUT TROUBETZKOY: Mr. William Jarvis contributes to *Scribner's Magazine* some interesting facts about Paul Troubetzkoy, the sculptor, whose work was discussed in our issue of January 23. He is the son of a Russian prince, but his mother is an American, and he was born and educated in Italy. At the age of seventeen he was sent to Russia with the hope that the allurements of a high military position might draw him from his chosen field of art. He soon returned to Milan, however, and seriously began work under the sculptor Bazarro. He is now thirty-five years old, the successful competitor for the equestrian statue of the late Emperor Alexander III, soon to be erected at St. Petersburg, and the winner of the Grand Prix in Russian sculpture at the Paris exposition.

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SCIENTIFIC

Animal Life in Desert Places

London *Spectator*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THERE are cold deserts and hot deserts, but it is in the latter that the presence and continuance of animal life are more remarkable. There are almost no places, however hot the sun or waterless the land, where some life does not exist, often of an unexpected kind. The Afghan delimitation commission found that a horrible, sandy desert which had to be crossed to reach the boundary swarmed with large snakes; and the waterless plains of Arizona abound in reptiles and insects. Probably the least-known desert in the world is the Great Sahara, because the oases in its center are occupied by intensely hostile and warlike tribes, whose hatred of the French is a kind of delirium. But on its northern fringe two animals are found which seem specially adapted for life in this forbidden land—the addax antelope and Loder's gazelle. There is a group of khaki-colored animals at South Kensington, most of which are the natural inhabitants of sandy wastes, and are colored to match the soil. They form a kind of happy family which have put on the uniform of the desert, but have nothing in common but their preference for that kind of life. Among them are cerastes (Cleopatra's asp), two or three sand lizards, jumping mice, desert larks, sand grouse, and sand vipers. A specialized family of snakes related to the boas have been given the name of sand snakes. They are found in north Africa and in southeastern Europe and southern Asia, and all have the habit of frequenting sandy deserts.

There are also creatures even more specially adapted than by protective coloration for this life. Among them are the sand rat, the sand mole, and a mole-like marsupial found in the Australian desert. The sand rats show that life in the desert has dealt hardly with them. They are found in Somaliland, and are very sadly degenerated from the rat's estate generally. They are naked, or nearly so, have lost their ears, and have nearly lost their eyes. They burrow like moles, and throw up little volcanoes of hot sand from their tunnels. The most highly specialized desert birds are the various kinds of sand grouse. They exactly resemble the color of sand, and are more difficult to see than are ptarmigan on a Scotch mountain. But they have special wing equipment quite unlike that of ordinary grouse, without which they could never live where they do. Their wings are as strong as those of a pigeon, and can carry them great distances at a high rate of speed. This enables them to fly every morning and evening to the drinking-pools, however distant.

Darwin saw a curious instance of the persistency of life in nearly impossible conditions on the mountain rock desert of Chile, between the coast and the Cordillera. There were only traces of one living animal, but this was found in abundance. It was a species of snail, the shells of which lay in extraordinary numbers in the dryest spots. "One humble little plant sends out a few leaves in spring and on these the snail feeds." Darwin also noticed that on the Patagonian plain, on the borders of the salinas, where not a drop of fresh water can ever be found, except dew, mice swarm. He considered that next to the lizards, mice are best able to support existence on the smallest and dryest portions of the earth. As long as there is the least vegetation they are found, even on tiny ocean islets.

Where life exists there must be something for it to feed upon, and the question occurs, What is this ultimate source which supports the other forms? There are deserts in which there is almost no vegetable life at all, but where insects, and consequently insect-feeding creatures, abound. What is the fly doing in the desert? What does he find to eat? Flies and winged creatures and creeping things innumerable are sometimes found in deserts, and swarms of lizards, which eat them. It is said that on the borders of certain north African deserts a phenomenon closely corresponding with the Mosaic manna is seen as soon as the sands are wetted by rain. Next morning the surface is seen covered with little white globes like tiny puff-balls, the size of a bird-cherry, or like spilled globes of some large grain, which is gathered and eaten by the Arabs; but it is said to be so unsubstantial that, like other fungus growths, it melts or rots in the course of a day or so. Something analogous occurs under exactly opposite conditions in England. In very dry years, green, jelly-like masses will appear on the dryest and hottest gravel walks, or swell up from between the interstices of paving-stones, both of them most unlikely sources from which to expect a spontaneous growth of life.

Ten Thousand Horse-Power Motors

Chicago (Ill.) *Inter-Ocean*

WHEN the project for the development of the power of Niagara falls was undertaken, a few years ago, all previous efforts of electrical engineers were far outdone. It had been found possible at that time to build electric generators which would deliver an output of 1,500 horse-power, and it was said that possibly it would be practical to increase the size of generators to 2,500 horse-power. The Niagara falls power company undertook and accomplished what was then thought little short of miraculous, in building, installing, and putting into successful operation dynamos of 5,000 horse-power size.

It was then thought that the limit in the development of electric machinery had been reached, at least for this generation. The plant at Niagara, with its mammoth units of energy, was considered one of the industrial wonders of the world and excited as much interest among visiting scientists from this and other countries as the spectacle of the great Niagara falls itself. There have been a number of immense electrical plants built since then in various parts of the country, and the Niagara plant has been increased in size. But the enormous generators first built there remained up to a short time ago as the limit of electrical development. Now the Niagara falls plant is about to be outdone. The Niagara Falls power company, through its affiliated concern, the Canadian Niagara power company, has undertaken to build a plant on the Canadian side of the falls which will be as far ahead of the present plant as the latter out-

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distanced all others. In this new plant, which is expected to have an output of 200,000 horse-power or more within a few years, it is planned to install electric generators which will each have a capacity of 10,000 horse-power, and contracts have already been let to an American company for building them. These new dynamos are to be the industrial wonder of the day. Each of them is to be capable of producing as much power as is used to run a transatlantic steamer. Up to a short time ago the entire power of the Chicago Edison company's downtown plant was not as great as one of the new dynamos. All the industries of a fair-sized city could be carried on by the power from one of these machines. The undertaking is an enormous one, but has proceeded successfully so far and is assured of success. The lesson it teaches is that the limit of electrical achievement was not reached at Niagara and doubtless has not yet been reached. In fact, judging from the progress of the last fifteen years, electrical development has no limit in sight.

The Operating Room of a Telegraph Company

New York *Electrical Review*

THE main operating-room of the Postal Telegraph company in New York occupies a floor of a large office building. A working force, divided into three shifts for night and day service, aggregates some four hundred and fifty men and women, three hundred and fifty of whom are regular operators, the balance being made up of clerks, chief operators, and special workers. An average total of fifty thousand messages per day is handled on the two hundred and twenty-five instruments. Of this number, forty are on duplex circuits and fifty on quadruplex circuits, the rest being simple single Morse circuits. At some periods all of these instruments are working simultaneously, and in addition to this about one hundred independent circuits from the stock exchange and brokers' offices in different parts of the city pass through this office. Current is supplied by means of twenty-three Crocker-Wheeler motor-dynamos, with a total output on the secondary side of about one hundred amperes at forty volts, seventy-five per cent of which is used for the local circuits. These machines are handled as units of battery were formerly handled, plugged into series for long lines, etc.

The fastest circuits are operated on a piece system, notably the through lines between Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and San Francisco. The operators on these circuits are expected to send a minimum of two hundred and eighty messages per day, for which they receive a stated salary. For each message in excess of two hundred and eighty a bonus of one cent is awarded.

An important innovation is the "Morsegraph," the creation of Mr. J. F. Skirrows, assistant manager of the operating department, and Mr. Shirley. As its name signifies, this instrument "writes Morse." A series of circuits is connected with a printing apparatus, and upon an endless tape a faithful record in dots and dashes is kept, in parallel lines, on both sides of the paper, the whole series up to as many as twenty-four circuits printing at one time, each synchronously with its appropriate sender, no matter where the latter may be situated.

A careful research as to the causes and probable remedy for "operator's paralysis," by Mr. Shirley, has led to the invention and introduction of a new form of sending apparatus. This provides a leverage medium of contact and is mounted upon a metal base, so that it may be operated in any position. The lever is capable of indefinite adjustment and the concentration and rigid movements of the old key entirely obviated. By bringing a new and vigorous set of muscles into use, otherwise capable men who, under ordinary conditions, would have to be discarded because of breaking down, have been practically redeemed and are now operating on some of the fastest circuits.

A New Local Anaesthetic

PRODUCT OF THE INDIAN "GASU-BASU"

THE London *Lancet,* in speaking of the uses of a new local anæsthetic obtained from an Indian plant called "gasu-basu," the active principle of which is an alkaloid, says that experiments were made with a salt obtained by treating the alkaloid with hydrochloric acid. The salt has been named nervocidine. In weak solutions it produced a marked local anæsthe-

From the Electrical Review

MAIN OPERATING ROOM OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

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sia of the cornea of warm-blooded animals. Two drops of a one-twentieth per cent solution applied to the human conjunctiva produced a burning sensation, accompanied by lachrymation, and followed, after twenty minutes, by anæsthesia of the cornea, lasting for five hours. After seven hours the cornea regained its normal condition. A one-tenth per cent solution of nervocidine brushed over the mucous membrane of the cheek caused local anæsthesia of the brushed surface and of the tongue, accompanied by loss of the sensation of taste and the perception of touch, but without loss of the perception of heat and cold. Attempts to produce local anæsthesia by subcutaneous injections of nervocidine in animals have not yet been successful. The general action of nervocidine on the system was that of a poison producing death by paralysis of the motor centers of the nervous system and of the peripheric nerves. All the experiments proved that nervocidine was a powerful local anæsthetic, which had the advantage of producing a much more sustained action than cocaine, for the effect of a one-half or one-fifth per cent solution might last for two or three days. It is, however, not without its drawbacks, such as the local irritation to which it gives rise, the slow production of the anæsthetic state (from ten to twenty minutes being required), and a liability to the occurrence of nausea, vomiting, salivation, and other symptoms of general poisoning of an even more unpleasant nature.

A Simple Method of Etching Pictures

Scientific American, New York. Excerpt

BENJAMIN HAWLEY, an artist of Philadelphia, is the inventor of a device which has been recently patented, by which works of art can be produced by anyone without any previous tuition or particular aptitude for handling the pencil. The instrument is called the etchograph. On the top plate of a tripod, a support is carried, comprising a longitudinal bar and a lateral bar. At one end the longitudinal bar carries an adjustable frame to receive a glass plate coated with a transparent film of gelatine or collodion; at the other end, the bar is formed with a slot to receive a holder for a vertically adjustable lens. The lateral bar serves as an arm-rest. The tripod having been set up in proper position, the engraver looks through the lens, and sharply focuses the image transmitted through the glass plate by sliding the holder in the slot of the longitudinal bar. The reduced image, being apparently projected on the plate, can then be engraved on the prepared surface of the glass. By this means anyone can make a satisfactory picture without the least knowledge of art or even acquaintance with the use of the pencil; but with the skill which soon comes of practice and observation, some very artistic effects can be obtained.

RELIGIOUS

An Example of Church Federation

REV. CORNELIUS G. BRISTOL, in the *Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE organization of the church federation of Hartford, Connecticut, was effected, after mature deliberation, in the autumn of 1900, very largely through the efforts and enthusiasm of one who is now no longer a citizen of Hartford, the Rev. Dr. Alfred T. Perry, president of Marietta college. The chief objects were to unify the working forces, and to simplify the machinery as much as possible. The organization has from the first been simple and compact, consisting of four officers and a small executive committee, in addition to a few subordinate committees to carry out the details of the work. For the purpose of facilitating one of the chief objects of the federation, the city has been carefully divided into four districts, or divisions, embracing in all about thirty churches and religious organizations. In each district there is a local committee of five—three laymen and two clergymen. Each district committee holds its own meetings, calls together its own churches, considers its own needs, adopts its own policy, but always acts in concert with the main body through the executive committee.

The federation began its work with no extended or elaborate plan of campaign. A few matters only were proposed during the first year, but most of those have been accomplished. Mention has been made of the districting of the city. The purpose of this was, of course, to facilitate the work of each church in the district, and to learn its exact religious condition. In one district—the central, embracing ten congregations—this work has been done in a most efficient and thorough manner. Here the agent and officers of the Connecticut Bible society were engaged for several weeks making a thorough house-to-house canvass of the district, and rendering a printed report of its work to each church. The cost of this work was defrayed by the several churches of the district. This canvass revealed the existence of about two hundred families unvisited by any minister and unattached to any church. Their preferences, if any, were asked, and their names sent to the respective churches of the district.

Two works of reformation and cleansing have engaged the attention of the federation through that branch of its working force known as the Committee on Public Morals. For some time people of refinement and decency have been offended and disgusted by the frequency and growing vulgarity of billboards whose pictures violated every canon of decency and morality, to say nothing of art and beauty. This very early came to the attention of the Committee on Public Morals. The matter was brought before the Amusement committee of the common council through its chairman. Interviews were held with him and other city officials. It was shown that existing conditions were wrong, and that public sentiment demanded a change. All this required time, but at length the change came, and the character of these public exhibitions throughout the city has been decidedly modified and improved.

Another object accomplished, if not by the federation as a definite organization, at least by a body of men who are members of it, and by a sentiment which it has fostered and sustained, is worthy of note. In direct violation of the law, and against an unexpressed sentiment of the people, the theaters and public gardens had for some time been giving exhibitions on Sunday afternoons and evenings. They were called sacred concerts—why, is difficult of conjecture. It was due entirely to the efforts of men who felt the

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inspiration of the federation, and to a sentiment which it kindled, that these violations were stopped, and at least a semblance of the former sacred character of the day was restored.

It has been the constant policy of the executive committee of the federation to pursue its work, and gradually bring about reforms and correct abuses, not under the sting of any lash nor any threats of publicity. And this leads to the conclusion that perhaps the best result that has thus far been attained by the church federation is the establishment of a better relation and feeling between the officials and the religious workers. I am not speaking of the more distinctive material affairs of the city, such as gas, water, streets, etc., but of the matters which bear directly upon the morals of the community—the proper housing of the poor, the suppression of vice, the restriction of the number of saloons, the observance of Sunday, etc. In these and kindred matters there is little likelihood that official action will be better than public sentiment—and that sentiment is represented by the church federation. I have dwelt upon this phase of the subject with the strong conviction that no greater profit has been derived from the year's work of the federation in Hartford than the gradual establishment of a better understanding and a closer relation between the religious workers of the city and the municipal authorities.

Is Hell Preached Enough?

Christian Endeavor World, Boston. Excerpt

CERTAINLY hell is not much preached. The love of God is preached. The glories of heaven are preached. The comforts of our religion in sorrow and pain and failure are preached. Sometimes even to the exclusion of these, the social bearings of Christianity are preached—the gospel of generosity, of honesty, of helpfulness. Sometimes, quite to the exclusion of any gospel, politics are preached, and current history, and science at fourth hand. But there is no doubt that hell is very little preached. And yet it should be preached. Because, in the first place, hell exists. We see many men growing worse and worse up to their dying day. We see their characters becoming absolutely fixed in evil and impenitence. Often they are unconscious of it, but we can see their punishment gathering slowly but surely around them, even in this life. We have no grounds in reason or revelation for expecting any change to be forced upon them in another life. It is not our reason, but our pity and our horror, that objects to the doctrine of hell.

In the second place, hell should be preached because millions are going there. The world is growing better all the time, but it is still fearfully wicked, and no one can look abroad over it with the thought of eternity in his heart, and not tremble to view the enormous mass of misery speeding recklessly to its infinite doom.

In the third place, hell should be preached because "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." The love of God is the end of wisdom; fear must come first. The reason why the church's love of God is often so weak is because it is not firmly founded upon respect for His authority and awe at His majestic power. Sinners must be made to feel the terrors of the law, before they will appreciate the graces of the gospel.

In the fourth place, even Christians need to be reminded of the peril of hell. We need to see the pit whence we were dug. We need to put more spirit into our daily prayer, "Deliver us from evil." Again, men will honor a preacher that deals with such a strong theme. Men long for virile preaching, preaching that has to do frankly and forcefully with the eternal truths, and not with the surface reflections of them on our current history. We are not advocating a return to the preaching of Jonathan Edwards, though there were much salt in that. We do not care to have men fall swooning in our churches, and women half frantic with fear. But we do urge a preaching of hell in the same measure in which Christ preached it, and in the same manner He used.

The Undoing of Dowie

JUDGE TULEY SCORES THE MODERN "ELIJAH"

IN rendering a decision in the suit recently brought by Samuel Stevenson against John Alexander Dowie to compel a settlement of the claim of $200,000 made by Stevenson against Dowie, Judge Murray F. Tuley, of the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois, unsparingly denounced Dowie and his methods. A receiver was appointed and afterwards removed, a settlement of the claim having been made out of court. Adverse criticism from such a source appears likely to prove to be a serious check to the spread of Dowieism. The *Ram's Horn* says: "All is gloom in Zion. The college building, the divine-healing home, and the Zion home were crowded to the doors with those who have traveled from afar to hear of the 'doctor's' expected victory. The disappointed ones now gather in groups, pale and trembling, and talk over the decision in whispers." The Chicago *Chronicle*—presumably a much more unprejudiced observer—declares: "A mere determination of Dr. Dowie's rights under the law would hardly have sufficed in this instance, for the reason that the question of motives and methods was inseparable from the matter. Dr. Dowie is not content to conduct his business as other men carry on their professions and industries.

"YOU FURNISH THE SOAP AND I'LL BLOW THE BUBBLES."—*Ram's Horn*

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He sets up a claim to divine guidance and inspiration and the influence which he seeks to exert over his followers and partners is not that of reason but that of superstition and fear. In determining the rights of his associates, therefore, it became necessary for Judge Tuley to take into account the nature of the business which was being prosecuted in Dr. Dowie's name, and in finding against that custodian of the money and property of others he was in duty bound to give his reasons. These appear in judicial terms in the exceedingly luminous decision which has been rendered. There is no looseness of expression in this judgment. Every word is fully weighed. It amounts, however, to the severest indictment that has yet been brought against Zion, and it is severe because the judge who uttered it is esteemed by all, while the subject of his condemnation is esteemed by the few.

"The people of Chicago and the northwest, among whom Dr. Dowie has made an astonishing impression, have the deliberate judgment of a great and universally respected magistrate that, so far as his business methods are concerned, Dr. Dowie is a pretender and a fraud, exerting an influence as an agent of the Almighty which is to be challenged, if for no other reason, by the fact that his methods are destructive of the rights of others, and assuming to conduct his affairs and those of his dupes in contempt of human law and human ideas of honesty and justice. When business matters are removed from the sphere of law and are made to depend upon the divine or religious pretenses of a single individual, the motives of that person must be judged by the results. In the case of Dr. Dowie it has been seen that all of his supernatural claims contributed to one end—his own enrichment. Money and property passing out of the possession of his disciples came inevitably into that of himself. On examination the genuineness of his greed became as evident as the genuineness of the renunciation of his victims.

The Psychology of Conversion

PROF. GEORGE A. COE, in the *Advance*, Chicago. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IT is reasonably certain that very few conversions occur before the age of ten or after that of twenty-five, and that most of the conversions taking place within these limits fall within the period from twelve to twenty. Further, the largest number is found at the age of sixteen. This conclusion is gathered from several thousand cases collected in various ways in various parts of the country. Looking a little more closely at the critical years from twelve to twenty, we find that, though the conversions are spread out through the whole period, they tend to occur most often in three waves—at twelve and thirteen, sixteen and seventeen, and about nineteen—the middle wave being considerably higher than the others. The largest number of conversions falls at sixteen, because this is the time of most active mental fermentation, and this fermentation, in turn, is connected with the most rapid part of the organic change as its counterpart or supplement. When we ask for the meaning of the other accentuated ages, twelve and thirteen, and nineteen, we tread on less firm ground. But in general the first wave can be traced to mental conditions incidental to the passage from one physiological period to another, and the last one to an intellectual or deliberative settling down after the tumult of new emotions has begun to wane.

Leaving out of account New Testament usage, we may say that in the everyday speech of the people conversion means one or more of three things, namely: first, returning to God after a vicious, rebellious, or deliberately neglectful life; second, a personal desire on the part of a child or youth upon reaching religious self-consciousness; third, certain emotional and impulsive experiences which frequently accompany conversion in the first sense, and sometimes in the second. Many persons, apparently, would not give the name conversion to anything short of the third of these meanings, while others would apply it to the first and third, and still others to all three. It appears that the second wave of adolescent religious interest represents the most favorable time for conversions in the third sense, and in general for those that involve strong agitation.

A further result of the psychology of conversion is clearer insight into individual differences, and particularly into the emotional and impulsive experiences already mentioned as constituting one of the popular meanings of conversion. These phenomena are made possible by the concurrence of definitely ascertained conditions. They occur in persons of certain temperaments and tendencies under the influence of expectation, or emotional appeal, or social contagion. This does not imply that conversions of this type are less genuine than others or that emotional pressure and social contagion are altogether out of place in revival work. But we should see to it that methods that tend to produce such phenomena are strictly subordinated to the religious end.

We may sum up what has been said by a brief enumeration of the main contributions of psychology to our knowledge of conversion. First, it has given us relatively definite statistical information as to the proportions in which conversions occur at certain ages. Second, it has shown, from the nature of mental development, why conversions occur most frequently at certain specific periods. Third, it has analyzed various types of conversion, compared them with religious development that is unbroken from childhood to maturity, and shown the common element in all. Fourth, it has traced to ordinary laws of the mind the striking phenomena which have often, if not generally, seemed to the persons who experience them to be inexplicable or miraculous. Finally, though little of this is entirely new, all of it has been taken out of the region of guesswork and placed upon a solid basis of definite evidence. The practical result should be twofold—improvement in revival methods and unification of the evangelistic and the teaching function of the church.

Various Topics

THE REV. DR. NEWMAN HALL, former chairman of the Congregational union, who had been ill for some time, died in London, February 18. Dr. Hall was born in Maidstone, England, May 22, 1816. He was educated at Totteridge and at Highbury college, and he took the degree of B.A. at London university. In 1842 he became pastor of the Albion Congregational church, in Hull, and he remained there until 1854, when he succeeded the Rev. James Sherman in Surrey chapel, London, known as Rowland Hills chapel. Dr. Hall remained pastor of the church until 1892, when he was succeeded by the Rev. F. B. Meyer. Dr. Hall devoted himself thereafter to literary and evangelical work. His "Autobiography," which appeared in 1898, was widely read by his admirers and was commended by critics. He wrote many poems, and they were published in several volumes, one being "Lyrics of a Long Life."

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MISCELLANY

Southern Educational Problems

ILLITERACY AMONG THE WHITES—THE TEXTBOOK QUESTION

TWO educational problems of the south have been brought into discussion during the past week: one by the statement of Professor O. A. Hillyer, of the Atlanta theological seminary, that there are twice the educational facilities for Negroes in the south that there are for the whites; the other by the meeting at Charleston, South Carolina, for the purpose of establishing a great southern publishing house for textbooks. The Philadelphia *Press*, commenting on the first, says: "Professor Hillyer is undoubtedly right when he says that the education of the southern whites has been neglected and that it is to the advantage of good citizenship that attention be paid to this phase of development in the south. The census of 1900 showed that thirty-five years after the close of the war for the union over one-seventh of the white males of voting age in Alabama were illiterate. About one-tenth of the white males of voting age in Arkansas also were illiterate, one-seventh of the white Kentucky voters, about one-fifth of the white North Carolina voters, and a little less than one-seventh of the white Tennessee voters. Many of these are survivals of the period before the war, when schools were rare in the southern states. It is impossible to make an exact comparison with previous conditions, as the census of 1890 did not give the literacy of voters, but as near as a comparison can be made there was no marked decline of white illiteracy in the south during the last decade. There should be more vigorous effort to reduce white illiteracy. The movement recently started in the north, which has attracted the liberality of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and other rich men, gives promise that the near future will see something done."

The Baltimore *Sun* declares it to be a fact that a Negro can go to college and secure an education in the south at far less cost than can a white boy. "It is a fact that a colored girl can go through college with inconsiderable expense, while white girls must practically pay the expense of maintaining the institution they attend. The southern whites are paying practically all the expenses of the common schools for their own children and for the Negro children. The schools are yet far from what they should be, but they are fast improving. There is a deep, intelligent, public interest in education, and the ablest men in the section are devoting themselves to bettering the educational conditions for both races. They have not appealed for help from other sections, because they bear their own burdens, and are working out, as best they may, their own salvation. But nowhere is aid so much needed, and in no other section would it be so much appreciated."

The proposal to establish a southern publishing house has called forth a letter from Governor Candler, inviting all the southern governors to join in the movement, in which he says: "As a result of the thought and investigation I have given the subject, I have concluded that every dictate of local pride, patriotism, and business interest demands that such an enterprise be inaugurated. To put in the hands of 5,000,000 school children of the south books free from the taint of sectionalism, and in which the history of our section is taught as it is, and not as others would have it, is surely a patriotic duty, while as a business proposition it can not be doubted that a great organization of capital in the hands of prudent, honest business men, for the purpose of manufacturing the $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 worth of books annually bought by the southern people, would be an investment promising as profitable results as any other that now presents itself to capitalists of the south and elsewhere."

The Macon *Telegraph* takes issue with the governor. It says that "there is no more reason why the $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 worth of general literature annually bought by southern people should be published here than that the equal or greater amount annually bought by western people should be manufactured in the west. In time there may be great and flourishing publishing houses in southern and western cities; but they will be the result of gradual growth. They can not be forced, for unless they are able to compete with what is done elsewhere they will fail." The *Courier-Journal* declares that a project to conduct a publishing house to profit by and stimulate sectionalism would deserve to fail. "If the south makes books on a large scale, it must do it as it makes cotton cloth or sugar—for the benefit of everybody that wants them—and must adapt its products to the wants of the market as other branches of business are obliged to do. There is no such thing as an exclusively northern publishing house, and there is no legitimate field for an exclusively southern publishing house."

The Day and the Deed

THE WORLD RUNS WELL

(By EDWARD ROWLAND SILL, Died February 27, 1887)

The world runs round,
And the world runs well:
It needs no prophet when evil is found
Good to foretell.

One man's noisy years go by,
Rich to the crowd's shallow eye,
Full of big and empty sound,
Brandished gesture, voice profound,
Blustering benevolence,
Thin in deeds and poor in pence.

Out of it all, so loud and long,
What one thread that's clean and strong,
To weave the coming good,
Can the great Norns find?

But where some poor child stood,
And shrank, and wept its faultiness,
Out of that little life so blind
The great web takes a golden strand
That shall shine and that shall stand
The whole wide world to bless.

When will the world believe
Force is for him that is met and fought:
Storm hath no song till the pine resists;
Lightning no flame when it runs as it lists;
So do the wise Norns weave.

THE ELEVENTH D. A. R. CONGRESS shows an increasing registration in this patriotic organization. Since the last congress, it appears, 3,680 women have been added.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17

DOMESTIC.—The senate ratified the treaty with Denmark for the cession to the United States of the West Indian islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix....The president sent to the senate a message recommending the retirement of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson....The eleventh congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened in Washington....The National American Woman Suffrage association re-elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, president.

FOREIGN.—There have been changes in the cabinet at Seoul, Korea, as the result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, new ministers of war and finance, of neutral politics, have been appointed.... The British government was asked to furnish transportation for fifteen hundred Welsh settlers from Patagonia to Canada....Forty thousand men have struck in Barcelona and serious rioting is reported in that city, which is in a state of siege....Two thousand persons perished in the recent earthquake at Shamaka, in Transcaucasia....Yang Yu, Chinese minister to Russia and former minister to the United States, died at St. Petersburg.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18

DOMESTIC.—Governor Taft testified again before the senate committee on the Philippines, explaining the sedition laws passed by the Philippine commission....President Roosevelt nominated James P. Platt, son of Senator O. H. Platt, for United States district judge for Connecticut....Woman suffragists appeared before committees of congress to plead for the right to vote....Col. O. H. Ernst, of the Isthmian Canal commission, testified that the Darien route would be impracticable.

FOREIGN.—The Spanish government was questioned in the senate at Madrid on the disclosures in reference to intervention in 1898....The German government asked the reichstag for an appropriation to keep up the regiment at Shanghai....Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, a British field marshal, and Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, a noted London minister of the Congregational church, died....Riots continue at Barcelona, Spain, where 80,000 persons are on strike.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt, in his reply to the appeal of Admiral Schley, approves the verdict of the court of inquiry, and says that the question of command at Santiago was settled by President McKinley in favor of Admiral Sampson....Secretary Root, in a statement sent to the senate, denies charges of cruelty against American soldiers in the Philippines, and says that no war was ever more humanely conducted....The largest band of insurgents in Batangas province, Luzon, surrendered to the Americans.

FOREIGN.—Papers were signed in Paris forming the basis for the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, which were severed in 1895....The National Liberal federation, in session at Leicester, England, urged a policy of concession to the Boers....Vigorous measures have been adopted by the Spanish government to suppress the rioters at Barcelona; the mobs and military have been in serious collision, several persons have been shot and many arrests made.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

DOMESTIC.—Governor Taft finished his testimony before the senate committee on the Philippines....It was announced from Peking that Secretary Hay had sent a note to China and Russia warning them that the United States would not permit the integrity of the Chinese empire to be interfered with to the detriment of any nation, and demanded equality of treatment for all nations in the matter of commercial privileges.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Barcelona say that five hundred persons were killed and wounded in an encounter between troops and strikers in that city. ....The twenty-fifth year of the pontificate of Leo XIII. was celebrated at Rome....King Victor Emmanuel opened the Italian parliament; he spoke favorably of the country's foreign relations. ....The empress dowager and emperor of China gave two audiences to the foreign representatives; reports say that the affairs were undignified, the diplomats scrambling to get near the throne and that the emperor openly sneered at the gathering....The Newfoundland parliament was opened and the colony's finances were reported to be in a favorable condition....The Venezuelan congress met, but did not ratify the agreement with France; a defeat of Matos's troops was reported.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21

DOMESTIC.—The Kansas Populists met in convention in Topeka to decide upon a future policy; the leaders favor complete union with the Democrats.... The Civil Service commission has forwarded to the president new charges against Joseph Perrault, the surveyor general of Idaho; his renomination has been held up for further consideration. ....Secretary Long confirmed the report that he intended to leave the cabinet. ....The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of Johns Hopkins university was begun in Baltimore.

FOREIGN.—The Italian cabinet resigned, owing to the failure of the government's candidate for the presidency of the chamber of deputies to be reelected....The situation in Barcelona is less serious, and the authorities are making many arrests of anarchists and revolutionists; the troops control the situation, the civil officers being powerless.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22

DOMESTIC.—A fist fight occurred in the senate between Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina.... The Republican members of the Ways and Means committee voted in favor of a reciprocity arrangement with Cuba, granting a reduction of tariff duties not to exceed 20 per cent, the action to be subject to the approval of a Republican caucus, which will be held Tuesday night....The United States government received positive assurances from Russia and China that the door of Manchuria will not be closed to American commerce....Washington's birthday was appropriately observed throughout the country; at the Chicago Union League banquet, Baron D'Estournelles Constant, of the French chamber of deputies, was the principal speaker....The employment of Italians led to a riot by striking native trolley men at Ponce, Porto Rico.

FOREIGN.—There was a boom in "Kaffirs" in London, due to the removal of restrictive legislation on the mining industry in South Africa: Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 164 Boers by a force of National Scouts, ex-burghers who are fighting in the British ranks. ...The official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes a statement regarding the meeting of diplomats in Washington on April 14, 1898, in line with the recent statement in the German *Reichsanzieger*, saying that Russia opposed Lord Pauncefote's proposal as being unjustifiable interference in the affairs of the United States.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23

DOMESTIC.—The *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, of the North German Lloyd line, having on board Prince Henry of Prussia, reached New York....The insurgent leader Cortez, second in command to Malvar, has been captured in the Philippines; an active campaign is being made against the ladrones in Cavité province, Luzon, by General Trias and the native constabulary.

FOREIGN.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and Mme. Tsilka, her companion, and the latter's baby, were released at Strumitza, in Macedonia, at 3 a. m.; no one was present to meet the women, the brigands having giving no notice of where they would release them....The British shipping industry is suffering from a severe depression; large numbers of old steamers are being broken up, and prices for building new steamers are 20 per cent under the best figures of 1900.

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The Books of The Week

THE SOCIAL EVIL. With Special Reference to Conditions Existing in the City of New York. A Report Prepared Under the Direction of the Committee of Fifteen. Cloth, pp. 188. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE committee of fifteen is a body of public-spirited men of New York who undertook to discover and expose the rottenness existing in the official and private life of the city. The social evil was made the subject of especial investigation, the results of which, or rather, the conclusions from which, are set forth in this report. The history of prostitution and the methods of dealing therewith from the earliest times to the present are briefly sketched. As summed up at the end of the volume, the conclusions of the committee are opposed to licensing, but favor such regulation as would prevent the flaunting of vice in the public eye, secure the disassociation of vice and legitimate pleasures, relieve children and respectable persons in the poorer districts from association with vicious persons, result in the coercive confinement in asylums or reformatories of the notoriously debauched, the punishment of prostitution as a crime, and the creation of a morals police analogous to the sanitary police.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. By Maxime Kovalevsky. Cloth, pp. 310, $1.50. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

PROFESSOR KOVALEVSKY traces the growth and development of Russian political institutions from the beginnings of Russian history down to the present time, giving a greater part of the book to an examination of the liberal reign of Alexander II, and concluding the volume with two chapters on the position of Poland and Finland in the Russian empire. The work is characterized by clearness of exposition and broadness in its conclusions, the author showing that the empire is slowly evolving into a constitutional monarchy, despite the struggles of the bureaucracy which usurped the despotic powers of the czar following the reaction after the reign of Alexander II, and notwithstanding the slight impression which the European grafts appear to have made upon the old Tartar and Byzantine trunk.

THE METHODS OF LADY WALDENHURST. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Cloth, pp. 305, $1.50. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THOSE who became acquainted with Emily Fox-Seton in Mrs. Burnett's "Making of a Marchioness," will not be surprised to observe her pursuing the same quiet methods of unselfishness and appreciation that won the heart of Lord Waldenhurst. In the sequel her genuine goodness works even greater miracles, it saves her life and that of her child from the intrigues of designing relatives, and regenerates, to a certain extent, a thoroughly bad woman. She so dominates the story that her stately calmness redeems from cheap sensationalism some of the theatrical devices of the plot.

ALLIN WINFIELD. By George Ethelbert Walsh. Cloth, pp. 326, $1.50. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co.

A STORY of Boston, soon after the revolution, in which ship-building, piracy, and love-making are the chief ingredients. Allin Winfield is "shanghaied" in Boston harbor and finds, when he recovers consciousness, that he is on the high seas on board a pirate vessel fitted out in his uncle's ship-yards with that gentleman's full knowledge and consent. How his cousin fits out a ship at her own expense to pursue the pirates, is herself captured and taken to the freebooter's stronghold, is rescued by Winfield, and rewards him by marrying him should interest people who like their romances strongly flavored with adventure and blood-letting.

WISTONS. By Miles Amber. Cloth, pp. 346, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. AMBER'S "Wistons" has been selected by Mr. Fisher Unwin of London to inaugurate a new series of novels to be called "The First Novel Library." Mr. Unwin informs us that he "will require each book to reach a certain level of excellence." If Mr. Amber's level is to be taken as the standard, we can not speak with enthusiasm of Mr. Unwin's venture. The "Wistons" is a tedious performance, chronicling the annals of three generations of an English family. It was evidently designed as a study in heredity, particularly in tracing the baleful effects of mingling Saxon and Romany blood.

CAESAR'S COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR. With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. By Albert Harkness, Ph.D., Assisted by Charles Forbes, A.B. Cloth, pp. 593, $1.25. New York: American Book Co.

THIS is a familiar edition of Cæsar for school use, differing from previous editions only in the amplification of the historical introduction and the grammatical notes. The illustrations, too, have been somewhat improved. That there are no striking improvements over earlier editions under the same editorship probably arises from the fact that these earlier editions were books difficult to surpass.

ULYSSES. A Drama in a Prologue and Three Acts. By Stephen Phillips. Cloth, pp. 178, $1.25. New York: The Macmillan Co.

AN outline of Mr. Phillips's drama and quotations of the two most impressive passages were given in our issue of February 6, with the comments on Mr. Tree's production of the play in London. Whether or not it proves adequate as a drama, one may confidently assert that it stands the test as literature. It is splendidly imaginative, and full of strong, stirring lines that could only have been kindled by genuine poetic fire.

THE JEW AS A PATRIOT. Madison C. Peters. Cloth, pp. 236, $1. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.

DR. PETERS sets out to prove that the Jew is a patriot and a man of martial achievements, by showing that certain representatives of the race have been patriotic and martial. Of course he has no difficulty in showing that there have been brave and patriotic Jews, just as he once before proved that there have been witty Jews, wise Jews, eloquent Jews, and Jews of all good descriptions. But the question, if there is one, as to the patriotism or what not of Jews as a people, is left unsettled.

CENTENNIAL SURVEY OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. A Statistical Supplement to Christian Missions and Social Progress, being a Conspectus of the Achievements and Results of Evangelical Missions in all Lands at the Close of the Nineteenth Century. By James S. Dennis, D.D. Cloth, pp. 401, $4. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

A WORK involving immense labor and setting forth in tabulated form the extent, organization, field, etc., of the evangelical mission organizations of all countries in all parts of the world.

WOLFVILLE DAYS. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Cloth, pp. 311, $1.25. Frederick A. Stokes Co.

WOLFVILLE and its denizens are already familiar to many readers through the medium of Mr. Lewis's previous books dealing with the same characters and places. The stories in this volume extend our acquaintance with some very interesting personages, mostly "cowmen," who appear in a variety of situations peculiar to pioneer days in Arizona.

THE RIDDLE OF LIFE. By J. Wesley Johnson. Cloth, pp. 399, $1.50. Cincinnati, Ohio: Jennings & Pye.

A RATHER artificial tale of modern life having for its motif the attempt of the villain to defraud an old man and fasten the implication of fraud on the old man's son. Some understanding of the worst side of modern commercial methods is displayed. The action centers in New York city with occasional excursions to Montana and the country town of Ridgeburg.

TYPICAL MODERN CONCEPTIONS OF GOD. By Joseph Alexander Leighton. Cloth, pp. 190, $1.10 net. New York: Longmans, Greene, & Co.

THE views taken as typical by the author are those of Fichte, Hegel, Schleiermacher, and Spencer. The author's own idea is that God is the absolute, self-conscious, and self-intuitive unity, which is the center of the system of which all finite individuals are organic members.

THE WEST-BROOK DRIVES. By Henrietta Payne-Westbrook. Cloth, pp. 394, $1.25. New York: Peter Eckler.

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PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL PRACTICE. By John Dewey. Paper, pp. 42, 25 cents net. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION. By John Dewey. Paper, pp. 104, 50 cents net. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

THE two volumes mentioned above are the first numbers of a series called "Contributions to Education." Its aim is to bring the discussion of educational problems down to the level of concrete practice and to eliminate the element of vague, purposeless enthusiasm. To this end, theory and practice are united in the discussion.

LEIBNITZ. Discourse on Metaphysics. Correspondence with Arnauld. Monadology. Translated by Dr. Geo. R. Montgomery. Paper, pp. 272, 35 cents. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

A NEW volume of the "Religion of Science" library. The statement of the theories of Leibnitz is comprehensive and useful.

THE BOOK OF BULBS. By S. Arnott, F. R. H. S. Together with an introductory chapter on the botany of bulbs by the Editor. Cloth, pp. 114, $1. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

THIS is volume V. in the series of Handbooks of Practical Gardening, edited by Harry Roberts.

PORTER AND CLARKE'S SHAKESPEARE STUDIES—"MACBETH." By Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. Cloth, pp. 144, 56 cents. New York: American Book Co.

A THOROUGH study of "Macbeth," specially planned for college entrance requirements.

EGYPT, THE HOLY LAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES. Giving the principal sights of cities in Europe generally visited by American Tourists, also Reminiscences and Incidents in Europe, Asia, and Africa as the writer saw it. Cloth, pp. 223, $1. Mishawaka, Indiana: Vincent Brunner.

JOSH BILLINGS' OLD FARMER'S ALLMINAX. Cloth. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

A REPRODUCTION of the famous "Comic Allminax," which ran from 1870-1880.

REV. DR. TALKWELL SKETCHES. A Preacher Preaching to Himself. By Dr. C. S. Carr. Paper, pp. 304. Columbus, Ohio: Light of Truth Publishing Co.

THE MORMONS AND THEIR BIBLE. By Rev. M. T. Lamb. Paper, pp. 152. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press.

SOME LETTERS OF ALFRED HENRY THE THIRD FLOORER. Cloth, pp. 78. Cleveland, Ohio: The Informant Co.

THE WOMAN WHO DARED. By Lawrence L. Lynch. Cloth, pp. 471. Chicago: Laird and Lee.

IN WHITE AND BLACK. By W. W. Pinson. Cloth, pp. 357, $1.50. Akron, O.: The Saalfield Pub. Co.

SCRIBNERS For MARCH

A STORY BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

One of the best stories Mr. Davis has written and in a vein altogether new to him. It is the story of a Dog, told by the dog, and written from his point of view. The charm of the story is irresistible. It is full of life, humor, and dog character—the kind of story that one not only reads with delight, but tells all of his friends to read.

THE AMERICAN "COMMERCIAL INVASION"

Frank A. Vanderlip's remarkable articles have created more comment and aroused more interest than any magazine feature of many months past. A Reviewer says: "Scribner's announcement did not convey enough about this important and highly interesting chronicle. It was manifestly impossible for any announcement to do that, and the articles must be read to be appreciated." The article in the March number tells of conditions in England, France and Germany, and, like the other articles, is fully illustrated.

EX-PRESIDENT GILMAN'S REMINISCENCES

are most timely now just as the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Johns Hopkins University takes place. Ex-President Gilman's first article is entitled "The Launching of a University," and tells of the founding of Johns Hopkins, and of the many notable men identified with the Institution.

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED by CASTAIGNE

"The Heart of England," by John Corbin, describes the picturesque docks and waterfront of London, with many beautiful illustrations by Andre Castaigne, printed in tint.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S SERIAL STORY

"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn" grows better and better with every instalment. Readers who never read serials are making an exception of this charming story.

OTHER CONTENTS

"The Sanctuaries of the Pennine Alps" by Edith Wharton, illustrated by E. C. Peixotto; an article on "War and Economic Competition" by Brooks Adams; a Sea Story by William B. McHarg, illustrated by Reuterdahl; a Story of the Adirondacks by Clara B. Green, illustrated by D. V. Wilcox; "A Bridal Memory," a story of sentiment by Frances B. Dillingham, and Poems by Robert Bridges, Margaret R. Schott and Albert Bigelow Paine.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, Feb. 22

Along the Atlantic coast business was temporarily checked by the storm, and some interior points also suffered from unfavorable weather, but consumptive demands give no evidence of abatement. Hence, each interruption is followed by an accelerated distribution that is often only limited by transporting facilities. Prices of perishable goods advanced sharply, and the whole range of staple commodities tended upward. Jobbing trade in spring lines of wearing apparel is of ample proportions, and all heavy hardware and products of iron feel the pressure in that industry. Prospects are most encouraging as to the labor situation, extra help being secured with difficulty, while conflicts between employers and wage-earners should reach prompt conclusion now that the committee of conciliation has been organized in permanent form. Railway earnings thus far reported for February show a decrease of but 2.6 per cent from last year's figures, which is fully explained by weather conditions, while compared with 1900 there is an increase of 16.1 per cent. Bank exchanges for the week at leading cities outside New York show a gain of 15.5 per cent over last year's, while the loss at New York is but 5.9 per cent from the total in 1901, which is more than accounted for by decreased activity in the stock market.

IRON AND STEEL

While by no means inflated beyond the point fully warranted by urgent purchasers, prices of pig iron have made decided advances despite the opposition of leading interests. Enormous transactions are recorded, most new contracts being for delivery late in the year. On large orders for distant shipment Bessemer commands $16.75 at Pittsburg, but for small quantities or earlier delivery fifty cents more is readily paid. Southern foundry iron has been more steadily maintained, but in this also the tendency is upward. More imports are reported, but foreign markets are also advancing now that there is less prospect of American competition because of the unprecedented home demand. Railway supplies and structural material are still the most eagerly sought of finished steel products. Scarcity of rails for prompt delivery is such as to put second-hand rails higher than the official list price for standard goods. Record-breaking building permits indicate the business that will be done by structural mills, and it is reported that two large producers have refused to accept any more orders. Lack of billets is closing plants, and iron furnaces are handicapped by the slow movement of coke.

STAPLE PRICES

	Feb. 21, 1902	*Feb.* 22, 1901
Flour, strght wint.....	$3.80@$4.00	$3.40@$3.75
Wheat, No. 2 red	88c.	79¾c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68c.	48¾c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....	49c.	31c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	65¾c.	58c.
Cotton, Mid. upld.....	8 13-16c.	9 5-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3¼c.	3c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X.....	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg.....	26½@27c.	29c.
Pork mess new.....	$16.25	$14.00@$14.75
Lard prime, cont't.....	9.60c.	7.75c.
Butter ex. cr eamery	30c.	23c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	12c.	12¼c.
Sugar, cen trif. 96°.....	3.62c.	4¼c.
†Sugar, gr anulated.....	4.51@4.56c.	5.50c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	5⅝c.	7⅞c.
Petroleum, rfd gal..	7.20c.	7.95c.
*Iron, Bess. pig.....	$17.00@17.25	$14.75
*Steel billets, ton.....	$30.00	$19.75@21.25
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb.....	12⅜c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb.....	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb.....	25.12½c.	27.00c.

*Pittsburg. †Net.

COTTON AND WOOL

Following the advance in print cloths to 3¼ cents, there has been an equivalent gain in many divisions of the cotton goods market. Stocks are small, and many sellers have contracts so far ahead that they do not seek business. Reports of the jobbing trade are encouraging from the west and northwest, but disappointing from the south-

MUST BE SHOWN

Coffee Drinkers Require Proof

When persons insist on taking some kind of food or drink that causes disease it is not fair to blame a doctor for not curing them.

Coffee keeps thousands of people sick in spite of all the doctor can do to cure them. There is but one way to get well. That is to quit coffee absolutely: a great help will be to shift over to Postum Food Coffee.

A case of this kind is illustrated by Mrs. E. Kelly, 233—8th Ave., Newark, N. J., who says, "I have been ailing for about eight years with bilious trouble and indigestion. Every doctor told me to give up coffee. I laughed at the idea of coffee hurting me, until about three years ago I was taken very bad and had to have a doctor attend me regularly.

The doctor refused to let me have coffee, but prescribed Postum Food Coffee. I soon got to making it so well that I could not tell the difference in taste between Postum and the common coffee.

I began to improve right away and have never had a bilious spell since giving up coffee and taking on Postum. When I started I weighed 109 pounds, now I weigh 130. My friends ask what has made the change and, of course, I tell them it was leaving off coffee and taking up Postum.

I know husband will never go back to the old fashioned coffee again. You can use my name if you print this letter, for I am not ashamed to have the public know just what I have to say about Postum and what it has done for me."

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Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
W. H. GELSHENEN, Prest. CHAS. W. MORSE, Vice-Prest.
R. W. POOR, Cashier. W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier
Directors:
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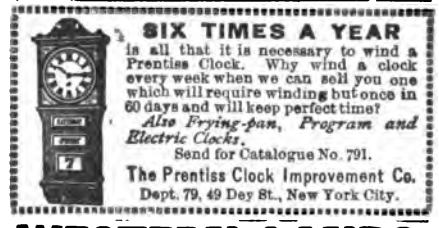
Chas. W. Morse. W. H. Gelshenen. Harry F. Morse.
Morgan J. O'Brien.

"On the road to Californy."

THE BACK BONE OF THE CONTINENT.

From the top of Capitol hill in Denver one can get a view of the Rocky Mountains that is well worth the trip from New York or Boston to see. The NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES and their connections take you quickly and luxuriously. Visit Colorado on your way.

A copy of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series" No. 5, containing a new map of the United States, of North and South America, and our new possessions in the West Indies, will be sent free, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of a postage stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.



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west and south. Exporters are bidding for China, although holders now refuse to accept business at the terms they offered early in the month. Woolen and worsted fabrics for fall have received less attention, but sales are still fully up to the average.

CORN AND WHEAT

Farm staples are remarkably well maintained at the recent advance in quotations. This is especially notable in wheat, because speculation continues inactive and the cash demand is somewhat irregular, although Minneapolis mills are grinding more flour than at this time last year. Atlantic exports of the finished product fell to 108,663 barrels for the week, against 249,674 last year, but exports of wheat and flour from all ports of the United States made a better comparison, amounting to 3,257,833 bushels, against 4,244,924 in 1901. In so far as anything developed concerning the next crop, it was of an encouraging nature. The situation as to corn is unchanged. Stocks are too light and the new crop too far distant to permit any aggressive speculation on the short side, while the present price level is so high that further efforts for an advance would be dangerous. Interior arrivals of corn were but 1,734,117 bushels, compared with 4,730,221 a year ago, while shipments from the Atlantic coast aggregated 200,332 bushels, against 3,409,073 last year.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 250 in the United States against 253 last year, and 31 in Canada against 39.

Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, Feb. 22

In spite of the large increase in loans and decrease in surplus shown by the bank statements of last Saturday and that for the current week, which was issued on Friday, supplies of money in the New York loan market continued to be ample. The liquidation which took place in the stock market during the last two days apparently had a further tendency to decrease the requirements of Wall Street. It was noted that the banks had been shipping more or less money to the interior, and, in fact, as is shown by the clearing-house averages for the last two weeks, have lost money instead of gaining it. Call loans have been generally made on the basis of 2¼@2½ per cent, and in some instances bankers' balances were quoted at the stock exchange at as low as 2 per cent. There was a fair demand for time money for five to six months, the supply being very good, and rates were 3½@4 per cent for thirty to sixty days and 4@4¼ per cent for longer arrangements on mixed collateral. Commercial paper has been rather inactive, the buying demand being smaller, while the offerings were on the whole below the average. A fair amount of business was, however, done, rates ranging from 4 to 4½ per cent for prime double names.

THE STOCK MARKET

Stock values at New York generally declined after the announcement on Thursday that the law department of the government would begin proceedings to annul the Northern Securities deal. Liquidation by timid holders was general, although the declines were checked by support from large financial interests. The steel stocks have shown strength on reports that the preferred stock will be retired by an issue of 5 per cent bonds. Union Pacific received support at its decline, and there was also buying at concessions in Northern Securities stock on the "curb" market. The pool interests which have been active in Southern Pacific, the Gould stocks, Metropolitan Street railway and other parts of the list have generally curtailed their operations. Amalgamated Copper was firmer on short covering and better reports about copper-trade conditions. London sold stocks freely in the New York market, but showed a tendency to buy the steel shares. Commercial bills were very scarce, and a fairly good inquiry strengthened foreign exchange. Demand sterling is 4.87¼@4.87½.

BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings for the week ending Thursday, February 20, aggregate $2,183,420,091, an increase of 13 per cent over last week, but a loss of 1.7 per cent from a year ago.

FRESH AND STRONG

Food That Sends One Along

"I found a food at last that I could work on and that would keep me fresh and strong. I have been a school teacher for eleven years, and every year toward the last have felt more or less worn out, and have been bothered particularly with my stomach and serious constipation.

Last year I used Grape-Nuts regularly at both morning and evening meals and the result was really wonderful. I have been entirely cured of the troubles spoken of, and don't know what it is to take a dose of physic any more. The old nervousness and sleeplessness have gone. No more do I lie awake nights until my brain is in a whirl. Now I sleep all night long like a healthy child.

I was the only teacher out of fourteen, in our public school, who did not miss a day on account of sickness during the last session. I have been able to do more hard studying than ever before, and took up the teachers' state reading work, completed the course, and passed a successful examination at the last institute.

Grape-Nuts in my case has proved the truth of the assertion that it is a brain and nerve builder. I would especially recommend it for tired, overworked school teachers, or any other brain workers." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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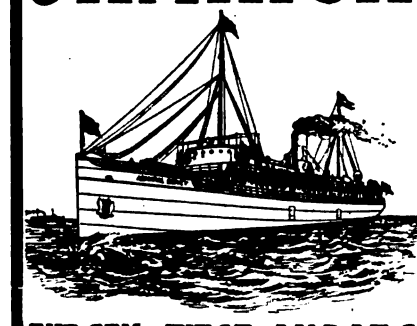

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You take your coat off and hang it up, the Cuffs will require no attention until they need laundering One pair for every coat you own and happiness will be yours for a dime. Price 10cts. a pair or 50cts. for 6 pairs, by mail, postpaid. Address,

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Railway Earnings in 1901

Bradstreet's, New York. Excerpt

Though railway gross receipts for the calendar year 1901 were exceptionally favorable, the net earnings for the same period were even more so. As respects the gross revenue the gain for the year was 10.6 per cent as compared with 1900, while the increase on the net amounted to no less than 15.3 per cent; or, to be more specific, the net earnings of roads that have thus far reported for 1901 aggregate $488,017,181, as contrasted with $442,746,768, whereas gross earnings amounted in 1901 to $1,412,380,114, which sum compares with $1,276,562,103 for 1900. It is hardly needful to say that the gains now recorded are progressive in that they follow successive increases that have been making for the past five years. The coal roads report the heaviest percentage of gain on net earnings, 29.7 per cent. Granger roads showed an increase on gross earnings, 10.2 per cent, while their net earnings increased 11.6 per cent. Looking at the southwestern roads, one will find that with gross revenue increasing 15.3 per cent their net receipts gained 20.4 per cent. Another example similar to this is found in the case of the Pacific coast lines, which return an increase of 14.5 per cent on gross and a gain of 17 per cent on net. Central-western lines, while showing a gain of 9.6 per cent in gross earnings, report an increase of 12.2 per cent in net, and the trunk lines show a gain of 9.6 per cent as regards gross receipts, but an advance of 15.4 per cent in the case of net earnings. Eastern roads earned 5.3 per cent more on gross in 1901 than they did in 1900, and 9.3 per cent more on net. Southern roads contribute an increase of 8.2 per cent to the gross earnings and 14 per cent to the net. One group, the Mexican, reports a loss in net earnings of 7.9 per cent.

Various Topics

Deposited in the state and national banks of Nebraska is $87,072,436, an average of $79.16 for each man, woman and child in the state.

The annual report of the Berlin Kassenverein, which serves as a stock exchange clearing-house for that city, shows a heavy decline in transactions for 1901. The total volume of clearances reached only £630,193,000, against £842,055,000 in 1900 and £910,526,000 in 1899.

At the annual meeting in Glasgow of the Wilsons & Union Tube company, the chairman said that no dividend could be declared on account of the unparalleled slump in prices, due to American competition and the dissolution of the combination of tube makers.

The Cunard steamship company has adopted a regular schedule of rates for wireless messages, effective with the sailing of the *Lucania* from Liverpool. The rates are 6d. per word for a message from ship to station and 1s. per word from ship to passing steamer and thence to station.

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WIT AND HUMOR

Kipling Out-Kiplinged

The rubber-shod rough with a racquet; the ass on the asphalted path,
The half-witted hurler of hammers; the lubber that leaps at a lath.
The ruffian riding in red, and the gaby in gaiters that shoots.
The fatuous flapper of flies, and the scoundrel with skates on his boots;
The lout that loafs on the links with his lingo of "lies" and "the like."
The blundering bent-backed bounder that buckets along on a bike,
The bare-legged boobies in boots, each bent on becoming a "blue."
The crass-headed crocks playing croquet, the crapulous cad with a cue,
The maniacs mounted on motors that murder a man every mile.
(And I think you will freely admit that I've bettered my earlier style.)

—*Westminster Gazette.*

Man

How wonderful is man! The sea, the air
He traverses, and maps the stars on high;
He looks through solid substances and where
One lives in lordly ease a thousand bear
The pangs of want and miserably die.

How like a god is man! He laughs at space;
He girds the earth with iron rails; the might
Of cataracts he holds in his embrace;
He moves the frowning mountain from its base,
And fears to meet his fellow man at night.

—*Chi. Record-Herald.*

In a Misanthropic Mood

"What is your impression of society?" asked the old-time friend.

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "I wouldn't like to have you mention it to mother or the girls; but my impression is that society is a place where a man who has worked his way up in the world from nothing to a billion dollars is likely to get sneered at because he can't play ping pong."—*Washington Star.*

Danger

"It seems the queen will wear more than a peck of diamonds at the coronation."

"Goodness! I should think she would be afraid of being mistaken for one of the American guests!"—*Life.*

"Papa," said the small boy, looking up from his book, "what is a curio?"

"A curio," replied the father, thoughtfully, "is something that costs ten times what it's worth."—*Chi. Evening Post.*

"While I was engaged to her, she made me give up drinking, smoking and golf. Last of all I gave up something on my own account."

"What was that?"

"The girl."—*Judge.*

THE HOUSE *with the* GREEN SHUTTERS

By George Douglas

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 10
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
March 6, 1902

LATER impressions of Prince Henry and the significance of his visit to us find expression in the summary of press comment printed in this issue. The better perspective in which the visit is now viewed results in the popular estimate of its importance being largely expanded. For the present and perhaps for a considerable time to come a new era of good feeling between Germany and America has opened. But would this new friendship stand the test of, for instance, increased tariffs on our exports? It is by asking ourselves such questions that we arrive at a more exact estimate of the true importance of the prince's visit. Nor do we think that there is any ground for the fear expressed in England that we shall be led to view complacently German aggression in China, going hand in hand with the policy of Russia to which we have just strenuously objected.

PRINCE HENRY is now on his tour through the west, where he will get, we hope, a different impression than that he obtained from the character of his reception in the east. There has been nothing in this reception to find serious fault with, but $60,000 operatic performances and $20,000 luncheons, tendered by "Captains of Industry" ("Dollar Majesties" a German Socialist calls them), certainly do not give a foreign guest a very exact idea of American democracy. However, there has been less "slopping over" than there was reason to expect, the Germans have been pleased and are very gracious in their expressions of appreciation, the Berlin *Post* saying that "the German people will never forget the chivalrous, sympathetic attitude of the Americans toward the Hohenzollern prince."

THE SENATE'S LABORS have resulted in the passage of a Philippine tariff bill which provides that articles imported into the archipelago from the United States shall pay the duties levied against imports from all countries by the Philippine commission; that imports into this country from the islands shall pay a duty of 75 per cent of the Dingley rates, less export taxes fixed by the commission. Duties collected are to be turned into the Philippine treasury. All efforts to hitch general legislation and definitions of our attitude toward the Filipinos to the bill were properly defeated, and the senate having on Saturday agreed to the conference report on the bill, it will become a law in its present form, which, while not ideal, is as good as could be expected.

A WAY OUT of the Cuban tariff difficulties has apparently been found in the plan to enter into a reciprocity agreement with the island under which the Dingley duties will be reduced one-fifth in consideration of an equal concession on the part of Cuba. Representatives of Cuban tobacco and sugar interests have repeatedly said that a twenty-five per cent reduction in our tariff would not give the needed relief, and if this is so, of course twenty per cent will not be sufficient. But it is probable that the Cubans will find that they can, if compelled to, get along under the arrangement proposed, and May 1, the day on which Cuba becomes actually free, may not be such a dismal occasion after all.

OF GREATER IMPORTANCE than is generally recognized is the action of the Brussels international sugar conference in agreeing to the suppression of all bounties, the reduction of the customs surtax to $1.20 per 100 kilograms (which would render impossible the maintenance of the German and Austrian cartels), and the imposition of countervailing duties on sugar from states which continue to grant bounties. British influence or fear of what Britain might do in the future doubtless had much influence with the congress, but all the governments concerned must have been glad to subscribe to an agreement which will relieve them of the burden of supporting the sugar manufacturers. When the sugar industry is left to take care of itself the result will be a reduction in the price of the product the world over.

THE attested statements of Marconi show that he has now succeeded in sending a message of seven words a distance of 1551½ miles by means of his wireless telegraph system, the sending station of which is at Poldhu and the receiving station, in this case, being the steamer on which the inventor was returning to this country. This is a great advance over the sending of a single letter signal from Poldhu to St. Johns last December, and justifies reliance upon Mr. Marconi's promise that he will be ready to send commercial messages between these two points within a few months.

A TREATY has just been concluded between Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Guatemala by which they agree that all future disputes which may arise between the signatories shall be referred to a local court of arbitration for settlement. Another clause of the treaty binds each contracting party to expel on the demand of the interested government any political refugee which seeks asylum in its territory, thus removing a fruitful source of dispute and bickering. This step, while by no means a positive pledge of future peace in Central America, promises an improvement of the conditions which have existed for some time, and which, in view of the prospective construction of an isthmian canal, becomes a matter of great importance to the United States.

ACCORDING to last week's dispatches President Castro of Venezuela, who, we have been told, has been tottering to his fall for months, has been elected by congress for a term of six years. What is probably meant is that the Castro dictatorship has been confirmed by a congress subservient to him. But taking the news in this light it is still surprising, partly because of the insecurity of Castro's hold upon the country, and partly because (although these may be considered mere details in a South American state) the constitutional term of the president is two years and the congress has nothing to do with his election.

GENERAL KITCHENER made the announcement on Majuba Day (February 27) that the latest "bag" of Boers had been 600, with a large amount of munitions, the largest capture made by the British for many months, and made when the Boers can ill afford to lose a man or a cartridge. This and other recent successes have enabled the British to make modifications of the conditions of surrender such as they could not make before without an appearance of weakness, but which are now freely granted in the reasonable hope that some leaders, who would not submit under the terms of last September's proclamation, may be induced to yield.

THAT is an interesting story from London which intimates that the kindness with which the London *Times* views Lord Rosebery and his political plans is due to the fact that the Rothschilds have acquired an interest in the *Times* large enough to enable them to exercise control over its editorial policy. The *Times* in anything but Tory garb would be an anomaly, and furthermore if Englishmen are anything like Americans in such matters newspaper support gained through such an influence as that suggested would not be a very valuable political asset.

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AMERICAN

Trusts According to the Census

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, in the March *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE officials of the census office, in order to prevent misconceptions and insure consistency in the plan and system of tabulation of industries, have formulated the following definition of the term "industrial combination": "For the purpose of the census, the rule has been adopted to consider no aggregation of mills an industrial combination, unless it consists of a number of formerly independent mills, which have been brought together into one company under a charter obtained for that purpose." So far as can be obtained from the data in the census office, the number of these industrial consolidations is 183. They control 2,203 separate plants, scattered throughout the United States, 2,209 being active and 174 idle during the census year. For 56 of the idle plants no returns could be obtained, making the total number of reporting plants 2,147. The 183 combinations extend to almost all lines of industry, producing articles of luxury, materials essential to the upbuilding and growth of the country, and even the very necessities of life. Fully fifty per cent of these combinations were chartered just before, prior to, or during the census year; and it is noteworthy that the epidemic of industrial consolidation, as far as the so-called monopolies are concerned, has been practically confined to the past four years.

Naturally enough, iron and steel, with 69 combinations, heads the list. The number of reporting plants engaged in this industry is 469, and the capital invested, consisting of land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, and cash and sundries, is valued at $348,000,000. The value of the output during the census year was something like $500,000,000. The steel concerns employed during the year 146,000 wage earners including piece workers, and paid $81,000,000 in wages, to which should be added about 6,000 officials receiving $7,500,000 in salaries. It is a matter of vital interest to wage earners and the public generally to know that 23 combinations are engaged in producing articles of food, their total annual output, $282,000,000, being second in importance to that of the iron and steel industry. The number of reporting plants in this industry is 277, and the capital—by which is meant land, buildings, machinery, tools, implements, cash, and sundries—is valued at $247,000,000. There are 29 combinations engaged in the production of beer, liquors, and beverages. The total output is $93,000,000. The number of reporting plants is 236, and the capital employed is valued at $120,000,000. A division of combinations interesting to the general public is that of textiles. Seventy-two reporting plants engaged in this industry are controlled by 9 of these corporations, and their capital is valued at $92,000,000. Lumber and its allied industries are represented by 18 combinations. There are 65 reporting plants, representing a capital of $25,000,000. Six combinations relate to leather and its finished products. The number of reporting plants is 100, and the capital amounts to $63,000,000. One hundred and nineteen paper-making plants were reported, which were under the control of 8 combinations, and represented a capital of $59,000,000. In the line of chemicals and allied products there are 287 reporting plants, controlled by 19 combinations, and having a capital of $187,000,000. The clay, glass, and stone industry, which includes cement and brick companies, and others of like character, comprises 201 reporting plants, controlled by 17 corporations. The capital is $49,000,000. Under the division of metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, are included the Amalgamated Copper company, a brass company, a shot and lead company, a smelting and refining company, a metal, a lead, and a zinc company—16 combinations, representing 94 reporting plants, with a capital of $120,000,000. The tobacco industry, with 5 combinations, controls 41 reporting plants, with a capital of $16,000,000. Six combinations are interested in the manufacture of vehicles for land transportation. They control 66 reporting plants, which represent a capital of $86,000,000. Their output during the census year was also valued at $86,000,000. In this census classification, 30 combinations, organized for various purposes and operating a total of 120 reporting plants, have been grouped under the head of miscellaneous industries. These corporations were reported as employing $45,000,000 of capital.

The total property of the 2,147 reporting plants controlled by the various combinations, including land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, cash, bills receivable, etc., is valued at $1,458,522,573, of which $24,717,653 represents the property of the reporting idle plants. The entire capital issued by the 183 combinations which operate these plants is as follows:

Bonds	$ 216,412,759
Preferred stock	1,066,525,963
Common stock	1,802,262,146
Total	$3,085,200,868

To this should be added the capital stock issued by the United States Steel company, over and above the capital stock of those of its constituent companies, which were included in the census statistics. This additional sum is $484,414,940, comprising $298,189,000 of bonds, $93,112,970 of preferred stock, and the same amount of common stock. This makes a total capitalization of $3,569,615,808. The value of the land, buildings, and other assets upon which this capitalization is based is $1,458,522,573.

Exclusive of the Standard Oil company and the Pullman Car company, which should be regarded as exceptional, the par value of the preferred and common stocks of 50 "industrials" listed among active or inactive securities on the New York stock exchange is $2,463,553,708. The market value of these stocks computed at the prices current December 7, 1901, was $1,506,743,990. It appears, therefore, that the public has promptly discounted the face value of the promises of these leading industrials by the enormous figure of $956,809,718, and that it purchases this class of securities (par $100) at the average price of 61.8. This significant fact indicates that, with the lapse of time and increase of knowledge, due to increasing publicity, that part of the problem of industrial combinations which relates to overcapitalization is likely to become less important by reason of the caution of investors.

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The total industrial combinations employed 23,000 managers, superintendents, clerks, etc., and 399,000 wage earners, including piece workers. They paid out during the census year, in salaries, $195,000,000, and the value of their entire output was $1,661,000,000. Contrary to the general impression, these great combinations do not control a very large proportion of the industrial output of the country. In 1890 the entire output of manufacturing industry was about $9,000,000,000. The total product of the manufacturing industry for the year 1900 has not yet been compiled, but it is safe to say that the total will be in the neighborhood of $13,000,000,000 or $14,000,000,000, so that the output of these combinations, although it seems enormous, does not represent much more than one tenth of the total industrial product of the United States.

It is interesting to note the different localities which seem to afford the most advantageous abiding places for these various combinations. There are certain states which apparently offer special attractions as the normal homes of these combinations. We find that 358 plants are located in Pennsylvania, 227 in New York, 225 in Ohio, 163 in Illinois, 123 in Massachusetts, 100 in Indiana, while the rest are scattered through other states. I think it may be safely stated that nearly all are organized under the beneficent laws of the state of New Jersey.

Rowdyism in the Senate

PERSONAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN TILLMAN AND MCLAURIN

THE long-standing quarrel between Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, came to a climax in a physical encounter between the two men on the floor of the senate during the debate on the Philippine tariff bill, February 22. Tillman had repeated his old charge against McLaurin of being corruptly influenced to change his vote on the Philippine treaty. McLaurin, in reply, branded the statement as "a willful, malicious, and deliberate lie." This provoked the assault. Both men were suspended for a time, and the president's invitation to Senator Tillman to the White House banquet for Prince Henry was withdrawn by the president. On Friday the senate passed a resolution of censure on both offenders.

"Mr. Tillman was the original offender," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). "He passed the first insult, and when he was answered too much after his own blackguardly fashion he resorted to violence and treated the senate to a brawl. Mr. McLaurin, under such circumstances, naturally defended himself. In forcing this quarrel Mr. Tillman acted in line with his conduct ever since he became known to the public. He has been the common blackguard of Washington, habitually violating the decencies of debate." The New York *Press* (Rep.) lays the burden of the blame on the senate itself. "Tillman is the logical senator. We do not know but that he is the typical senator. Physical violence is the natural and proper sequence of the sort of language the most august deliberative body has habitually allowed on its floor for years. In the course of this Philippine 'debate,' Tillman himself has been repeatedly permitted to use such terms as 'damnable,' 'despicable,' 'cowards and hypocrites' toward his party opponents. He has not unreasonably concluded that when taxed with the utterance of 'a malicious and deliberate lie' he would be permitted to go a step further and use his fists." The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.) considers that there is something to be said for McLaurin's share in the affair. "He has the misfortune to represent a community abounding in men who seem unable to understand that even such an insult as Tillman's should not be resented in the United States senate as it would be on the streets of Charleston. This fact explains, though it does not excuse, McLaurin's forgetting for an instant that he was not in South Carolina, but in the United States senate."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) advises both men to resign. "Neither one of these deplorable specimens of thuggism has the right, either by virtue of official position or of social ethics, to await even the decision of the committee in whose hands their unparalleled offense rests. It will be an easy matter for

THIS COMBINATION OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO KEEP THE DOOR OPEN.—*Chicago Record-Herald*

RUSSIA(N) THE GROWLER.
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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the state these two ruffians represent to immediately fill their seats with respectable officials." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) finds some basis for the charges brought against McLaurin by Tillman. "It is a fact, as asserted by Senator Tillman, that Senator McLaurin was opposed to the Paris treaty, and that when a vote was badly needed by the administration he was suddenly and mysteriously converted in its favor. It is also a fact that immediately after this miraculous conversion Senator McLaurin became the dispenser of government patronage in South Carolina. He had the run of the departments; and post offices and revenue collectorships in the state were at his exclusive disposal."

The southern newspapers can find no words of justification or palliation for either man. The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.) thinks that "it would be better for the state and for public decency if the country could be spared the humiliation of being represented by men who can not control themselves." Another staunch Democratic organ, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat,* declares that "there can be invented no explanation that will even in the least degree extenuate the unbecoming behavior of either of the offenders, and it is to be hoped that the American people, irrespective of political affiliations, will visit upon both Mr. McLaurin and Mr. Tillman the smiting rebuke which an indignant and outraged nation well knows how to administer." To quote further would be only to deepen the impression already given, that both men, and Tillman especially, have been unsparingly condemned by editorial writers everywhere without regard to section or party.

Miss Stone Released

MISSIONARY SURRENDERED BY BRIGANDS

MISS ELLEN M. STONE, the Congregational missionary to Bulgaria who, in company with a Bulgarian woman, Mme. Tsilka, was captured by brigands near Samakov, September 3, has been released after the payment of a ransom of $72,000. The money was raised by popular subscription, as our state department declined to interfere. There is some editorial guessing as to the political outcome of the affair now that our government is free to act without danger to Miss Stone. The Boston *Advertiser* makes the most radical suggestion. "Either the United States must do something to follow up the Macedonian brigands or else the missionaries must understand that hereafter they can expect no protection if they insist on going into bandits' territory. Will not the Stone incident give the United States a good chance to get a new colony in the old world? The other European countries get colonies that way. Every time a European missionary is hurt, the country which he represents gets a new 'concession.' If the United States is going into the colonial business, is not this a good chance to put in a claim for a new American colony near the Mediterranean?"

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* is more conservative—or less facetious: "With the political aspect of the case this country has nothing whatever to do, neither has it, for that matter, any concern regarding other motives that inspired the outrage on one of its citizens. It has to deal entirely with the simple fact of the abduction, and to hold the countries in which it occurred responsible; also to so deal with them that in the future missionaries or any other citizens of this country may travel either in Turkey or Bulgaria in perfect security. The repayment of the ransom money should also be insisted on. Unless this country exacts reparation, no foreigner will hereafter be safe in the levant from brigands and other criminals posing as patriots."

Arguments Against Immigration

JOHN CHETWOOD, in the March *Arena*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IT has been repeatedly shown, and indeed is a matter of common observation, that a very large majority of our tens of thousands of immigrants go to the great cities, especially those of the Atlantic seaboard, and that they stay there. And in so doing they come into direct and often ruinous competition with the struggling masses of those cities. No other civilized nation dreams of permitting, much less encouraging, such competition. Why should we continue a policy so singular? As for diverting any large proportion of immigration to the country or to the great west, such talk, with due deference to the talkers, seems quite idle. To illustrate by the figures of a single census year, taken at random, the labor commissioner's report shows that in 1895, of 343,269 arrivals, 224,650 went to New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Of the remainder, 4,572 went to Wisconsin, 1,516 to Louisiana, and 1,043 to Nebraska. Three thousand one hundred and seventy-four arrivals of one month were traced after landing; 31, less than one per cent, went to states west of the Mississippi, and only 14 to the south.

Such a situation is causing, and has for years been causing, incalculable injury. Can it possibly be justified by the plea made frequently, and in a recent striking presidential message officially, that there is still plenty of room for the immigrant in the country, and especially in the great west? With all the respect that is due to the numerous, and in some cases eminent, persons who appear to hold such a view, there would seem to be four distinct answers to it. The first is that, as already pointed out, the immigrant in the great majority of cases does not go to the west; and it might be added that under the economic conditions referred to he can not go there. The second answer has also been sufficiently indicated in the preceding pages, and need not be dwelt upon. It is simply this: That even if a much larger European immigration could be diverted to the west, the benefit to the country could not possibly counterbalance the injury being wrought in the east, especially at the great centers of population. The third answer to the plea of immigration is that the west evidently does not desire the kind of immigration that is coming. An immigration investigating committee, appointed in 1895, sought and received information from the governors of fifty-two states and territories as to the nationality and character of immigrants desired in each. Two governors, and only two, reported a demand for those from southern or eastern Europe, but not for "laborers." The other fifty, after stating in many cases that labor, even "skilled labor," was no longer desired, expressed a universal preference for the population from the north or west of Europe, or from the United States. But the records for 1901 show that only 22.5 per cent of the immigrants came from the sections preferred, while nearly 70 per cent came from southern or eastern Europe. As for the "labor" character of immigration, it appears that in 1895 only 90,000 of the new-

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comers did not enter into direct competition with our toiling masses, being rated as "farmers," etc.

The fourth answer to the plea for foreign immigration, whether for west or east, is that if it stopped tomorrow our growth would not diminish, and neither would the surplus population available for developing the country, except, perhaps, temporarily; for it has often been pointed out, though the fact is most persistently ignored, that immigration checks our natural birth-rate to just about the extent of that immigration. Therefore, our bewildering immigration policy is not making us grow faster, but is merely preventing the natural increase of our own population, and is in effect to that extent supplanting it! And, as just said, if it stopped we should very soon have just as many pairs of hands, and quite as skillful ones, with which to settle, develop, or reclaim.

Canada, England, and the United States

HERMAN WHITAKER, in the March *Ainslee's Magazine*, New York. Excerpt

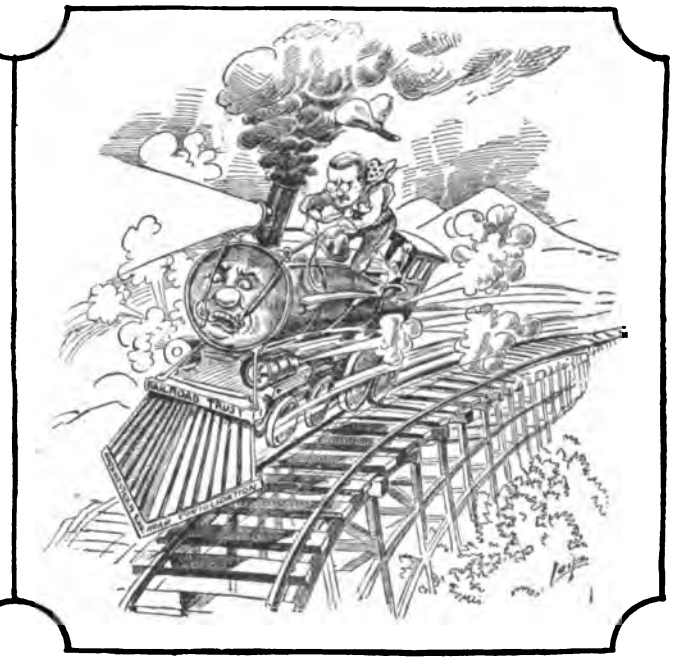
UNTIL the recent wave of imperialistic feeling swept over the colonies, Canada discriminated in her tariffs against Great Britain and favored the United States. England found herself very much in the position of a wholesale merchant who sets up his son in the retail business, to find the unfilial youth buying his supplies from the rival house. Today Great Britain enjoys commercial privileges which the United States might envy if they were detrimental to American trade. But the plain fact of the case is that the preferential tariff with Great Britain has not appreciably altered the lines of trade that seem fixed by more powerful laws than human statutes. After several years' experience, the Canadian authorities report that the increase of imports shows a little higher percentage from Great Britain and a slightly lower percentage from the United States.

	Great Britain	United States
Imports into Canada	$ 45,000,000	$117,000,000
Exports from Canada	108,000,000	69,000,000
Volume of Trade	$153,000,000	$186,000,000

Gradually, year by year, there seems to be an increase in Canadian exports to the United States and a decrease in the exports to Great Britain. Comparing the year 1900 with the preceding year, these fluctuations are represented by a percentage of five and one-third and six and one-third; the former is the decrease in exports to Great Britain as compared with the total exports, and the latter the increase in exports to the United States as compared with the total exports. This shows that in her dealing with England, Canada has had a large balance of trade in her favor, but the difference has not been paid in cash. There has been no movement of bullion from one country to the other. The bulk of the shipments in both directions having been carried in British bottoms, the earnings of the shipping, plus the interest on English capital invested in Canada, have been almost sufficient to settle the balance. And the difference has been settled through the intermediation of the United States. British financiers see the disadvantages of settling by this roundabout method; and, in order to avoid the payment of brokerage commissions to American bankers, they are urging Canada to cultivate the British import trade.

To hold her own, it will be necessary for the United States to do two things: Abolish artificial trade barriers on the continent of America, and take the needful steps to secure her trade in the far east. She needs the nickel of Sudbury, the coal of Cape Breton and British Columbia, and the logs and lumber of Ontario. She must draw her supplies from the largest possible territory, and manufacture on the largest possible scale if she is to maintain her economic superiority in the markets of the world. And in this, Canada's interest is identical. She can not hope to stand alone. Her trade destiny is inextricably involved with that of Great Britain and the United States. Her imports from these two countries are eighty-five per cent of the total imports, and her exports are ninety-one per cent of the total exports. English statesmen have long foreseen that commercial unity means economic strength, and are trying to draw together and federate into one mighty economic empire Britain's scattered colonies, but there is in this,

THE EAGLES IN CHORUS: "Well, you're a bird!" —*Minneapolis Journal*



NOW FOR GENUINE ROUGH RIDING —*Detroit News*

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should they be successful, no menace for the United States. In their commercial policies England and the United States are as one. They both require open markets. Great Britain, because she is essentially a manufacturing nation, importing her supplies and most of her raw material; and the United States because she is the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, with the largest volume of exports.

Mr. Hill on Democracy

His Manhattan Club Speech

HON. DAVID B. HILL'S speech at the Manhattan club banquet, New York, has occasioned considerable comment. "Democracy," the speaker said, "means the maintenance of popular rights; imperialism means exclusive privileges to the few. Democracy favors the preservation of the personal liberty of the citizen; imperialism exalts the nation and belittles the individual; imperialism makes what its apologists call a 'splendid' government; Democracy makes a happy and liberty-loving people." He would have the opposition with which he identifies himself stand for hard money, taxation for public purposes embodying a tariff for revenue only, a cleaner administration of our public affairs at home and abroad, recognition of the power of the people, and a higher sense of official accountability. "Let us oppose against the Republican government of syndication and syndicates, a Democratic government laid in the written law of the land, strictly construed and headed for the benefit of the many, not for the enrichment of the few."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) sees in the speech and the gathering of representative Democrats to which it was addressed reason to hope that the next election in New York state will be carried by the Democrats by way of preface to Democratic victory in 1904. "The signs of the Democratic times are distinctly auspicious." In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), Mr. Hill's platform is "broad enough for every Democrat to stand upon. It dismisses the silver proposition from further consideration, and in this respect may possibly give offense to a few extreme victims of the white-metal craze, but as the Democratic party can not hope to receive the approbation of persons of that type without alienating nearly all the rest of America, this will have to be accepted philosophically. In other respects the Democratic party, if placed on the platform suggested by Mr. Hill, would be at once consistent with its own record and in a position to deal intelligently with the problems now before the country."

Among other speeches made and letters read at the banquet was one from Henry Watterson, which in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), and some other papers, is a better model for Democratic rehabilitation than Mr. Hill's speech: "He sensibly urged the party to address itself to the consideration of the business interests of the nation. Moderate counsel, he truly said, was generally wise counsel. The fewer and simpler the issues, the surer they were of popular comprehension and approval. The Democracy should have done with quack specifics and endeavor to discover a remedy for some one trouble. But neither gentleman produced a definite policy, save that of opposition to Republicanism. It will require something more enthusing than a calamity cry and a howl about the 'rascals in office' to sweep the country in the next presidential campaign." The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) does not think the Hill program could be improved upon, but, this paper asks, "Can he rally his scattered and divided party to his declaration of principles? Can he procure a burial of dead issues and a union of forces to solve live issues? Could he unite his own state? Would he accept a nomination upon compromise terms? Could he solidify the old Democratic party upon the Jeffersonian ideas indicated, and could then convince the people that those ideas would control the administration of national affairs, he would be elected by an overwhelming majority." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) thinks "Mr. Hill's advice may be condensed in a sentence. It is to abandon issues on which the Democratic party has repeatedly gone to defeat, and stand firmly by the fundamental principles on which it has in the past won its most important victories."

Southern papers attach more importance to Mr. Hill's utterances than do northern and western journals. The Richmond *Times* (Dem.) is enthusiastic over the prospect: "We believe," the editor declares, "that if the Democratic party will adopt a platform substantially as outlined by Mr. Hill and nominate that distinguished gentleman for the presidency, it will have a splendid chance to win. The Republican party will find itself in a more or less embarrassed condition in 1904. There is no telling how much more mischief President Roosevelt will work before his term shall have expired. It will be awkward for the party to throw him down, and it will be suicidal for the party to put him up as its nominee. The Democrats will be in fine position to take advantage of the Republican predicament." The Savannah *News* (Dem.) leans toward the policy recommended by Mr. Watterson: "There are other things in which Democrats believe, but concerning which they are divided. Would it not be as well to let them remain in the background for the time being? Against them the majority has decided, and under existing conditions would likely do so again. The wise thing for the Democratic party to do, therefore, is to battle for principles which have the approval of all its members. There may be a few irreconcilables—men who prefer defeat to surrendering any portion of their prominence as leaders—but it is hardly probable that the party will permit itself to be handicapped by them."

Later Impressions of Prince Henry's Visit

PRINCE HENRY has now been received and welcomed in a variety of ways—by president, our greatest cities, by congress, by the press, and by private citizens. The prince himself has "won all hearts," as President Roosevelt said, or, in the words of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "He has shown that as a man and for his own personality, aside from his character as a representative of the kaiser and the German people, he is entitled to the warmest welcome." But it is as the representative of Germany that he is most generally considered. This is natural, especially in view of the significant statement made by Prince Henry at the press banquet on February 26: "It will interest you, I know, to learn something about the nature of my mission to this country. The facts are as follows: His majesty, the emperor, has minutely studied the recent and rapid development of the United States, and his majesty is well aware of the fact that yours is a fast-moving nation. His sending me to this country may therefore be looked upon

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as an act of friendship and courtesy, with the one desire of promoting friendlier relations between Germany and the United States. Should you be willing to grasp a proffered hand, you will find such a one on the other side of the Atlantic ocean."

In the opinion of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean,* "The prince has been welcomed to the United States in a way to disarm the most captious European critic and to satisfy the most exacting American. In all the ceremonies there have been the fine dignity of an international episode and the warmth of courtesy that goes only with a friendly personal greeting." And, says the Minneapolis *Times,* "Many years will pass before the friendship typified by these ceremonies will be broken." Again and again the reception of the prince is referred to as a "testimonial of friendship from nation to nation"—the words of the Kansas City *Journal*—or "the cementing of a friendship of which we would have more and more," as the Pittsburg *Dispatch* puts it. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says no one can fail to see that Prince Henry "has spread around him an atmosphere of good-will, and he is in the process of becoming our most popular visitor. The effect of this interchange of national good-will and national understanding upon international politics may not be immediate—the prince is not here upon any official mission—but it can not help being far-reaching. Good-will comes of mutual understanding, and the knowledge which this country and Germany have of each other will be widely increased by this visit."

The attitude of the prince toward "German-Americans" and their attitude toward him have not escaped attention. In speaking to the members of the German societies of New York, he congratulated them as citizens of a "brilliant country," who had brought with them from their old homes the German's devotion to duty, and added: "My wish is that you, as citizens of this beautiful land, manifest toward it the same loyalty that your brethren display toward theirs, in your old homes." The Philadelphia *Times* finds "peculiar significance in this statement when we reflect how many of our previous diplomatic quarrels with Germany grew out of Germany's denial of expatriation and her claim upon the continued allegiance of emigrants naturalized here. We have passed that stage of international dispute, and we have passed the period when there could be any question here of the Americanism of our citizens of German origin or descent."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

FEBRUARY 24.—Prince Henry visited both branches. The senate passed the Philippine tariff bill after seven hours of exciting debate, by a vote of 46 to 26, on strict party lines, Senators Tillman and McLaurin not being allowed to take any part in the proceedings; many amendments were offered, but, except those offered by the committee, only one, an amendment restricting the operation of the sedition laws enacted by the Taft commission, was adopted.

FEBRUARY 25.—In the senate, Mr. Frye, the president *pro tem.*, ordered the names of Senators Tillman and McLaurin restored to the rolls, in order that their case might be decided by the senate; debate on the case was cut off by adjournment after a session of only fifteen minutes.

FEBRUARY 26.—The senate adjourned without transacting any business. The senate amendments to the Philippine tariff bill were non-concurred in by the house, and the bill was sent to conference.

FEBRUARY 27.—Both houses united in holding memorial services for President McKinley, the eulogy being delivered by Secretary Hay.

FEBRUARY 28.—A vote of censure on Senators Tillman and McLaurin was adopted; the majority report of the committee on privileges and elections held Tillman to be the greater offender. All records in private pension legislation were broken, 159 bills being passed in three hours by the house.

MARCH 1.—In the senate the Hansbrough bill, providing for the irrigation of arid lands, was passed, Mr. Frye's ship subsidy bill was taken up and made the unfinished business, the omnibus claims bill was passed, and the conference report on the Philippine tariff bill was agreed to.

ADMIRAL CERVERA—"Who in blazes DID lick me? Some one did."—*Denver Republican*

IN HIS EFFORT TO SECURE ALL THE CREDIT, SCHLEY SAWS OFF WHAT HE HAD.—*Sioux City Journal*

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FOREIGN

The Issues of the War Between Colombia and Venezuela

NEWSPAPER readers may easily be pardoned if they fail to catch the point of the controversy between Colombia and Venezuela that flames up now and again in active hostilities. Is there a state of international war or is there not? The presidents of both countries agree in proclaiming that war does not exist. Some light is thrown on the situation by Mr. Edwin Emerson, Jr., writing in the March number of the *American Monthly Review of Reviews.*

It was borne in upon me that the apparently senseless hostilities that were ruining two countries were but a resumption of the old strife between liberalism and the heritages of Spain's clerical *regime* over her colonies. New circumstances have arisen to fan the old fight to fiercer flame. One is that the governments and peoples of all the neighboring republics by which Colombia is hemmed in on the north and south are liberal in sentiment. These people, for the most part, are ready to help their fellow-liberals up in arms on the other side of the frontier. Colombian insurgents, when beaten in the field, can always find a safe refuge in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Ecuador, or Venezuela, and can prepare new expeditions across the line. Another moving impetus toward war is the low price of coffee, produced by the overproduction of Brazil. For the coffee planters of Colombia and Venezuela, the shipping cost of coffee almost corresponds to its present selling price. As a result, the coffee plantations lie idle, and the starving peons readily take to soldiering. The presence of large bodies of soldiers, rapacious and destructive, as all soldiers are, in its turn, increases the difficulties of coffee production. A third moving issue is the long-p omised sale of the isthmian canal. The Isthmus of Panama is the last paying asset of Colombia. Whoever holds the isthmus, with its two ports of entry, with its valuable canal and railroad properties, thereby comes into possession of the country's cash.

A brief historical retrospect over recent events in South America makes the issues fairly clear. At the time when Spain was losing Cuba, the last congress of Colombia sat in Bogotá. The Liberal party had but one spokesman in the congress—to wit, Rafael Uribe-Uribe. The government majority championed the cause of Spain. Uribe-Uribe was the only man in the congress who spoke for America as against Spain. He was hissed down. Next, the Panama canal question came up. The French concession was to be extended for ten years. Again Uribe-Uribe spoke for America as against France. The project was voted down. The congress was dissolved. Then the revolution broke out, and Uribe-Uribe took the field, in Santandér, the richest coffee-growing state of Colombia.

While affairs were thus disturbed in Santandér, Cipriano Castro, a Venezuelan exile living in Cúcuta, profited by the occasion to lead a small band of Colombian Liberals into Venezuela. After a crushing defeat at Valencia, President Andrade fled the country, and Castro entered Carácas in triumph. His early Colombian adherents got Venezuelan government jobs. All went well for a while, especially after the prompt suppression of a counter-revolution, until Castro's sympathies with the Colombian Liberals in the field began to tell on his foreign policy. Uribe-Uribe had been badly beaten in Colombia. He was made welcome by Castro in Venezuela, and was intrusted with the command of a division on the Colombian frontier. Then the government forces in Santandér, to bring relief to the stricken district, tried to open the closed rivers by a sudden armed invasion into that region of Venezuela through which the rivers flow to the sea. For the sake of appearances they were led by Ranjel Garbiras, a Venezuelan revolutionist. They made for the prosperous town of San Cristóbal, but Uribe-Uribe had managed to gather his corps of insurgents, and beat off the attack in a three days' battle. Uribe-Uribe promptly prepared a counter-invasion. He was aided

From the Review of Reviews

PRESIDENT CASTRO AND HIS CABINET—CASTRO IN THE CENTER

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in this by Castro, who practically put all Venezuelan forces in the Cordillera at his disposal.

The expenses of Castro's various armed expeditions ate up all his ready finances. When he could no longer maintain Uribe-Uribe's troops, Uribe cut loose and recrossed the border, to join forces with other insurgent leaders in the interior of Colombia. Uribe's cousin proceeded to Panama, and the civil war there broke out with fresh vigor. By their recent brilliant stroke in the harbor of Panama, the Colombian Liberals have won the command of the sea on the Pacific side. To assist them in doing the same on the Atlantic side, Castro has now supplied them with a torpedo-boat and a small gunboat. Threatened by Germany's financial demands on one side, and by internal revolution on the other, Cipriano Castro still puts the advancement of the Liberal cause in a neighboring state ahead of everything. It remains to be seen whether the triumph of the Liberals in Colombia shall mean Castro's ruin in Venezuela.

Some Italian Statesmen

SOME MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE RECENT CABINET

IN view of the recent resignation of the Italian cabinet (PUBLIC OPINION, 27 February), it is worth while to read what William J. D. Croke has to say in the March number of *Munsey's Magazine* about a few Italian politicians and statesmen.

Giuseppe Zanardelli is a luminary in the law, a practitioner of national distinction, the framer of the penal and commercial codes, one of the finest intelligences in politics, a man consistent in principle. Prime minister of Italy, Zanardelli is the young king's experiment in government through the Liberal party. He is younger than Saracco, whom he succeeded, being only seventy-five years of age. His face is lit up with the expression of a very strong and remarkably sharp intelligence, while his attenuated frame lends itself with naturalness to the rapid gestures of his fluent and classical orations.

There is none of this Lombard fascination about Giovanni Giolitti, a Piedmontese, born at Mondovi in 1842. He is a product of the bureaucratic machine —the working chief of a department who became head of the state. An astute politician, lacking a sufficient following in parliament, his premiership has been marked by a lack of consistency of purpose. As minister for the interior under Zanardelli, Giolitti is proving a greater success than ever he did as premier.

Guido Baccelli, the minister of foreign affairs, was born in the Eternal City, in 1832, and is, therefore, at seventy remarkable as an active scientist. His latest discovery he explained last autumn in a typically eloquent address to the medical congress at Pisa. Shortly before, in the Virchow celebrations at Berlin, he signalized himself as a Latinist. An enthusiastic archæologist and a ripe classical scholar, he used his power as minister for public instruction to advance education in Italy. Most recently his revelation of a remedy for foot and mouth disease has shown how versatile is Italian intellect. As minister for agriculture, he introduced a program of radical reform.

Luigi Luzzatti, classed in the public mind with Baccelli, is one of the younger generation of politicians. He was born in 1842. He is a many-sided economist, a financial theorist, the author of much and the organizer of more. The apostle of coöperative effort, the successor of Gladstone in the French institute, he has ventured in lectures and books into questions historical as a relief from the serious studies that have made him world-famous.

Enrico Ferri, the leader of the opposition in the chamber of deputies, is such a leader as the unruly and acephalous Extreme Left, composed of Radicals, Republicans, and Socialists, may boast of. A parliamentary debater of unusual skill—tall for an Italian, slim-figured, pale, curly-haired, frantic at moments, and always intense, with a voice rising to a scream in excitement, with a woman's soul in a man's body, unresting, versatile, witty—Enrico Ferri is the most remarkable composite of modern Italy. A professor in the Royal university at Rome, he is a scientific au-

From Munsey's

GUISEPPE ZANARDELLI

thority whose triumph in the Congress of Criminal Anthropology at Amsterdam, in September last, gained him enthusiastic praise from the most staunch of monarchical organs. In 1886 he entered parliament as a deputy. Since then he has been the most active of Italy's public men, teaching in the university, orating in the chamber of deputies, writing books, lecturing on scientific subjects all over Europe, and urging his Socialist crusade wherever he could gather an audience.

A framer of cabinets who has never yet held office as prime minister is Baron Sonnino. Since the fall of Crispi, he has held the premiership in his gift. Born in 1849, Sidney Sonnino is in the prime of a successful political career. By his unalluring gravity, he is the reverse of Ferri, his rival in the chamber. Like Luzzatti, Sonnino is of Hebrew stock, and thus the more naturally recognized as an authority on finance. His reputation is established by much writing and by long cabinet experience.

Like Giolitti, the minister of the interior, in his poverty of following, is Antonio Starabba, Marquis di Rudini. Conservatives see in him an ideal administrator. The antithesis of Enrico Ferri in political be-

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lief, he is his rival, despite his sixty years, in looks and fascination. Yet with all the softness of tone in his aristocratic appearance, the marquis is a man of blood and iron on occasion. As premier in 1898 the Marquis di Rudini stamped out the abortive revolution of that year. By his strength the government was saved.

German Corporations and an Artificial Market

W. Berdrow, in the March *Forum*, New York. Condensed for Public Opinion

AMONG the features common to the industrial life of the United States and that of the German empire are the vast corporations, which are nowhere else developed in an equal degree. Some of them, as, for example, the German *Electrizitats-Gesellschaft*, were originally stock companies, while others later became such, in order to attain the degree of independence enforced by financial conditions. The phenomenon of great corporations of which I purpose to speak in this paper is the artificial creation of an outlet for products which can be no longer advantageously sold in the open market. The rise of the great German electrical companies, several of which employ 10,000 men and control a capital of 100 to 160 million marks, is not due solely to the operation of the time-honored economic principle of supply and demand. That the electrical companies of Germany have, nevertheless, grown to "American proportions" is attributable in some degree to the fact that they succeeded in increasing production by artificial means; and although this policy has been in operation for ten years, and apparently with good results, the supply is now greatly in excess of the demand.

The beginning of this movement was of a very simple and harmless nature. The electrical companies organized for the purpose of illumination or transportation could not afford to wait for public sanction, for the simple reason that the value of electricity was not yet understood by the public at large, which, therefore, had to be convinced of its practical utility through the initiative of enterprising corporations. Under these circumstances, it was but natural that the corporation, either by an increase of the capital stock or by the acceptance of loans, should have been willing to dispense with immediate profits, and to inaugurate the undertaking and conduct it temporarily at its own expense. Moreover, no one was injured by this proceeding, which proved most advantageous to its promoters, who, by constructing their own machinery, conduits, and other apparatus, increased the scope of their business, and at the same time secured good prices by the avoidance of competition. The public now cheerfully placed any amount of capital at the disposal of an electrical enterprise, providing it was conducted by a large corporation, which could decide whether to continue the management of the industry or to dispose of it by sale or by a special arrangement with separate stock companies. From an economic point of view, the latter would have been the more correct method, as the great firms of the electrical industry had been organized for the purpose of building machinery, plants, and conduits, but not with a view to operate these. Moreover, the operation of the electrical companies proved to be far less remunerative than their organization.

Another cause of serious trouble to the large industrial corporations was the enforced consumption of their own capital. During the last ten years or more several of them have employed the greater part of their capital no longer for the extension of their own immediate enterprises, but for the purpose of financing central and branch organizations, established for no other reason than to create a market commensurate with excessive production. A limitation of business, furthermore, deprives the corporation of the privilege of establishing rates; the prices being regulated largely by the law of supply and demand. Herein lies another cause of decline. The remunerative orders, self-created by the corporation, cease, and the industry becomes dependent upon private enterprise—a precarious matter at times of financial depression.

Undeniably such industrial organizations are sometimes very prosperous, and prove to be fortunate speculations. In an economic sense, however, they can never be regarded as harmless, inasmuch as they are primarily established for the purpose of immediate profit without regard to their ulterior productivity.

The Next Emperor of China

Who Shall Succeed Kuang Hsu?

IN view of the threatened retirement of the dowager-empress of China and the probability of her death, in any event, within a comparatively short time, this interesting discussion from the *North China Daily News* of the succession to the Dragon throne is especially pertinent:

When the last emperor, Tung Chih, died leaving no heir, his wife soon following him to the tomb, the two empress dowagers, his own mother, the present empress dowager, and the first wife of the former Emperor Hsien Fêng, who constituted themselves the joint regents of the empire, should properly have selected a prince standing to Tung Chih in the position of a nephew, who might have been adopted as Tung Chih's son and performed the duties which a son owes to a deceased father. The present empress dowager selected a son of her brother-in-law Prince Chun, and that son was made emperor under the title of Kuang Hsü; but the difficulty remained that he was the first cousin of, and therefore of the same generation as, the deceased Emperor Tung Chih. Very strong objections were made at the time to the choice. The empress dowager, however, stuck to her guns; but a solemn covenant was drawn up and sealed by H. M. Kuang Hsü's sponsors, (he was only four years old at the time), and this covenant is still in existence, whereby as soon as Kuang Hsü had a son, that son was to be proclaimed emperor as the direct heir, not of his real father but of his uncle Tung Chih, H. M. Kuang Hsü was to abdicate, and his reign was to be treated as an interregnum.

H. M. Hsü has no son, and the best authorities are agreed that there is no likelihood of his ever having a son. He, of course, can adopt one for himself, but this does not settle the succession to Tung Chih; and it is this which, we are told, makes it impossible for the empress dowager to give the whole power into H. M. Kuang Hsü's hands. By the agreement made by his sponsors when he was chosen to succeed Tung Chih, he is virtually only temporary emperor. The empress dowager was persuaded by Prince Tuan to solve the difficulty by proclaiming his son Pu Chun heir-apparent; but he turned out such a scapegrace, and his father brought so many sorrows on the head of the empress dowager, that he had to be deposed.

The Yokohama *Japan Weekly Mail* is authority for the statement that an exit from the dilemma is to be found in marrying a daughter of Yung Lu to Prince Chun, the emperor's younger brother, and proclaiming their son—if they have one—heir to the throne. This son will then appear in the dynastic record as the successor of Tung Chih, and the fifty years that have elapsed since Kuang Hsü became heir will be counted an interregnum.

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SOCIOLOGICAL

The Growth of a New Civilization

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PEOPLE OF SIBERIA

THE civilization that is now developing in Siberia is discussed in two of the March magazines; Mr. S. M. Williams, an American, writing for *Munsey's*, and Mr. John Foster Fraser, an Englishman, for the *Pall Mall*. Both writers are of the opinion that Siberia is rapidly springing into a position of supremacy in Asia; Mr. Williams says that "with its farms like the wheat fields of Dakota, its mines like those of Colorado, its rivers like the Mississippi, and its forests like those of Canada, Siberia is a country of marvelous promise—an eastern California." The new civilization that is springing up in this promising country is made up of Russian immigrants and fortune-seekers from all parts of the globe, agriculturists, miners, business men, and adventurers. Both writers call attention to the fact that the convict element, so closely associated with Siberia in the popular mind, is a very small factor. Life convicts, murderers, the scum of Russia, are now sent for the most part to Kamchatka and the island of Sakhalin, off the far northeastern coast; and the convict-descended "native Siberians" constitute but a small proportion of the population. Of the Russian peasant element, Mr. Foster writes:

"Glowing inducements are held out to the *moudjiks* of the barren southern steppes to emigrate into Siberia; free passages are provided, and each spring three hundred thousand poor are taken to Chelyabinsk, the first town beyond the Urals, where there are huge buildings for their accommodation until they can be sorted into groups and sent off into the wilderness to start life afresh. Big plots of land are given the newcomers; instructors are constantly traveling about showing how best the land can be cultivated; the government purchases American farming machinery, and lets the peasantry have it at cost price, payable on the installment plan. Yet, with all this, Siberia is at present little more than a neglected prairie. The fact is, the Russian has not got it in him to be a successful farmer. He has not the faculty for understanding the nature of soils; manuring is beyond his comprehension—indeed, he would rather not eat food raised on manured land. You never see ranches, as in America. The Russian is fraternal, and he will not live at a farm ten or fifteen miles from a neighbor. He must herd in villages, even though he is obliged to go ten miles to his land. He seizes all opportunities to avoid work.

"He is fond of gaiety, fond of drinking, fond of music, is the Siberian; but he lacks initiative, and even gold is little of an incentive to him. He is something of a fatalist, and if he can get enough food to stave off hunger, and enough *vodki* to kill melancholy, he doesn't mind. The Siberian is jealous of the foreigners, chiefly Germans, who come into his country and grow wealthy; but it hardly ever strikes him he might be wealthy also. He scrapes along from year to year. The Russian immigrant soon gets homesick for the southern steppes; and so, though the trains that cross the Urals in spring are full of newcomers, those that recross in the autumn are nearly as full of the discontented returning. The struggle being made by the Siberians to throw aside their uncouthness and take to civilized ways is entertaining. The man who wears his shirt outside his trousers and tucks his trousers inside his boots is regarded as uncivilized, and is much looked down upon by his brother who wears his shirt in its proper place and whose trousers come outside his boots. So anxious are they to cast off their old habits, that notices are found in the restaurants stating that customers wearing flannel shirts will not be served; and in the saloon on the Amur boats there is a general request for passengers not to get drunk, and to remember that they belong to a civilized nation. It doesn't matter where you go, you notice that most of the trade is in the hands of Jews

—From Munsey's Magazine

THE WINTER HOME OF THE ENTIRE TOWNSHIP OF KIZHI, AND THE LOWLY HABITATION OF THE PEASANT FROM THE WEST.

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or in the hands of Russians from the Baltic provinces, and therefore really Germans. The Russian, despite his striving after the ways of the west, is the slowest man on earth."

Mr. Williams says that there are, in reality, two civilizations in Siberia, and that the city of Irkutsk is the dividing point. "To the west, the development has been by Slavonic agency; to the east, development has come from a curious mixture of races—the yellow and the white; the never-changing Chinese and the restless, cosmopolitan crowd that fastens upon every new country. It is from the east that Americans have reached Siberia. They have found the Germans already there, and have entered with them into a rivalry that means the commercial development of Siberia. Against these men of brains the helpless Russian immigrant stands no chance. The yellow races do the labor, the Americans plan the fortunes. From Lake Baikal to the Pacific the mountains are filled with gold, with iron, and coal. It is a new California, and the Americans are not blind to its potentialities."

Compulsory Insurance in the United States

A Plan to Protect Employers as well as Employees

ANDREW A. BRUCE, in the March *Forum*, proposes a plan of compulsory insurance that would, he thinks, put an end to the workman's temptation to manufacture a case against his employer and force him to make some sort of a settlement, on the theory that it would be cheaper to pay a few hundred dollars than to waste a thousand in defending an action. The plan is not altogether a new one; it has already been adopted in modified forms by a number of corporations in the United States; its essential features are as follows:

"Every employer, as a prerequisite for employment, is to compel the employee to insure himself against death and accident for a certain amount, say $2,000, either with a company in which the employer is interested or with one which is independent; the employer, if necessary, paying part of the premiums. In such instances the policy is to contain a provision that in case an attempt is made to recover damages of the employer under his common-law liability for negligence, no recovery can be had on the insurance policy in question. This method gives the employee a choice of remedies, but takes away neither. It secures to the injured man compensation for his injuries in the form of insurance money, in cases where his employer would not be liable under the common law and where, therefore, no recovery could be had against him as in cases of contributory negligence. It does not, however, release the employer from the liability to which he is legally subject under the common law. It is of paramount importance to the community, as well as to the injured man himself, that such a person should have some means of support. Every cripple who is unable to recover damages from his employer becomes of necessity a burden on the community. Accordingly, the corporations or trusts that would institute such a system and provide for that support would become agencies of great public good. The courts have time and again held that an employer can not by any means contract against liability for his own negligence. But in such cases, that is, in cases where the negligence of the employer is beyond doubt and the insurance comparatively small, the employee could and would resort to his common-law remedy against his master."

The Club Habit Among American Women

Edward Bok, in the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. Condensed for Public Opinion

THE passion for forming clubs among American women appears to be absolutely unbridled. There would seem to be no limit to it. One can only reach the deduction, from the number of these clubs formed, that women have not the courage to stand alone on any single subject. Everything they do must be organic. For folks to come together and truly and openly discuss vital themes is always helpful. It is no doubt true that there is something in every life from which we can extract some lesson, some help. But it is, nevertheless, a fact that in this very multiplicity of clubs is found one of the worst elements in the complex lives of modern women. There are thousands of women in this country who have the club habit without rhyme or reason. They are nothing short of club-crazy. The club is rapidly becoming a veritable intoxicant among women. It has been one of my dissipations to study woman's clubs, both at close range and at a comfortable distance, and I must confess that what I have seen of them and read of them is not to their credit. So far as I have been able to see and find out, hundreds of women belong to clubs without knowing why they do belong, and, as a rule, they get little benefit from them.

I firmly believe that if one-half the women who belong to clubs would take an honest accounting of themselves and decide the actual good derived from their membership in this or that club, it would have two results: fewer clubs and fewer women of scattered energies. Now, the club idea of itself is to be commended for man or for woman; provided it is productive of some good and it is kept in its rightful place. If a woman who is busy all day amid the routine of her household work belongs to some one good club to which she can go, and, leaving domestic cares behind, get into an entirely different atmosphere, and secure mental stimulus or physical refreshment from the change, it is beneficial. It does that woman good. Therefore, it is worth while. It matters not what kind of a club it is: if it appeals to her dominant taste, and she derives a distinct benefit from it, it is a good factor in her life. The question for her to honestly decide is: Does she come away from that club refreshed or bettered? If she can not honestly say that such a result comes to her, then she should be honest with herself and, resigning from that club, join some other from which she will derive some distinct benefit, or devote the time now given to that club to some other recreation which will do her, or some one else through her, some distinct good.

All this senseless rush into which she plunges herself, whether it be in a maze of clubs, or a whirl of social life, or into a bewildering confusion of housework made difficult by permitting her home to be littered up with useless trash—all this, I say, and the woman who is honest with herself will agree with me even inwardly if she has not the courage to declare herself outwardly, is not worth the while. Nothing is gained from it: nothing but irritating worries, shattered nerves, and a premature decline of health, spirits, and the freshness of womanhood. Why not be honest with ourselves, and separate the chaff from the wheat, the externals from the vital things, the things unprofitable from the things worth while? There is happiness for many an overtired woman in a calm and sensible readjustment of her life.

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LETTERS & ART

The Death of a Distinguished Patron of Art

HENRY G. MARQUAND AND THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

IN the death of Henry G. Marquand, New York loses its most distinguished art patron. Since the corporation of the Metropolitan museum of art was founded, Mr. Marquand had been connected with it, first as a trustee, then, from 1878 to 1890, as its treasurer, and, finally, as its president. His gifts, both in money and in works of art, enriched the museum more and more each year, and his knowledge of art was of great value to it. Gallery 6 is entirely filled with pictures presented by him to the museum. There are sixty-one in all, representing the old masters of the Flemish and Dutch schools and the early English school. The New York *Evening Post* characterizes the masterpieces of the collection as follows: "The portraits of 'The Painter and His Wife,' by Franz Hals, are both examples in the painter's more refined style, and the latter among his very best works. Better known, perhaps, is the fine portrait of James, Duke of Lenox, by Van Dyck, which dominates the collection. With it may be compared the more energetic portrait of an unknown man, a superb early example of the same master, but still bearing the name of Rubens in the catalogue. The Dutch school is, perhaps, best represented by a wholly charming example of that very rare master, Oermeer of Delft. The two Rembrandt portraits, representing both the earlier and later periods of the artist, are fine specimens. The minor examples of the school are authentic and of considerable interest, including, among others, a characteristic Cuyp. The main strength of the collection lies in its examples of the Dutch and Flemish schools, but the portraits attributed to Velasquez, with one exception, the 'Olivares,' which is of doubtful authenticity, are of great artistic value. The English landscape school has at least one masterpiece in Turner's 'Saltash,' and a Crome is not far behind it in quality. Two important, if not wholly satisfactory, Constables, a big Gainsborough in his best vein, and a brilliant little Bonington are in this list. Hogarth's entrancing Miss Rich is one of the finest portraits of the English school, and a good Sir Joshua and a romantic Gainsborough bear it company. The Italian school is represented by a masterly portrait of an unknown man, attributed to Moroni, which certainly is one of the best pictures of the north Italian school. The proportion of pictures of the first class is uncommonly high, constituting a notable tribute, not only to the donor's generosity, but to his sound judgment and good sense. His gifts to the museum included antiques of all kinds, ceramics, bronzes, marbles, casts, etc., as well as money, and the total amount of his benefactions was not far short of $1,500,000."

From the New York Tribune

HENRY G. MARQUAND
(From the Painting by John S. Sargent)

The New York *Tribune* says that more than any other object of his care, the Metropolitan museum of art will feel the loss of Mr. Marquand. "Its president for many years, he has devoted to its growth a large share of his time and thought, served it with unsurpassed sagacity as an administrator, enriched some of its most important departments with treasures for which it is envied by every kindred association in the world, and has been a chief instrument in perfecting the foundations on which it is securely rising to a foremost rank among the great art collections of modern times. It is impossible to overestimate the influence which he has exerted in the councils of the museum, or the results which will accumulate as the generations pass from his material contributions to the fulfillment of a great design." The *Times* adds: "The Metropolitan museum is by no means what it might be and should be, and doubtless will be. But it is only necessary to compare its status now with what it was when Mr. Marquand began to contribute to its collections to recognize the greatness of the work that has been done for it in that interval. It has become really one of the museums not merely of the United States, but of the world. And among all the men who have contributed to that advance, the name of Henry G. Marquand is deservedly put first by all his fellow-citizens who are interested in the advancement of art."

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The New English Academy

HAS IT ANY EXCUSE FOR BEING?

A WRITER in the current *Pall Mall Magazine* accuses the promoters of the English academy of borrowing from France an institution of which England has no need. "Why are we instituting it?" asks this writer, Mr. G. K. Chesterton. "If," he answers, "we are instituting an English academy because there is a French academy, because other nations have institutions of this kind, and we must have one better than all the rest, then there lies over all our plans and triumphs the shadow of 'Watkin's Folly.' The Watkin tower in Wembley park unquestionably was erected with the idea that France had produced the highest iron tower in the world, and that we must build one higher. To do something which you do not want to do, which it is no part of your personal plan or instinct to do, but which the triumph of some one else has stung you into doing, is to confess the most fundamental weakness. It is the haunting suspicion that this spirit is really the spirit at the back of the proposal for an English literary academy which constitutes the one real doubt and dread about its fulfillment. That this suspicion is no idle or fanciful one, any man who possesses any insight or historical imagination can test for himself by reading the current publications, which announce the causes which have led to the proposed foundation of the new academy. The ground specifically stated in all the notices which I have seen is, that we suddenly awoke to the necessity of such an institution on discovering that we were not represented properly at a Paris exhibition." In further proof of this, Mr. Chesterton quotes the actual words: "The steps by which this desirable consummation has been reached were briefly as follows: At a meeting of the representatives of the chief European and American academies held at Wiesbaden in October, 1899, a proposal was drawn up for the organization of an international association of the principal scientific and literary academies of the world. This scheme provided for the division of the association into two sections: viz., a section of 'natural science,' and a section of 'literary science,' the term 'literary' being used to indicate the sciences of language, history, philosophy, and antiquities, and other subjects, the study of which is based on scientific principles, but which are not included under the term 'natural science.' While the Royal society of London represented the United Kingdom at the association in the section of natural science, no existing institution was at that date deemed competent to attend on behalf of this country in the section dealing with historical, philosophical, and philological research. In consequence of this defect in the existing English institutions, these branches of study in the United Kingdom were not represented at the first meeting of the 'International Association of Academies' held in Paris in 1900." Again, as another paper expresses it, 'At the congress of representatives of the chief academies of the world, held in Wiesbaden little more than two years ago, it was decided to form an international association of the chief literary and scientific academies of all countries, . . . then the blank in our midst, due to the absence of any outstanding literary academy such as every other nation of eminence is proud to possess, made itself felt."

Mr. Chesterton says that "in the journalistic encomiums lavished upon the new scheme, there is this universal and distinct implication, that we are founding something which we not only never possessed before, but never desired before, because we have realized that many other nations possess it. We are ordering it, not as a great decorative genius would order a new scheme of decoration, but as a man anxious to be in the fashion would order a new cut of frock-coat. The eulogists of the scheme evidently infer that the absence of such an institution in some degree humiliates us before the other nations. The absence of such an institution does not humiliate us; the failure or insignificance of such an institution would humiliate us to the lowest depths. An academy of learning is not necessary to a nation, any more than a great school of painting, or a concession in China, or a house of peers. Nations have thriven, and been wise and valiant and enduring, and laid the whole world under everlasting obligations, without any of these things. But there is one thing which is supremely necessary to a nation, and that is its own soul. In so far as the soul of France is in love with learning, it produces a great learned institution. In so far as the soul of England is in love with other things, it will gain everything and lose nothing by seeking first to bring those things to perfection. A nation does indeed borrow, and borrow wisely, from other nations, but only when it has itself felt the need of something which the other nation can provide. But it must not borrow because other nations possess something and it is standing before all men naked of that thing. In other words, it must not borrow as the promoters of the English academy proudly boast they are borrowing."

The Point of View in Fiction

AGNES REPPLIER, in the March *Harper's Magazine*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

MR. HENLEY voiced the convictions of his sex when he declared his readiness to accept, "with the humility of ignorance, and something of the learner's gratitude," all of George Eliot's women, "from Romola down to Mrs. Pullet" (up to Mrs. Pullet, one would rather say), and his lively mistrust of the "governesses in revolt," whom it has pleased her to call men. Heroes of the divided skirt, every one of them, was his verdict. Deronda, an incarnation of woman's rights. Tito, an improper female in breeches. Silas Marner, a good, perplexed old maid. Lydgate alone has "aught of the true male principle about him." This is a matter worthy of regard, because the charm of a novel is based largely upon the attraction its hero has for women, and its heroine for men. Incident, dialogue, the development of minor characters—these things have power to please; but the enduring triumph of a story depends upon the depth of our infatuation for somebody that figures in it, and here, as elsewhere, the instinct of sex reigns supreme. Why is it impossible for a man who is not an artist or an art-critic to acknowledge that the great portraits of the world are men's portraits? Because he has given his heart to Mona Lisa, or to Rembrandt's Saskia, or to some other beauty, dead and gone. Why do we find in the Roman Catholic church that it is invariably a man who expounds the glory of Saint Theresa, and a woman who piously supplicates Saint Anthony? The same rule holds good in fiction.

Does this mean that femininity backed by genius, can not grasp the impalpable something which is the soul and essence of masculinity? Because then it fol-

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lows that masculinity, backed by genius, can not grasp the impalpable something which is the soul and essence of femininity. Such a limitation has never yet been recognized and deplored. On the contrary, there are novelists, like Mr. Hardy and Mr. George Meredith and Mr. Henry James, who are considered to know a great deal more about women than women know about themselves, and to be able to give the sex some valuable points for its own enlightenment. Mr. Boyesen, for example, did not hesitate to say that no woman could have drawn a character like Diana of the Crossways, and endowed her with "that nameless charm," because "the sentiment that feels and perceives it is wholly masculine." Why should not this rule work both ways, and a nameless charm be given to some complex and veracious hero, because the sentiment that feels and perceives it is wholly feminine? Mrs. Humphrey Ward strove for just such a triumph in her portrait of Edward Manisty, but did she succeed? Yet if the attraction of one sex for the other be mutual, why should it enlighten the man and confuse the woman? Or is this enlightenment less penetrating than it appears? Perhaps a rare perfection in recognizing and reproducing detail may be mistaken for a firm grasp upon the whole. There are fashions in novel-writing, as in all things else, and a determined effort to be analytic is imposing enough to mislead. We usually detect this effort when men are writing of women, or women are writing of men. The former seek to be subtle; the latter seek to be strong. Both are determined to reveal something which is not always a recognizable revelation. If to evolve a sphinx and to answer her riddle, is to interpret femininity, then there are modern novelists who have entered upon their kingdom. But one remembers Rochefoucauld's wise words, "The greatest mistake of penetration is, not to have fallen short, but to have gone too far."

Opinion and Preaching in Literature

March *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston. Excerpt

ARE we ready to part with "preaching" in literature? Can we really spare from our books the didactic and, what would needs go with it, much of the *obiter dicta* that make to many of us the spice of writing and of conversation? For myself, frankly, I would as soon have a man without prejudices as a book without opinions. It is these that give the flavor: they are of the essence of individuality, and if we are to accept the dictum of the greater critics, that a book is to be loved because therein is embalmed a life, we must surely take some account of the opinions in which the life had its most marked expression. For, after all, is there anything more veritably a man's own than his guesses at truth, his predilections, his notions of the universe, his surmises as to human fate? It is these, and the loyalties, devotions, whims, prejudices, ideals, tastes, loves, and hates the world has left or brought him, that measure the effect of life upon him, tell what he has undergone at the hands of circumstance, how borne himself in all time of his prosperity, in all time of his tribulation. The poet Sill was at least partly right in liking "In Memoriam" because it reflected the views of a man much experienced in life. He was acting on the same instinct that leads some hundred thousands of us, gentle and simple, to watch for Mr. Dooley's latest comment on events. We want opinions, and, in short, preaching.

Tributes to Victor Hugo

THE PARIS FESTIVITIES—THE DRAMATIZATION OF "NOTRE DAME DE PARIS" IN NEW YORK

THE series of festivities to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo opened February 26 with a grand ceremony in the Pantheon, under the auspices of the government, and continued for five days, according to the program outlined in our issue of February 6. The Hugo monument, the work of Louis Barrias, was presented to the city; a concert and reception were held in the Hall of Festivities at the Hotel de Ville; foreign delegates were entertained by the municipality; a grand ball was given at the expense of Paris; and the fêtes culminated in a magnificent celebration on the Place des Vosges. The New York *Nation* accounts for the extravagance of Paris in honoring Hugo as follows: "He was one of the last universal geniuses, essaying successfully all the literary forms, and doing nothing which did not find an echo among all the readers of France. The prefaces to his early books became the doctrine of his fellow-writers; all Paris turned out in emulation to hiss or applaud his plays; his greatest historical novel, 'Notre Dame de Paris,' conveyed a kind of revolutionary theory of æsthetics; that compilation from his journalism and miscellaneous social studies, 'Les Misérables,' was welcomed as a kind of evangel for a troubled social order; he castigated a charlatan emperor, and bade the Germans withdraw from a conquered land. In all the history of literature there has seldom been an example of such sublime self-confidence. In the preface to 'Les Orientales,' which was written in his twenty-seventh year, he meets the critics who might taunt him with extravagance in his subjects and style with the affirmation 'that he knew not wherein the "limits of art" consist; that he knew not the exact geography of the world of intellect; that he had not yet seen the road-maps of art, with the borders of the possible and the impossible marked out in red and blue; that, finally, he had done what he had done.' Many a young poet, before and since, has expressed himself in some such fashion, out of sheer bumptiousness—only to be ridiculed or ignored. Hugo's world took him seriously, and the young poet, at thirty, had for some years been 'master' to a rising generation of poets."

Other cities joined Paris in honoring her famous son. The presentation of a bust of Victor Hugo to the city of Rome by the Franco-Italian league was made the occasion for a great Francophile demonstration. New York celebrated the occasion by inaugurating a dramatization of Victor Hugo's greatest historical novel, "Notre Dame de Paris." The *Times* voices the general verdict on the play in these words: "In a concluding chapter of 'Notre Dame de Paris,' when sketching the after-life of the poet Gringoire, Victor Hugo says: 'As regards his dramatic triumphs here is what one finds in a record of accounts of the date of 1483: "To Jehan Marchand and Pierre Gringoire, the carpenter and the author who have built and composed the mystery play produced at the chatelet de Paris . . . one hundred francs."' Without wishing in any way to disparage the excellent melodrama which Mr. Paul M. Potter has fashioned for Mr. Daniel Frohman and his company at Daly's theater, it has much the same relationship to the other ingredients of the evening's entertainment that poor Gringoire's play bore to the work of that fifteenth-century stage carpenter."

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SCIENTIFIC

The Nature of Nerve Impulse

PROFESSOR MATTHEWS DESCRIBES HIS EXPERIMENTS

IN an article in the March number of the *Century,* Professor Albert P. Mathews describes the researches made by himself and Professor Loeb in the chemical laboratory of the University of Chicago into the nature of nerve impulse. The first part of his treatment of the subject is given over to a discussion of the experiments, by which the facts were established that the chemical stimulation of protoplasm is really an electrical stimulation, and that the poisonous action of inorganic salts is due to the electrical charges of the salts, and probably to the movements of these charges. Then he turns to a consideration of the manner in which the negative charges cause stimulation of protoplasm while the positive prevent it.

Let us endeavor to get some idea of what happens in the nerve when stimulation takes place, because a picture of this will make clear the nature of the nerve impulse. A nerve consists of a bundle of fibers. Each of these fibers consists of protoplasm, or living matter, drawn out in a very long process of microscopic diameter and called the axis-cylinder. This process, like all protoplasm, contains albuminous substances combined with fats and particularly with the nitrogenous fat lecithin. These substances are largely in solution. When such substances as fats, albumins, or common gelatines dissolve they form what is technically called a colloidal solution, or hydrosol, to distinguish it from the true solutions, such as those of salts. A solution of gelatine or other colloid possesses certain properties differing from those of true solutions, and as the nerve consists largely of such colloids, it is obvious that we must study the properties of such colloidal solutions to understand the nerve. One of these properties is the power of forming gels. Ordinary gelatine, if cooled, will set or gel. It forms a kind of tissue of gelatine particles with water in the interstices. In this state it is known as a hydrogel.

It has been established by Hardy and others that a colloidal solution the particles of which are electropositive—that is, carry positive charges—is precipitated or coagulated or gelled by electrically charged negative ions. They are held in solution by the positive particles, such as hydrogen. In technical language, the stability of the solution is diminished by negatively charged particles and increased by positive. Furthermore, the efficiency of each precipitating negative ion is roughly proportional to the number of electrical charges it carries. Assuming for a moment that such a change in the colloids is at the bottom of the nerve impulse, as is indicated by the identity of reactions of colloidal solutions and nerves, let us see whether the stimulation will consist in the passage of the colloids from a state of a jelly to solution, or from solution to the jelly. The answer is given by our observations that the extraction of water stimulates the nerve; for as water is the solvent, its removal can have no other effect than the precipitation or jellying of the solution. This conclusion is confirmed by the behavior of the nerve to cold and heat. If a nerve be cooled to about 12 degrees above zero, Centigrade, its irritability increases; it is more sensitive than it was before. But if it is gently warmed it becomes less sensitive until a temperature is reached near its point of coagulation, when its irritability rapidly increases, and at coagulation the nerve is stimulated. Coagulation is a form of jellying. So we have here further evidence that stimulation is gelation.

The light which is thus shed on the nature of stimulation and physical meaning of changes in irritability enables us to form a physical picture of the nerve impulse, although probably a crude and imperfect one. We have already seen that whenever negative charges overbalance in the nerve, the nerve is stimulated, and the stimulation consists in the precipitation of the colloids. We have now to see how, by this precipitation, the negative charges are regenerated. This is possibly brought about in the following way (see diagram): The colloidal particles are positively charged. Those charges induce in the water about each particle negative charges, the number of negative charges being proportional to the surface of the particles. Now when two adjacent particles are thrown together mechanically (B), or by heat, or in any other way, they coalesce, and the surface of the coalesced particles is smaller than the sum of the surfaces in the separate particles. There is a sudden diminution in the number of positive charges holding the negative charges. A certain number of the latter are at once set free (C). These immediately precipitate the next layer of colloids (E). By the coalescence of these particles, negative charges are again liberated (F) and the nerve impulse is thus propagated. The speed of its propagation is probably connected with the minute diameter of the axis-cylinder process, which makes the movement take place altogether in one direction. If we prevent precipitation we can stop the nerve impulse and the negative variation also.

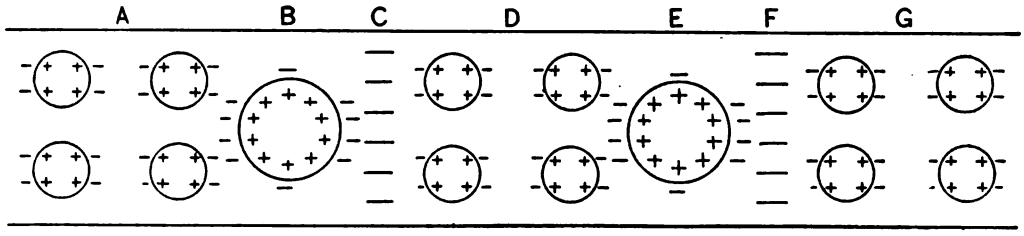

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE CONDUCTION OF THE NERVE IMPULSE

It appears to me probable that the immediate practical consequences will very likely occur in the following directions: First, the physical explanation thus attained of one of the phenomena of life will, if it proves true, bring us a step nearer the understanding of other life-phenomena, the artificial synthesis of living matter, and the prolongation of life. Second,

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it looks as if we had at last secured a rational basis of pharmacology. If the poisonous action of salts is due to the electrical charges their particles bear, and we are able to offset this action by particles with the opposite charge, there is every reason to believe that the poisonous action of drugs is also so caused and may in the same manner be counteracted.

Third, we have at last secured, apparently, a basis for attacking the great problem of fermentation, for the peculiar fermentative or catalytic powers of colloidal solutions are probably, in their essence, electrical. A solution of the problem of fermentation probably means a revolution in some of the great industries of the world, for it will enable us to build up our foodstuffs from the soil, the air, and sunlight, as plants do.

The Measurements of Science

CARL SNYDER, in the March *Harper's Magazine*, New York. Excerpt

THE eye and the ear have long been regarded as marvels of mechanism, quite the most wonderful things in the world. But compared with the implements of a present-day laboratory, the sensitiveness of all human organs seems gross enough. A photographic plate, coupled with a telescope, will reveal the presence of millions of stars whose light does not affect the retina in the least. The microscope, too, with its revelations of the world of the infinitely small, tells us how crude, after all, is this most delicate of the senses. Indeed, we may liken it to a piano where only a single octave, towards the middle, sounds. From the ultra-violet to the lowest reaches of the spectrum is a range of some nine octaves of light vibrations, of which, save for our new mechanical senses, we should never have been conscious of but one.

The ear hears little of what is going on around us. By means of a microphone the tread of a fly sounds like the tramp of cavalry. Our heat sense is very vague; we need a variation of at least one-fifth of a degree on a thermometer to realize any difference in temperature. Professor Langley's little bolometer will note the difference of a millionth of a degree. It is two hundred thousand times as sensitive as our skin. A galvanometer will flex its finger at the current generated simply by deforming a drop of mercury, of pressing it out from a sphere to the shape of an egg. The amount of work done by a wink of the eye would equal a hundred billion of the units marked on the scale of a very delicate instrument. It is at least ten thousand times as sensitive as the eye or the ear. But even this astonishing performance is far surpassed by the exquisitely sensitive coherers, discovered by Professor Branly, of Paris, by which the Hertz waves of wireless telegraphy are caught in their pulsings through space. The range of impressions which we get from lifting an object in the hand seems rather small. An ordinary chemist's balance is about twenty million times as sensitive. It will weigh down to the two-hundredth part of a milligram.

Wherever we turn we shall find instruments which surpass each and all of our senses in a most humiliating way. Without them we should know very little of the world about us. Lacking them, Sir Isaac Newton knew very little of the world about him. But with them—and this is a capital point—we have come to know a great deal. We have come, for one thing, to see that *our senses give us reports only of a comparatively small number of comparatively gross stimuli.*

The Loud-Talking Telephone

EUGENE P. LYLE, JR., in the March *Everybody's Magazine* Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE loud-talking telephone, or *haut-parleur,* has been recently invented in France. It means briefly that a man can sit at his ease in his arm-chair and talk to another man at a distance as though he were right there in the arm-chair opposite. This other man, far away at the other end, may be at his ease, too, or he may be footing it up and down his office pulling at a cigar, or, for that matter, he may be in his bed in the next room.

There are several different systems of *haut-parleurs* that have been constructed by Frenchmen. Three at least have been reported upon favorably by officials present at the explanations and trials. The telephone of M. P. Germain was tested some time ago by the ministère des postes et télégraphs, with the result that it has been adopted by the state to some extent. Inside the transmitter of this instrument there are delicate membranes of silicate of potash and magnesium, which are extremely sensitive to every vibration of sound-waves. The ordinary induction coil, such as is used in the state telephones, completes the microphone. This coil has a resistance of 1.5 ohms for its primary circuit and 150 ohms for its secondary. The receiver may be lengthened by a tube a yard long, which is slightly conical, like a slender trumpet, and throws the sounds a distance of fifteen or sixteen yards at their normal tone, even when out of doors. The voice is heard clearly, without any of that hazy snuffling so common to telephones and phonographs. Singing and musical instruments sound more intense than spoken words, though they are equally distinct. The Germain microphone supports currents of from ten to twenty-five volts and from one-half to twenty-five ampères. Five-tenths of an ampère suffices for ordinary conversations, but when there are many hearers, as around the theatroscope, the currents may have to be made stronger. M. Germain has recently obtained much more satisfactory results by substituting micro-telephones for the micro-phones that he first employed. One of the most important phases of the loud-talking 'phone is its collaboration with the phonograph. Harness these two together and you have a team capable of some interesting work. A second *haut-parleur* is intended primarily for short distances, as between the departments of a large manufacturing plant, foundry, or other busy place where noise prevails. Such a telephone will doubtless prove of great value in the industries.

Work and Rest

"ONE SELF-APPROVING HOUR WHOLE YEARS OUTWEIGHS"

IN the March *Popular Science Monthly,* Dr. A. F. Chamberlain institutes an inquiry as to how far the history of the individual and of the race justifies the belief that one day is as good as three, one hour outweighs whole years. The intention is to defend the view that intense activity for comparatively brief periods, alternating with longer periods of greater or less quiescence, is, whatever incidents of environment, artificialities of civilization, exaggerated sex influences, etc., have at times interfered to disturb it, the normal phenomenon of work in so far as it is best and most genially productive and profitable racially and individually.

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In the life of animals, Professor Chamberlain finds plenty of support for his view, and also in the suddenly developing powers of children, who by their performances move us to admiration when the critical moment arrives. And "when we consider woman in the fields in which her highest genius asserts itself, we find that in general she conforms to the theory here advanced. Altogether, the life of woman furnishes more evidence than one would be inclined at first to suspect, in support of the theory set forth in these pages. And were her individual emotional and intellectual life given more sway, the evidence would probably be even greater, for, emotionally, she illustrates the theory in its most genial form, and her best first efforts in many lines of thought and action indicate vast possibilities in the right direction."

The criminal and the savage also provide the author with illustrations of the truth of his theory. Havelock Ellis is thus quoted: "While he is essentially lazy . . . the criminal is capable of moments of violent activity." The vacuous lives of criminals, with whom inertia is practically normal and continuous for long periods, have their brief epoch of excitement, explosion, diversion, uproar, intoxication, exhilaration, and "breaking out," adds Dr. Chamberlain. He also calls attention to the rapidity of the transition in the savage from extreme inertness to extreme activity. The ability to change from the commonplace to the intense is a manifestation of the same element. The genius's periodical inspirations and the periodicity of eras of artistic activity in the history of all nations, such as, among others, the Elizabethan age in England and the age of Pericles in Greece, are thus brought forward in support of the author's contention. He sums up as follows:

We have now considered the life of the animal, the child, the woman, the genius, the criminal, the savage, the race, the theory that brief periods of work at the very highest possible tension alternating with longer periods of rest or changed activity represent the best working conditions and have found not a little evidence to support it in every quarter. The experience of other than mere professional athletes, the methods of animal trainers, the results of half-time schools, the progressive reduction of the hours of labor for working-men and shop-employees will furnish many more data of the same kind. It has been argued that two hours physical labor *per diem* would suffice, were the product economically distributed, to keep the whole world well supplied, so great has been the advance in labor-saving machinery, methods of transportation, etc. Is it altogether unreasonable to suppose that two hours, intellectual work, under right conditions and with economic distribution of the product, would suffice to keep the whole world supplied here also? Two hours of every one's best would be something worth achieving, physically and intellectually. An end something like this is the ideal to which things are bound to tend. Some poet of the future may be able to sing: 'Better the New World hour than the long European day.' The racial nervousness of the American people, non-pathological in reality, is perhaps the groundwork for this achievement.

RELIGIOUS

A Substitute for Religion

PAUL TYNER, in the March *Review of Reviews*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

A NEW departure, characterized at once by sturdy optimism, earnest purpose, and settled confidence, is the metaphysical movement of today. Essentially American in its origin, it has already made its way across the sea, with other American products, and claims an international scope, not losing its Americanism, however, in its transatlantic extension. There is reason to believe that what is somewhat vaguely known as "the new thought" now numbers more than a million adherents, of whom more than half a million are in the United States. To most of these, the cult stands for a practical, every-day working philosophy that takes the place of a religion and is, indeed, to these people, the only possible religion. At the same time, thousands of its followers retain their conventional affiliations, finding in the "new thought" welcome aid to understanding and appreciation of the living spirit under the dead letter in all religions. Thus, the new teaching appeals equally to people in and to those out of the churches, emphasizing the essentials on which people of various beliefs, or of no belief, may very humanly unite. One reason for its rapid spread in popularity is here apparent, and makes interesting an examination of its development. The movement has for its basic purpose nothing less than a lively realization of the metaphysical truth at the base of all religion and philosophy, not as mystical or intellectual abstraction, merely, but as a working force in actual life, eligible to all men everywhere.

HORATIO W. DRESSER

RALPH WALDO TRINE

Speaking in the large, this "new thought" is new only in its distinct insistence on the metaphysical basis of all physics, and on the consequent emergence of metaphysical principles in physical phenomena. It proves the practical availability of this right relation of physics and metaphysics. For this, the power of the will is asserted in larger control and dominion over "the forces of nature." As a result, we find men, more than ever before, ordering and directing for good all conditions and environment, all tendency of habit or circumstance. The new metaphysics, in fact, calls for faith behind works, and for works proving faith. The reality in being of an infinite, eternal, and intelligent energy, principle, or substance, perceptibly active everywhere and always in the phenomena we call life, is its basic premise.

Two of the "new thought" writers whose vogue rivals that of the popular novelist are comparatively young men. Horatio W. Dresser's first work, "The Power of Silence," might be regarded as the produc-

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tion of a contemplative student essaying an interpretation of the German philosophers with amplification of the bearing of their thought on the problems of the man in the street. In his latest book, "The Christ Ideal," he seems to have exchanged this coldly judicial attitude for the fervor of the early Christian mystic. Another of the younger writers whom the new movement has carried on a flood-tide of favor is Ralph Waldo Trine, a westerner by birth and breeding, a graduate of Knox college, and one who found his way into the "new thought" by the broad path of interest in sociological study, in which he had the advantage of post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins university. Although transcendentalism is brought down to earth and given immediate and practical meaning by the followers of this movement, Emerson is regarded almost as its prophet and patron saint, his essays and poems forming foundation for nearly all its teachings, and inspiring most of its writers.

Significant evidence of the larger freedom and unity of the new teaching is furnished by a glance at the names of the speakers and at the subjects that furnished the marked features of the program at the convention of October, 1900, in New York. These included the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, of New York; Prof. George D. Herron, lately of Iowa college, Iowa; Mr. John Jay Chapman and John Brooks Leavitt, LL.D., men widely esteemed as among the foremost representatives of New York's younger generation of publicists, the late Dr. Lewis G. Janes, Mr. Bolton Hall, distinguished as a valiant apostle of the single tax, and Prof. John M. Tyler, of Amherst.

The Secularization of the Church of England

AT the recent confirmation of Canon Gore as bishop of Worcester, an attempt was made by the anti-ritualists to challenge the appointment according to privilege offered in the ceremony of confirmation. The matter was taken before the king's bench division of the high court, and the lord chief justice decided against the right to oppose the confirmation. The London *Spectator,* while commending the decision, sees in it an assertion of the supremacy of the secular power. "We do not refer to anything in the tone of the judges. On the contrary, they were careful to repudiate the argument put forward by Mr. Haldane, that if the confirmation was to be treated as a mere form, consecration would, by inference, be relegated to a like position of insignificance. But, none the less, the effect of the judgment necessarily is to throw into relief the secular principle in the selection of persons for the office of bishop, even though the mode of setting apart the individuals so selected for that office is left untouched in its sacred solemnity and significance. The election by the dean and chapter, and the confirmation by the archbishop's vicar-general, with its notice to opposers, if any, to present themselves, may hitherto have seemed, while no one has talked much about them, to embody, in however imperfect and rudimentary a form, the assertion of valuable principles. But now, it may be thought, this view can no longer be cherished. The judgment of the king's bench division has seemed to some minds to tear all veils away, and to have exhibited the Church of England as being, in regard to the vital matter of the appointment of its chief ministers and rulers, an 'Act of Parliament Church,' entirely subject to state authority. The poor little ceremonies which, coming down from pre-Reformation days, seemed to suggest at least some recognition on the part of the state of a more spiritual theory, have been mercilessly held up to the light, and shown to have no semblance of reality about them. And the strange double irony of it all is that this has happened on the occasion of the elevation to the Episcopal bench of a clergyman who has been one of the most prominent advocates of the right of the Church of England to greater spiritual autonomy; while his defeated opposers, who for the nonce have sought to avail themselves, though in vain, of the relics of days of greater ecclesiastical independence, represent bodies whose usual rôle is to press the authority of state courts against the claimants of ritual liberty."

The Rallying Place of Sects

L. S. DuBois, in the *Standard,* Chicago. Condensed for Public Opinion

IT would be perfectly safe to say that outside of Constantinople, Chicago is the most religious city in the world. There are in Chicago upwards of 1,100 places for public worship of the Deity. Of course, we expect to find the largest number among those professing Christianity, but there are none the less congregations of the disciples of Confucius, of Buddha, of Zoroaster, and of Mohammed. In the heart of the city are Handel hall, Masonic temple, Studebaker hall, and Steinway hall, where gather Christadelphians, Babists, Truth-seekers, Spiritualists, and groups the names of which are known only to themselves. Out on Taylor street is a Mohammedan mosque. There are four large church edifices, filled every Sunday, too, with Latter-day Saints. Mennonites and Quakers have flourishing congregations within the city limits, and the number is not small to whom ethical thought appeals with religious satisfaction.

Of the orthodox bodies, the Catholic church stands at the head, with its 172 buildings erected exclusively for divine worship; 269,795 persons are counted on its rolls as members, and its church buildings have a value of $5,082,157. The Catholic bodies of Chicago comprise in their congregations Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Russian Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, Armenian, Old Catholic, and Reformed Catholic. There are other organizations bearing the name Catholic Apostolic, but these are not Catholic as generally understood. In one Catholic church, that of St. Agnes, at Chicago Heights, the congregation is so cosmopolitan that it is necessary to hold service in the English, Italian, Polish, German, Bohemian, Lithuanian, Croatian, and Swedish languages. Next to the Catholic is the Methodist denomination, with 145 churches, 25,500 communicants, and churches valued at $2,123,000. It will be a surprise to some to learn that there are seventeen varieties of Methodists in Chicago alone. All nationalities are reached, but the English language prevails, being the language of 101 churches. There are thirteen German, seven Norwegian, sixteen Swedish, four Bohemian, and one French. The Congregational denomination numbers seventy-seven churches and thirteen missions. It counts 14,427 on its church roll and owns church property valued at $1,460,930. The church edifices will seat 33,615 persons. The Baptists number 15,635. They have fifty-one churches and forty missions, and the auxiliary societies attached. Their church holdings are valued at $1,147,100, with a seating capacity of 22,630 in the main auditoriums, some hundreds more being accommodated in hired halls and chapels. In a city whose population is composed of so many

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Germans, it is not surprising to learn that the church founded by Martin Luther is a potent factor in its religious life. Many of its adherents are also to be found among our Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Finlander folk. The Lutherans have eighty-seven churches and 36,800 members; while the Lutheran evangelical body has twenty-three churches and 11,500 members. Of the Protestant Episcopal denominations, there are 7,450 members, with forty-one church buildings and four missions. These edifices are valued at $1,351,500, and will accommodate 16,753 worshipers. There are also seven organizations of the Reformed Episcopal church, numbering about 2,250 communicants, with church holdings valued in the neighborhood of $200,000; and a few scattering bodies holding allegiance to the Church of England. The Presbyterians number 15,291, with fifty-one church buildings and twelve chapels, sufficient to care for 35,120 attendants. There are fifty-four organized Presbyterian bodies, with a value of church edifices of nearly $2,000,000. The Disciples of Christ (Christian) number twenty churches, with a membership of 6,000, occupying twenty church buildings and one hall. The Spiritualists have eighteen organizations, each of which is practically an independent entity. This list of organizations includes also Seventh-day Adventists, Christian Scientists (worshiping in three superb temples), Dunkards, Swedenborgians, the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, Unitarians, Universalists, Plymouth Brethren, Friends of the Temple, Schwenkfeldians, Church of God, and other organizations having no official connection with any religious body, all of which have no published statistics available. The Hebrews worship in twenty-three synagogues. Thirteen of their organizations belong to that wing of Judaism known as Orthodox, ten to the Reformed congregation. Their church property reaches a very comfortable figure, $536,500, and the number of members is set down as 9,187, but we must take into account a peculiar method of enumeration. In Jewish congregations, the head of the family only is counted; using the ordinary method of estimating the number in a family, and multiplying by five, we have 45,935 Jewish church-going people in Chicago.

The Miner-Minister

Rev. A. B. Chalmers, in the *Christian Endeavor World*, Boston. Condensed for Public Opinion

IN the list of Congregational ministers in the Year-Book for 1900 you will see the name, "William Ethridge, Glenroy, Ohio." Mr. Ethridge is no longer pastor of the Congregational church of Glenroy, but, instead, is working in the coal mines of Saginaw, Michigan, and preaching on Sunday to the Genesee Avenue Congregational church, of that city. The story of how he left the pastoral work for the hard manual labor of a coal miner is a very interesting one, and the Rev. William Ethridge is in many ways the most heroic minister anywhere today. He was born in England more than forty years ago, and as a boy knew all about the coal mining of the north of England, where his father worked day by day in the mines. His father had the ambition for him that he should not spend his life in a mine, but should, instead, become a minister. Many of the younger men of the mines began to move to America, and some of the older ones. The friends of his father and mother, and their children, went, many of them settling in the coal mines of Coalton and Glenroy, Ohio. He came to America and lived with his childhood friends in Glenroy. There was a powerful revival of religion among the miners, and Ethridge was converted. He determined to give himself a better education so that he could preach to his people, the miners. When he was prepared by study, a council was called, and he was regularly ordained to the gospel ministry. After his conversion and before his ordination, he would work in the mines all day, and walk six miles at night, and preach the gospel in another mining district. Before his ordination he preached to the miners of Glenroy. They would rather hear the minister who was a miner with them than any other. After his ordination, the miners paid him a salary such as he would make in the mines, and he became their minister, devoting all his time to the work of preaching and to pastoral work.

When he had been the shepherd of the flock for a few years, the mines gave out in Ohio, and his people had to seek employment elsewhere. By far the great majority of his people went to work in the newly opened coal mines of Saginaw, Michigan. He went with them, for his people had all gone from Glenroy. When he reached Saginaw, there was no church for him to preach in, and he cast aside his ministerial garb and put on the miner's suit, and went every day down the shaft in the cage with his men, and worked with them all day, hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth. On Sunday he found a hall over a store, where he gathered his people together and preached to them. They organized a Sunday-school for the children. He conducted a prayer-meeting. Within a few months they had the nucleus for a church, and a council was called and a church was organized with thirty-two members. One of the strongest Christian Endeavor societies in the city was organized by him in the new church. Many of the charter members of this church were members of his church in Glenroy. He continued to preach for them every Sunday while working in the mines every day.

The church soon grew strong enough to support, with a little home-missionary aid, a pastor. They gave the miner-minister a unanimous call to the pastorate at a far larger salary than he could earn in the mines. When the call was presented to him, he declined it, although he would rather preach than do anything else in the world. He felt that there would be many others besides the miners that would be members of the church, and that he could be the miner-minister to them who were particularly his own and who remembered him at Glenroy, and his father before him in England. When the miners wanted a man to represent them before the representatives of the company to arrange the scale of wages for the year they sent their miner-minister. When trouble arises among the men, he is the peacemaker. There has never been a strike in the Saginaw coal mine, and his presence among the men, and his acceptance of the wage-scale, are largely responsible for the good habits and peace and prosperity among the miners. The company could well afford to pay him double wages —one as a miner, and another as a minister.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHURCHES and Christian workers, organized a year since at Philadelphia, was able, at its annual conference in Washington, February 4 and 5, to report gratifying progress. Nearly a hundred delegates from state and local federations were enrolled. State organizations now exist in eight states, comprising nearly one-third of the population of the country, and local federations in twenty-four cities and towns, with a total population of nearly seven millions.—*Outlook*.

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MISCELLANY

An Imperial American Yacht

THE METEOR DESCRIBED BY ITS BUILDER

WALLACE DOWNEY

THE kaiser's yacht, *Meteor*, launched from Shooter's island, February 25, has fairly become an international institution. Mr. Wallace Downey, the builder of the boat, furnishes the following description of it for *Leslie's Monthly:*

"The vessel, from stem to stern, is the product of American designers, of American builders, of American workmen. When the order was given the several component materials of the vessel were scattered over the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Only a few months ago the polished masts of white pine were growing wild in their native Oregon forest; the steel angles and plates were unmined ore in the Pennsylvania hills. The hardwoods for the finishing of the interior were all hewn by American hands in American forests; the interior appointments, the plumbing and the like, are all the work of American factories; the sails will be made by American sailmakers, from American canvas; the rigging will all be the work of our own countrymen. The christening of the yacht by an American girl gracefully emphasized the national character of the whole performance, and it remains for the boat to acquit itself according to the best American traditions to make its Americanization complete.

"It is a large yacht, having a length over all of 160 feet, and a water line length of 120, a beam of twenty-seven feet and a draught of seventeen. There is thus deck room enough for a court reception; accommodation is furnished in the forecastle for a crew of at least thirty men; there are two saloons, the main and the ladies' cabin, and three large staterooms, in addition to the emperor's spacious suite. In size, indeed, the *Meteor* is the largest schooner yacht ever put forth from an American shipyard. In her design speed has not been a negligible quantity. His majesty has taken pains to emphasize this point, and whereas, in all matters of pure technique, such as the sheer of the hull, he has wisely left the details to the designers, the interior arrangements have largely been his own work. Thus the supplementary mushroom ventilators, with which the vessel is supplied, have been made from designs furnished by the kaiser himself. A fair idea of the size of the main saloon is gained when it is said that it will contain an extension table capable of seating twenty-four persons. Aft of the saloon, on the port side, are three large staterooms and a bath for the gentlemen-in-waiting. Comfort, rather than mere display, is also the point aimed at in the arrangement of these rooms. Each room will be provided with a bureau, a brass bedstead, a marble washstand and a sofa. Directly opposite these rooms, on the starboard side, will be the emperor's suite. This is a large saloon, thirteen feet long, and besides a brass bedstead, contains a writing desk, several wardrobes and a dressing table. In addition to the dead lights at the side this room will be ventilated by a large skylight. The woodwork throughout the kaiser's quarters will be of mahogany enamel, painted ivory color, touched up with gold, a small amount of the trim showing the natural wood. Aft of the owner's saloon is a bathroom and the quarters of his personal attendants. Directly behind is the ladies' cabin, which will contain two berths, sofas, writing tables, and will be decorated with carved mahogany and other hardwoods. The ladies' cabin leads into a vestibule, which, in its turn, leads to the stairs up to the deckhouse, which will be built of steel, encased in teakwood, serving both as a companionway, and, in rough weather, as a lookout. All the woodwork on the deck, the skylight, etc., will be of teak. The metal work, the winches, capstans, etc., will all be of bronze; the wheel, a fine piece of workmanship, will be of rosewood, the rim inlaid with white holly. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $150,000."

Renunciation

MARGARET RIDGELY SCHOTT, in March *Scribner's*

The lips we love and may not kiss,
The self we love and cast aside,
The flowery ways we choose to miss
For paths where rue and thorns abide;

The wistful eyes that see the shore,
They may not seek beyond the seas—
Ah! Life to Come, hast thou in store
A fit exchange for gifts like these?

Various Topics

MRS. ELIZABETH WELLS GALLUP, the Detroit woman who has stirred up the new Bacon-Shakespeare row, contributes to the current *Pall Mall Magazine* an explanation of the nature of her laborious investigations. The London *Outlook* hits off the controversy as follows:

He thought he saw a mystery,
A new Rosetta stone.
He looked and saw a cipher which
Has recently been shown.
"The same old dish again," he said;
"I thought we cleaned the bone."

SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, the distinguished English historian, is dead. Dr. Gardiner wrote "The History of England from the Accession of James I to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke," 1863; "Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage," 1869; "England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I," 1875; "The Personal Government of Charles I," 1877; "The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I;" "Introduction to the Study of English History," conjointly with J. Bass Mullinger, 1881; "The First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution," 1875; and "The Thirty Years' War," 1874. His "History of the Great Civil War," is one of his greatest works. In 1894 he published vol. I of a "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate," and on the death of Prof. Froude was offered the Regius professorship of modern history at Oxford. He was still engaged in carrying forward his historical work at the time of his death, having come to within a year of Oliver Cromwell's death.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

DOMESTIC.—Tomas Estrada Palma and Señor Estevez were formally chosen by the electoral college at Havana respectively first president and vice-president of Cuba; senators were also elected....Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in Washington, exchanged calls with President Roosevelt, called on the foreign ambassadors, received the members of the diplomatic corps at the German embassy, visited the Capitol, and was the guest of honor at a state dinner at the White House....The United States supreme court denied the application of the state of Minnesota for leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities company, on the ground of lack of jurisdiction....The senate passed the Philippine tariff bill.

FOREIGN.—A majority of the business places in Barcelona resumed work; the number of persons killed during the rioting is placed at fifty-seven....Sixty-four men were killed or wounded during fighting on the Montenegrin frontier between Albanians and Turkish regular troops, due to the assassination of an Albanian chief....A convention has been concluded between Russia and Korea under which Korea agrees not to grant to any state or individual the island of Ko Je, the shore opposite or any part of the coast from that point to Chemulpo.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25

DOMESTIC.—The German emperor's new yacht, *Meteor*, was launched at the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding company at Shooter's island by the hand of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, in the presence of Prince Henry of Prussia....Lieutenant Johnston, of the 15th infantry, captured the battleflag of Malvar, the insurgent chief in the Philippines, as well as his personal jewelry; Governor Flores has organized a native expedition to rid Rizal province, Luzon, of Ladrones.... Rev. Joseph W. Cook, pioneer of Indian missionary work in Wyoming and the Dakotas, died at St. Louis.

FOREIGN.—In a vote over a labor measure in the house of commons, the government was defeated, 155 to 154.... The revolutionary steamer *Libertador*, renamed the *Bolivar*, appeared at Dominica, in the Leeward islands.... There were anti-Semitic riots at Bucharest, Rumania, and the hospitals were filled with wounded rioters as a result of fighting with the police.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

DOMESTIC.—The notorious rebel chief Lukban was captured on the island of Samar....Lieutenant-Governor Tillman of South Carolina withdrew the invitation to President Roosevelt to present a sword to Major Micah Jenkins at the time of President Roosevelt's visit to Charleston....Governor Odell signed the bill prohibiting the killing of live pigeons in state tournaments.

FOREIGN.—The Liberal League has been formed in England with Lord Rosebery as president; its purpose is to carry out the policy outlined by the ex-premier in his speech at Chesterfield....Lord Kitchener reports smart fighting in South Africa; the Boers captured a British convoy, and the British inflicted severe loss on a force of Boers who were trying to break the blockhouse line....The centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo was celebrated in France and other countries; in Paris elaborate exercises were held within the Pantheon, and a monument to the poet was dedicated.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27

DOMESTIC.—Services in memory of President William McKinley were held in the house of representatives by both branches of congress, Secretary Hay being the orator....Edward Tuck, of Boston, has given a large sum to found a hospital for Americans in Paris.... M. C. D. Borden announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of his Fall River operatives....The congress of mothers, in session at Washington, elected Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia, president.

FOREIGN.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave assurance that Russia would respect the rights of foreigners at New-Chwang....The empress dowager and emperor of China gave another audience to foreign women in Peking.... The Duke of Devonshire, on behalf of the Liberal-Unionists. repudiated the leadership of Lord Rosebery....The Venezuelan congress ratified the election of President Castro.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28

DOMESTIC.—Reports from many points east of the Mississippi tell of great damage and peril and some loss of life from storm and flood; Minnesota and the Dakotas report a great blizzard raging. ....Scores of miners lost their lives in two great snowslides at Telluride, Col. ....Prince Henry of Prussia visited the naval academy at Annapolis....The senate committee on privileges and elections reported, and the senate adopted a resolution of equal censure in the cases of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina....Former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage accepted the presidency of the United States Trust company, of New York.

FOREIGN.—Lord Kitchener reports the killing or capturing of 600 Boers in the Orange River Colony, with a great quantity of live stock....Notice was served by Colombia on the Panama canal shareholders that they could not transfer the canal concession without the assent of Colombia; there was a stormy meeting of shareholders in Paris. ....There was a fresh outbreak of the working people in Spain, including Barcelona and the mining regions.... The tariff committee of the reichstag voted to raise from two to five marks the import duties on maize....The czarina gave 10,000 rubles for the benefit of the sufferers from the Shamaka earthquakes.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1

DOMESTIC.—Miss Stone, the released missionary, arrived in Constantinople from Salonika....The city council of Charleston, South Carolina, renewed its invitation to President Roosevelt to attend the exposition, and repudiated the action of Lieutenant-Governor Tillman. ....Guglielmo Marconi arrived at New York and reported that a message had been sent from Cornwall and received on the steamship *Philadelphia* a distance of 1,551½ miles; his instrument was so tuned that no other vessel received the same message.

FOREIGN.—Advices were received at Curacao that the revolutionary leader, Garbiras, attempted a new invasion of Venezuela, and was completely routed by the government forces and driven back across the frontier, with heavy loss....Robert Greville Williams, the inventor of the telopantograph, committed suicide near Manchester, England....Forty-five Moscow rioters were sentenced to from four to fifteen years' penal servitude.

SUNDAY, MARCH 2

DOMESTIC.—A band of ladrones captured Señor Ampil, the presidente of Cainta, Morong province, Luzon, Philippine islands, and a majority of the police of the town; fears are felt for Señor Ampil, who was an ardent American sympathizer; merchants of Manila object to the insular tariff, alleging that it cripples the resources of the archipelago....United States Minister Loomis, at Lisbon, presented to the captain, officers, and crew of a Portuguese steamer, chronometer, binoculars, and medals sent by President Roosevelt in recognition of their rescue of an American crew.

FOREIGN.—A revolt, headed by Abdul Aziz Ben Feysul, has occured in central Arabia; the rebels captured the city of E'Riad, killing the governor and thirty of his retainers....The Victor Hugo ceremonies in Paris came to an end with the presentation to the city of Paris of the poet's home in the Place des Vosges for a museum....The text of the convention agreed upon by the International Sugar conference, was made public in Brussels; the abolition of all sugar bounties is recommended.

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The Book of The Week

NAPOLEON'S LETTERS TO JOSEPHINE, 1796-1812, for the First Time Collected and Translated, with Notes, Social, Historical, and Chronological, from Contemporary Sources. Cloth, $3 net. By Henry Foljambe Hall, F. R. Hist. S., 1901. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A GENERATION which has manifested a voracious appetite for the love letters of persons famous, infamous, and imaginary, should find the correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine full of the greatest interest. The fate of the latter, appealing, like that of Mary Stuart and other unfortunates, to the romantic sympathy of all readers, has induced a prejudice in her favor, which has undoubtedly led to a false impression of her character, and of the nature of the relations between herself and Napoleon. To this has been added the influence of enthusiastic, reckless, or mendacious memoirs and collections of apocryphal correspondence. Such were the letters published by Mme. Ducrest, in the twenties, of which Frédéric Masson says, *"pas une n'est authentique,"* and those of Las Cases, whose work Lord Rosebery aptly calls, "an arsenal of spurious documents."

The letters in the present collection have all seen the light before in other places. Most of the early love letters are taken from Charles Tennant's Tour of 1821-2 and almost all the remainder from the collection published by Didot Frères in 1833. But here they are all brought together for the first time, and their value in their present form is very greatly heightened for the general reader by the short notes of contemporary events, inserted in the body of the book, between the various letters. The latter half of the volume is given up to very full and admirable commentaries upon each letter, and the circumstances surrounding the writing of it. To this feature of the work too much praise can not be given. It is evidently the result of infinitely painstaking labor among original and contemporary papers, by a faithful student in love with his subject.

"With regard to the character of Josephine," says Mr. Hall, "opinions still differ about every quality but one. Like the friend of Goldsmith's mad-dog—

> A kind and gentle heart she had
> To comfort friends and foes.

"From early days she had learnt 'how to flirt and to fib.' Morality was at a low ebb during the French revolution, when women often saved their necks at the expense of their honor, and there is, unfortunately, no doubt that Josephine was no exception. It is certain, however, from his first letters to Josephine, that Napoleon knew nothing of this at the time of his honeymoon (solus) in Italy. Gradually, but very u willingly, his eyes were opened, and by the time he had reached Egypt he felt himself absolved from the absolute faithfulness he had hitherto preserved towards his wife. On his return Josephine becomes once more his consort, and even his friend—never again his only love. Josephine's main characteristic henceforward is to make everybody happy and comfortable—in spite of Napoleon's grumblings at her reckless prodigality; never to say No! (except to her husband's accusations) suits her Creole disposition best, especially as it costs her no active exertion, and the emperor pays for all. And so, having been in turn Our Lady of Victories and Saint Mary the Egyptian, she becomes from her coronation to her death-day 'The Mother of the Poor.'"

The collection begins with a letter dated, "Seven o'clock in the morning," and apparently written early in March, 1796. Napoleon and Josephine were married on the 9th of that month: "My waking thoughts are all of thee. Your portrait and the remembrance of last night's delirium have robbed my senses of repose. Sweet and incomparable Josephine, what an extraordinary influence you have over my heart. Are you vexed? Do I see you sad? Are you ill at ease? My soul is broken with grief and there is no rest for your lover."

Two days after his wedding, Bonaparte, who has just been appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, leaves to join his army in the field, and it is during this pitiful honeymoon that most of the love letters are written. On March 14th, he writes: "Every moment separates me further from you, my beloved; and every moment I have less energy to exist so far from you. You are the constant object of my thoughts; I exhaust my imagination in thinking of what you are doing. If I see you unhappy my heart is torn, and my grief grows greater. If you are gay and lively among your friends (male and female), I reproach you with having so soon forgotten the sorrowful separation three days ago; thence you must be fickle, and henceforward stirred by no deep emotion. . . . If I were asked how I slept, I feel that before replying I should have to get a message to tell me that you had had a good night. The ailments, the passions of men influence me only when I imagine they may reach you, my dear. May my good genius, which has always preserved me in the midst of great dangers, surround you, enfold you, while I will face my fate unguarded."

Other striking epistles follow:

"PORT MAURICE, April 3d.

". . . By what art have you learnt how to captivate all my faculties, to concentrate in yourself my spiritual existence—it is witchery, dear love, which will end only with me. To live for Josephine, that is the history of my life. I am struggling to get near you, I am dying to be at your side; fool that I am, I fail to realize how far off I am,

A Word About Editions.

Now the book collectors are after George Douglas' novel, The House With the Green Shutters. They already foresee a great future for the young Scotchman, and, therefore, a lively demand for first edition copies of his first work.

So they write to us inquiring what premium we are asking. We write back that we have no first edition copies.

This is hard on the collectors, but no one else need repine. We are printing The House With the Green Shutters right along. As long as the demand continues—and it is steadily increasing — we shall continue to print it, and you will always have a chance to get some edition, just at present the sixth.

After all, the book is the thing; in any imprint it is equally worth reading, worth keeping, impossible to forget.

Apropos of editions, it is a curious fact that Dr. L. O. Howard's book, Mosquitoes, has gone into a third edition—perhaps "brood" would be the more scientific term—almost in midwinter. Unseasonable but none the less gratifying.

Presently we shall have some news about three books which we publish this month: The Blazed Trail, The Madness of Philip, and Next to the Ground.

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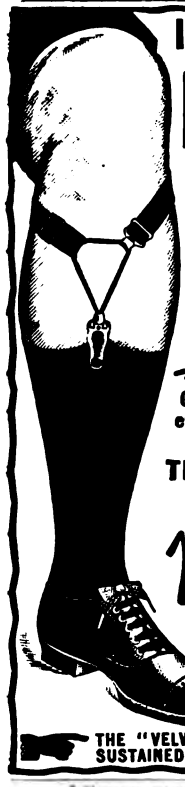

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that lands and provinces separate us. What an age it will be before you read these lines, the weak expression of the fevered soul in which you reign."

"ALBENGA, April 7th.

"I have received the letter that you break off, in order, you say, to go into the country; and in spite of that you give me to understand that you are jealous of me, who am here, overwhelmed with business and fatigue. . . . I am not satisfied with your last letter; it is cold as friendship. I have not found that fire which kindles your looks, and which I have sometimes fancied I found there. But how infatuated I am. . . . I desired more frigid letters, but they gave me the chill of death. Not to be loved by Josephine, the thought of finding her inconstant—but I am forging troubles—there are so many real ones, there is no need to manufacture more!"

"PISTOIA, TUSCANY, June 26th.

"For a month I have only received from my dear love two letters of three lines each. Is she so busy, that writing to her dear love is not then needful for her, nor, consequently, thinking about him? To live without thinking of Josephine would be death and annihilation to your husband. Your image gilds my fancies, and enlivens the black and sombre picture of melancholy and grief. A day, perhaps, may come in which I shall see you, for I doubt not you will be still at Paris, and verily on that day I will show you my pockets stuffed with letters that I have not sent you because they are too foolish."

"ALA, September 3, 1796.

"We are in the thick of the fight, my beloved; we have driven in the enemy's outposts; we have taken eight or ten of their horses with a like number of riders. My troops are good-humored and in excellent spirits. I hope that we shall do great things, and get into Trent by the fifth.

"No letters from you, which really makes me uneasy; yet they tell me you are well, and have even had an excursion to Lake Como. Every day I wait impatiently for the post which will bring me news of you—you are well aware how I prize it. Far from you I can not live, the happiness of my life is near my gentle Josephine. Think of me! Write me often, very often; in absence it is the only remedy; it is cruel, but, I hope, will be only temporary."

"MILAN, November 27, 1796, 3 P. M.

"I get to Milan; I fling myself into your room; I have left all in order to see you, to clasp you in my arms—you were not there, you gad about the towns amid junketings; you run farther from me when I am at hand; you care no longer for your dear Napoleon."

"MILAN, November 28, 1796, 8 P. M.

"I have received the courier whom Berthier had hurried on to Genoa. You have not had time to write me, I feel it intuitively. Surrounded with pleasures and pastimes, you would be wrong to make the least sacrifice for me.

"I reopen my letter to give you a kiss—Ah! Josephine—Josephine!"

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After the last of these early letters occurs a gap of more than three years.

[May 29, 1800] "11 P. M.

"I hardly know which way to turn. In an hour I start for Vercelli. Murat ought to be at Novaro tonight. The enemy is thoroughly demoralized; he can not even understand us. I hope within ten days to be in the arms of my Josephine, who is always very good when she is not crying and not flirting. Your son arrived this evening. I have had him examined; he is in excellent health. Accept a thousand tender thoughts. I have received M.'s letter. I will send her by the next courier a box of excellent cherries."

"AUSTERLITZ, December 3, 1805.

"I have dispatched to you Lebrun from the field of battle. I have beaten the Russian and Austrian army commanded by the two emperors. I am rather fagged. I have bivouacked eight days in the open air, through nights sufficiently keen. Tonight I rest in the chateau of Prince Kaunitz, where I shall sleep for the next two or three hours. The Russian army is not only beaten but destroyed.

"I embrace you."

"January 16, 1807.

"My Dear—I have received your letter of the 5th of January; all that you tell me of your unhappiness pains me. Why these tears, these repinings? Have you then no longer any fortitude? I shall see you soon. Never doubt my feelings; and if you wish to be still dearer to me, show character and strength of mind. I am humiliated to think that my wife can distrust my destinies.

"Adieu, dear. I love you, I long to see you, and wish to learn that you are content and happy."

After the divorce:

"February 19, 1810.

"My Dear—I have received your letter. It is, perhaps, not desirable that we should be under the same roof for the first year. Yet Bessières' country-house is too far off to go and return in one day; moreover I have rather a cold, and am not sure of being able to go there.

"Adieu, dear."

"TRIANON, August 25, 1811.

"I have your letter. I see with pleasure that you are in good health. I have been for some days at Trianon. I expect to go to Compiègne. My health is very good.

"Put some order into your affairs. Spend only £60,000, and save as much every year; that will make a reserve of £600,000 in ten years for your grandchildren. It is pleasant to be able to give them something, and be helpful to them. Instead of that, I hear you have debts, which would be really too bad. Look after your affairs, and don't give leave to every one who wants to help himself. If you wish to please me, let me hear that you have accumulated a large fortune. Consider how ill I must think of you, if I know that you, with £125,000 a year, are in debt.

"Adieu, my dear; keep well."

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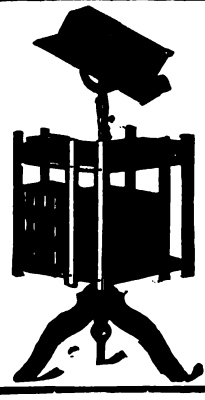

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, March 1

Although the shortest month in the year was further curtailed by two holidays and handicapped by the most severe storms of the winter, industrial and trade results were most satisfactory. The closing week brought a general resumption of activity in lines that suffered from the weather, and preparation for an exceptionally heavy spring business was reported at many points; southern cities alone being backward. Numerous interruptions would account for a considerable loss in railway earnings, yet reports thus far available for February show a decrease of only 8 per cent from last year's figures, and a gain of 13.5 per cent as compared with the traffic in 1900.

IRON AND STEEL

Insufficient motive power and bad weather combined to restrict the movement of coke from Connellsville, and pig iron production suffers at a time when a maximum output would not be excessive. This difficulty extends all along the line, retarding operations up to the finished steel product. Pressure for structural material is already severe, and will probably be still more so as the regular building season draws nearer. Further hardening of quotations is reported, and inquiries for delivery in 1903 are not exceptional. Recent heavy purchases of pig iron for the latter half of the year have satisfied the needs of many consumers, and there is less anxiety regarding deliveries. More foreign steel has been engaged, and domestic concerns are still bidding in the German market. The international situation is somewhat confusing, exports being reported despite the unsatisfied demand at home.

COTTON AND WOOL

Makers of cotton goods are very cautious about undertaking future deliveries, owing to the uncertainty as to labor and raw material. The wage question will probably reach a settlement without much interruption to work, as the leading concern has offered an advance of 10 per cent. Export orders are still available, but at prices slightly below the views of holders. This is the situation in most branches of the cotton goods market, holders having a distinct advantage, and in many lines the mills are sold so far ahead that agents are out of the market. As a rule woolen goods are well maintained and in brisk demand, but new lines of heavy weights are not sought.

STAPLE PRICES

	Feb. 28, 1902	*Mar.* 1, 1901
Flour, strght wint	$3.80@$4.00	$3.40@$3.75
Wheat, No. 2 red	87¾c.	79c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	71½c.	48½c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	49½c.	31c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	66¼c.	61½c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	8 13-16c.	9 3-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3¾c.	3c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26½@27c.	28@29c.
Pork mess new	$16.00	$14.00@$14.50
Lard prime, cont'l	9.65c.	7.70c.
Butter ex. creamery	27c.	23½c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	12¼c.	12¾c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°	3.62c.	4 3-16c.
†Sugar, granulated	4.51@4.56c.	5.50c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots	5¾c.	8c.
Petroleum, rfd gal.	7.20c.	7.95c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$16.75@17.25	$15.50
*Steel billets, ton	$31.00@31.50	$22.00
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	12⅜c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, bl	25.12½c.	26.62½c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

CORN AND WHEAT

Cereals opened the week with a decided reaction. Statistics of supplies and movement were not satisfactory to speculative holders, storms had interrupted communication and restricted new operations, crop news was generally satisfactory, and foreign purchasers were less interested. As usual, speculative liquidation carried the decline too far, and there followed the customary recovery. Wheat came into sight rather more freely than a year ago, and the Atlantic shipment of flour made a better comparison than in recent preceding weeks, but total exports of wheat from

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"Finally, after getting back to good health again I, of course, took on different kinds of food, and, as a change, began using——for breakfast. After a while some peculiar spells began to appear in the morning with deathly sickness and nervous lassitude. I took treatment for biliousness, but that did not avail.

"About a month ago I gave up the —— for breakfast and took on Grape-Nuts again. These morning attacks left me entirely in a day or two and I feel that I have had sufficient evidence of the scientific value of Grape-Nuts as a vitalizing, perfect food, that does not require the heavy work of the stomach occasioned by the use of starchy foods we use so much nowadays."

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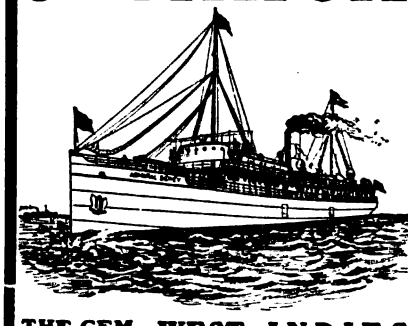

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the United States, flour included, were but 3,185,052 bushels, against 4,324,249 bushels a year ago. Corn showed the customary loss in both movements; receipts amounting to only 2,312,664 bushels, against 4,849,783 last year, while Atlantic coast shipments were 184,682 bushels, compared with 3,421,682 in the same week of 1901.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 215 in the United States against 179 last year, and 35 in Canada against 31 last year.

Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, March 1

No visible effect was produced in the New York loan market by the unfavorable bank statement last week, though the shipment of $3,500,000 gold to Europe and the prospect of a further loss of specie has created discussion as to whether this movement will not cause higher rates for money here. It is also noted that funds have been called for at western cities, and the New York banks are estimated to have lost $5,800,000 in net cash this week, another poor bank statement being expected today. The dullness of the stock market has a quieting effect on the money situation, though it is known that syndicate operations connected with industrial combinations create some large borrowings. Money on call has, however, been abundant, and the range of rates for it was only between 2 @ 3 per cent, the bulk of the business being at 2¼ per cent. Time money was freely offered, but the demand was small, except for long periods, rates being 3½ @ 4 per cent for thirty to ninety days and 4 @ 4½ per cent for four to six months on mixed collateral. Commercial paper was quiet, with limited offerings of choice names and a moderate buying demand, the rates being based on 4 @ 4½ per cent prime doubles.

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York stock market is dull and heavy. Public buying of investments continues and bonds are strong. Uncertainty about the Northern Securities litigation, however, checks speculation in standard railroad shares, and gold shipments, with expectations of a poor bank statement and the possibility of dearer money, are restraining factors. Large interests have, however, supported prices, and bears seem timid about attacking the market. The steel stocks were strong and had good support. Many inactive railroad specialties and cheap stocks of the same class were the objects of manipulation and were marked as to price. Foreign exchange is very firm at 4.87¾, and $3,500,000 gold was shipped to Paris on Thursday, the impression being that further specie exports will ensue.

BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings for the week (five days) ending Thursday, February 27, aggregate $1,952,097,679, a decrease of 10 per cent from last week, but a gain of 11 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York the decrease from last week is 11 per cent, but compared with last year there is a gain of 8 per cent.

Trade with Germany

The fact that Prince Henry's visit is said to have had a commercial inspiration and that it is expected to influence future of trade between the United States and Germany lends interest to the figures published at Washington showing that this commerce has grown from $29,878,845 in 1865 to $292,226,329 in 1901.

An examination of the details shows that the percentage of increase in imports from Germany has been greater than the percentage of growth in exports to Germany, the figures being: Imports into the United States from Germany in 1865, $9,563,743; in 1901, $100,445,902. On the other hand the exports from the United States to Germany were: In 1865, $20,315,102; in 1901, $191,780,427. Thus the imports into the United States from Germany are more than ten times as much in 1901 as in 1865, and our exports to Germany about nine and a half times as much in 1901 as in 1865.

Finished manufactures form the chief features of the imports into the United States from Germany, and foodstuffs and manufacturers' materials form the chief features of our exports to Germany. Sugar, chemicals, cotton manufactures, silk manufactures, leather manufactures, toys, earthen, stone, and china ware, wool manufactures,

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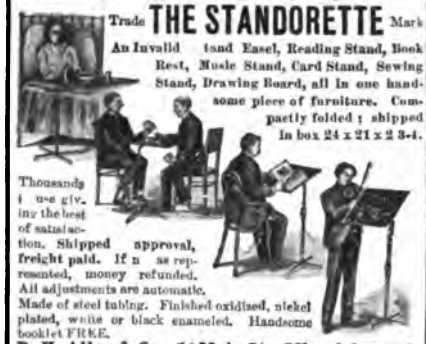

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iron and steel manufactures, and cement are the principal items in our imports from Germany, while raw cotton, corn, wheat, flour, pork, and beef products, mineral oils, tobacco, oil cake, and meal, naval stores, wood and manufactures thereof, and copper form the chief features of our exports to Germany. In a few classes of manufactures, however, notably iron and steel, the exports to Germany are considerable, but, as above indicated, the bulk of the movement from the United States to that country is composed of the articles required in Germany for food or manufacturing and which it does not produce in sufficient quantities at home, while, on the other hand, the bulk of the imports into the United States from Germany are foodstuffs not produced at home or the higher grades of manufactures, such as sugar, wines, coffee, rice, chemicals, gloves, laces, and knit goods, woolen dress goods, silk dress goods, cutlery, porcelain, and china ware, and toys.

Various Topics

The Canadian government has reduced the duty on news printing paper from 25 per cent to 15 per cent as a result of the decision that a combine existed among Canadian paper manufacturers.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that, under the attorney-general's recent opinion, a memorandum used in delivering stock as security for the future payment of money printed on an envelope or any similar memorandum requires a revenue tax stamp.

The German government has decided that artificial indigo is superior to the natural product, and all military cloth will be dyed with the artificial article in the future. The decision will be a great help to manufacturers of artificial indigo, and means a considerable increase in that article's yearly output.

In a summary of results of strikes in Great Britain last year the *Colliery Guardian* notes that 27 per cent attained their object, 33 per cent were absolute failures, and 36 per cent wound up in compromise. In quite a number of cases settlements were made by direct negotiations, and thirty-three by conciliation and arbitration.

The Russian minister of finance has authorized the opening of a stock exchange at Simbersk, which is the center of an extremely busy district. Three annual fairs are held there, and the transactions reached last year about 7,500,000 rubles, while the business done by the local banks alone exceeded 107,000,000 rubles.

For the first time Japan's foreign trade has aggregated over 500,000,000 yen. The figure for 1901 was 502,291,054 yen, being an increase of 21,133,588 yen over the total for 1900. The increase was altogether on the side of exports, which grew from 198,753,827 yen in 1900 to 248,407,576 yen in 1901. Imports, on the other hand, fell from 282,403,639 yen to 253,883,478 yen.

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WIT AND HUMOR

A Sky Lark

When Sirius was the Dog-star, 't was a very gay affair
That took place not on earth at all, but 'way up in the air;
The ball-room was well lighted with electric Northern Lights,
Which thus enabled all to see most truly wondrous sights.
The music for the dancing was the sort one seldom hears,
And was rendered very sweetly—'t was the music of the Spheres.
Old Father Time said, with a sigh: "I think I'll go to sleep;
My hour-glass is not needed, for the Stars their Watches keep."

The company arrived by scores. The Sleet was Hailed with joy;
The Fogs all came in Clouds, of course, and acted strangely coy;
And those who came on Trade-winds were the ones that bought and sold,
But higher classes came in state, and e'en the Thunder Rolled.
The Frost came on his Icicle—a chainless bevel-gear;
Said Mr. Ice: "I see you ride, but Peddle nothing here."
Before they danced, there came a sound of "Ting-a-ling-a-ling!"
At which each one exclaimed: "I know that that is Saturn's ring!"

Now, at all balls, it is a fact, some Wall-flowers there must be;
The Wall-flowers here were old Fixed Stars, as lonely as could be.
And Satellites, they sat till lights began to fade and wane,
But not a partner asked them out; their waiting was in vain.
When heated with the dancing, guests would pair off hand in hand
Where the Great, Big Dipper and the Small were always in demand;
While those who wished to take Ice-cream strolled down the Milky Way,
And with their cream were served Snowflakes—nor were they asked to pay.

At last old Father Time awoke as rested as could be.
A little Meteor cried out: "Oh, look! Time 's up!" said he.
And so the guests all had to go. The Shooting Stars went first,
And in their haste to get ahead, a number of them burst.
Orion's Belt Line Train appeared, and to it he was led.
"Go home at once, you Fogs!" called he. "You're surely Missed," he said.
And so the dance was ended, and the Comets took their flights,
The Pleiades remaining to turn out the Northern Lights.

Though Sirius was the Dog-star, that ball was gay, you see.
I'd like to see a Planet Plan It better than did he.

—BLANCHE ELIZABETH WADE, *in Century.*

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 11
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
March 13, 1902

ADVICES from Germany would have it that the visit of Prince Henry to these shores has been without important results. The prince himself holds a different opinion, or so, at least, we judge from his remarks at his last public appearance in New York Saturday evening, when he said: "I am convinced that the hopes and the desire of my imperial brother have been fulfilled; namely, that the measure of confidence placed by two great nations in each other has grown and expanded." This might be admitted and the visit might still be pronounced a failure—whether or not it was a failure depending largely upon one's conception of its object. That "the measure of confidence placed by two great nations in each other" has expanded no one can deny. This may or may not have any important result.

OF all the absurd motives that have been attributed to Emperor William in sending his brother to see us, the most absurd of all is that coming from London in the form of a report that the kaiser wanted to pave the way for negotiations looking toward the transfer of the Philippines to German control. Last week London was interested in the story that the visit was a means of averting our protests against German designs in China; this week the *Herald* attempted to stir up excitement over its exclusive information that the visit was to serve as a cloak for the kaiser's intention to secure a naval station in the Caribbean, and the week closes with the yarn already referred to in regard to the Philippines. All of which is evidence of disordered imagination and of nothing else.

THE habit of attributing all sorts of Machiavellian designs to the kaiser is a confirmed one, as again witnessed by the story that he has already formed plans for the absorption of Holland. But so far as China is concerned, the anxiety of England, not to mention the United States, is doubtless justified. Only it is rather late now to protest against the exclusive concessions in Shantung which she obtained three years ago. These she intends to keep, of course, but as to the rest she is resolute for the open door, quite as resolute, in fact, as Russia is except as to Manchuria. As one paraphrase of the German chancellor's statement puts it, her attitude is not one of renunciation, but of repletion, and she may safely ask, in the language of the late sovereigns of New York, What are you going to do about it?

PHILIPPINE affairs have not been shelved, as some seem to think, by the passage of the tariff bill for the islands. Another bill is now before congress, or rather before the committee that has been listening to Governor-General Taft's testimony for the last three weeks. It is provided in this bill that when it shall be certified to the president that the insurrection has ceased, a general election shall be held for delegates to a popular assembly. When this has been accomplished, the control of the islands shall pass into the hands of the assembly and a commission. Three resident commissioners to the United States are also to be elected, the powers of which, as well as the powers of the assembly, are somewhat obscure. But it is fairly certain that the commission will not lack clearly defined powers in whatever legislation is enacted at this session of congress.

GENERAL FUNSTON has added his testimony to that of the many others who claim that the Philippine rebellion has been encouraged by anti-imperialist support in this country. At a banquet in his honor in New York, Saturday night, he asserted that "all of those men who have fallen since January, 1900, have been killed not because the Filipinos really cared to fight against us, but because certain Filipinos were held up and encouraged by people right here in the United States." One of his authorities for this statement was Aguinaldo himself, and surely no anti-imperialist will question the testimony of the Tagal George Washington. "For heaven's sake," General Funston continued, "let us keep still until the sovereignty of the United States is established, and then we can get together and pull hair and settle things." Those addressed are willing to pull hair and settle things seven days a week, but as for keeping still—impossible!

IS there less opposition to the ship subsidy bill, have its opponents given up hope of defeating it, or is it the general opinion that it can not get through congress? These questions are suggested by the fact that comparatively little opposition is manifested now that it has been agreed to vote on Mr. Frye's bill next Monday. There is still time, of course, for the arguments against the bill and the principle it embodies to be heard, but unless our observation is at fault, opposition to the proposed measure for rehabilitating the shipbuilding industry greatly decreased when it was promised that the bill would be changed so as to exclude foreign-built ships from its benefits. Perhaps the Democrats are willing to let the Republicans have their own way in the belief that they are making effective campaign ammunition to be used against themselves.

BY the exercise of a little strategy, President Roosevelt has circumvented the plans of congress to secure the transfer of several hundred temporary census employees into the permanent classified service. It was doubtless expected that the director of the census would include his whole force under the permanent bureau law and then reduce it by transfers to other departments. But the president has directed that only those employees who are actually needed in the new bureau shall be retained; if the others wish to enter the classified service, they will have to do so by the regular means of a competitive examination. This action was only just toward the hundreds who by hard work have secured places on the eligible lists, and shows again that civil service reform is, as he once claimed, the president's "long suit."

NOW has begun the effort of the state department to collect from Turkey the ransom paid for the release of Miss Stone and to secure the punishment of the brigands responsible for her detention. The porte, of course, disclaims all responsibility, and it would seem rather unreasonable to ask the sultan to pay money which, according to reliable accounts, was extorted from the friends of Miss Stone to be used in financing a Macedonian revolt against Turkish authority. We are inclined to think that the demand on Turkey was merely a formal proceeding to conserve any rights we might have, and not an indication that the state department intends to force the repayment of the ransom money.

THE CZAR has invited President Loubet to visit him at St. Petersburg, and the invitation came at a very convenient time. It shows that the charge that the present French ministry has weakened the Russian alliance is untrue, and this is a very useful thing to have shown on the eve of a general election, greatly improving, as it does, the already excellent chances of the government candidates. For the rest, foreign affairs are in a very dull and uninteresting condition. General Kitchener has had occasion not only to "regret," but to "greatly regret" to report the capture of General Methuen, 200 men, and four guns by De La Rey. China supplies its usual quota of news but this is of poor quality even for China—an alleged rebellion in the lower Kwang and warlike preparations by Russia at Port Arthur. Both stories come from Shanghai.

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AMERICAN

American Newspapers

How Emperor William Regards Them and How They Regard Themselves

PRINCE HENRY'S statement at the press banquet in his honor, that his brother had said to him: "You will meet many members of the press, and I wish you, therefore, to keep in mind that in the United States they rank almost with my generals in command"—this statement has, of course, been taken very agreeably by the press in general, the San Francisco *Call* saying, for instance, that "if anyone can beat that he is invited to try. As is well known, the kaiser never loses an opportunity to tell his people that their empire rests upon his army and his generals; that they stand guard over the German tribes and protect their federation from all foes who offer. When he gives the newspaper men of the United States rank equal to his generals it is saying that this country rests upon the press in the same sense as his rests upon the army. Of course, newspaper men knew their position before this was said, but they were too modest to tell it, and were not aware that it had got out. Journalism in this country owes its best features to the freedom of our institutions, and it may not be ungracious or amiss to say that freer journalism in the empire of the kaiser might finally shift the maintenance of the empire from a costly and dependent army to the keeping of an independent press."

The Pittsburg *Press* also believes that beneath the prince's hyperbole there is a deal of truth. "The free press of America is not only the most powerful single educational force, perhaps, that we have, but it is naturally at the same time a prime factor in the development of events. If it does not actually mold public opinion, it enlightens it and presents the facts upon which public judgments, and even public prejudices, are based. It can not be ignored by those who would reach the American heart or the American conscience, and Prince Henry and his sagacious brother must be credited with having discovered something of which a few of our own public men are still more or less unaware." The Columbus *Dispatch* is another paper which is not inclined to reject the prince's compliment. It has in mind the emperor's well-known antipathy to over-activity on the part of German and foreign journals when it says: "A study of the American press during the period of the prince's visit ought to be useful in mollifying the emperor's harsher judgments and should lead him to suspect that toleration is better than suppression where his power to suppress exists, and generous thoughts are better than hatred of the newspapers that exist where his power is *nil*. As a rule newspapers are not mischief-makers, unless acting under the passion of such injustice as the restriction of their liberty; and, behind their partisanship, and in some cases sensationalism, there is to be found the sterling spirit of defense for what is right and punishment for what is wrong."

That the emperor entertains "harsher judgments" is indicated by the statements of Wolf von Schierbrand, formerly Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, in an article in the March *World's Work*. Here we find the assertion that "the emperor has a strong dislike of the press. It is mainly owing to his own influence that that very modest measure of comparative liberty which the German press enjoyed under his grandfather and his father has been curtailed, until even the semblance of it has almost disappeared. The principal reason for the emperor's antipathy to the press is his personal experience, especially during the first five years of his reign, when public opinion was considerably prejudiced against him, and when a great deal of bitter and unfair criticism was hurled at his head. The French papers he cares little about, because no German emperor has the right to expect anything but abuse from his hereditary foe. The German press is securely and effectually muzzled, and the few editors or correspondents who now and then kick over the traces are silenced. The rest of the European press does not count for much, but the English and the American press, powerful, wealthy, enterprising, and fearless, has always been a great thorn in his side. He minds the English leading papers more, of course, than the American, for obvious reasons. But of late, since the United States has developed an unexpected military, naval, and political strength and commercial supremacy, he devotes much greater attention to its press than he formerly did."

We hesitate to mar the chorus of self-congratulation indulged in on the strength of the comparison made by Prince Henry, of which samples are given above, but this seems as good a place as another to refer to the Confessions of a Provincial Editor in the March *Atlantic*, in the course of which the bold statement is made that "a small newspaper sells its space to the advertiser, its policy to the politician—the ultimate editor of a small newspaper is the advertiser, the biggest advertiser is the politician. This is a maxim experience has ground with its heel into the fabric of my soul. We all remember Emerson's brilliantly un-New-England advice, 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' This saying is of no value to newspapers, for they find stars poor motive power. Theoretically, it must be granted that newspapers, of all business ventures, should properly be hitched to a star. Yet I have found that if any hitching is to be done it must be to the successful politician. Amending Mr. Emerson, I have found it the best rule to 'yoke your newspaper to the politician in power.'"

How Prince Henry's Visit is Viewed in Germany

HOW do the German press and public regard the reception of Prince Henry and the exchange of courteous and carefully phrased assurances of international affection between Germany and the United States? The Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald* answers this question as follows:

I have reviewed and carefully digested the utterances of all the leading journals, reflecting all shades of political opinion, and have come to the conclusion that every one who makes a similar attempt to gauge public opinion must admit Prince Henry's mission to be a failure so far as any political importance attaches to it. The *reichstag* tariff commission replies to the salutations from across the water by demanding a tar-

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iff on the United States imports of wheat, rye, and other foodstuffs, which means either exclusion or a tariff warfare.

One of the main objects of Prince Henry's trip was to cultivate friendly trade relations and convince the members of the foreign relations committee in the United States senate that much friction might be avoided by passing the reciprocity bill, framed on behalf of Germany by Mr. John A. Kasson, commissioner, under the tariff act, which now lies in a dusty pigeonhole. No assurance of any kind has been received by the German government that congress will "tinker" with the tariff.

So ridiculous and over-zealous are the descriptions of homage, and of the desperate efforts to unbend to the prince made by the United States, with which the daily press is flooded, that even the cartoonists here are beginning to use Prince Henry and Mr. Roosevelt as their favorite themes. A horde of correspondents from local journals were offered the opportunity to accompany Prince Henry, and instructed to "boom" his reception, but their vivid discolorations are so palpably forced and so plainly "made to order" as to deceive nobody.

Since the departure of Prince Henry, your correspondent has mingled with members of all circles, high and low. It would be a severe strain on the imagination and veracity to describe the prevailing feeling as one of enthusiasm. "The man in the street" regards the whole affair as another of the many "diplomatic missions" of the prince, which are usually regarded as signs of a coming breach rather than genuine manifestations of friendship.

The emperor doubtless entertains most friendly intentions toward Mr. Roosevelt, the Monroe doctrine, and the United States in general, but, like most other monarchs, he can not curb public sentiment or force the obstreperous agrarians, for example, to modify their harsh anti-American attitude.

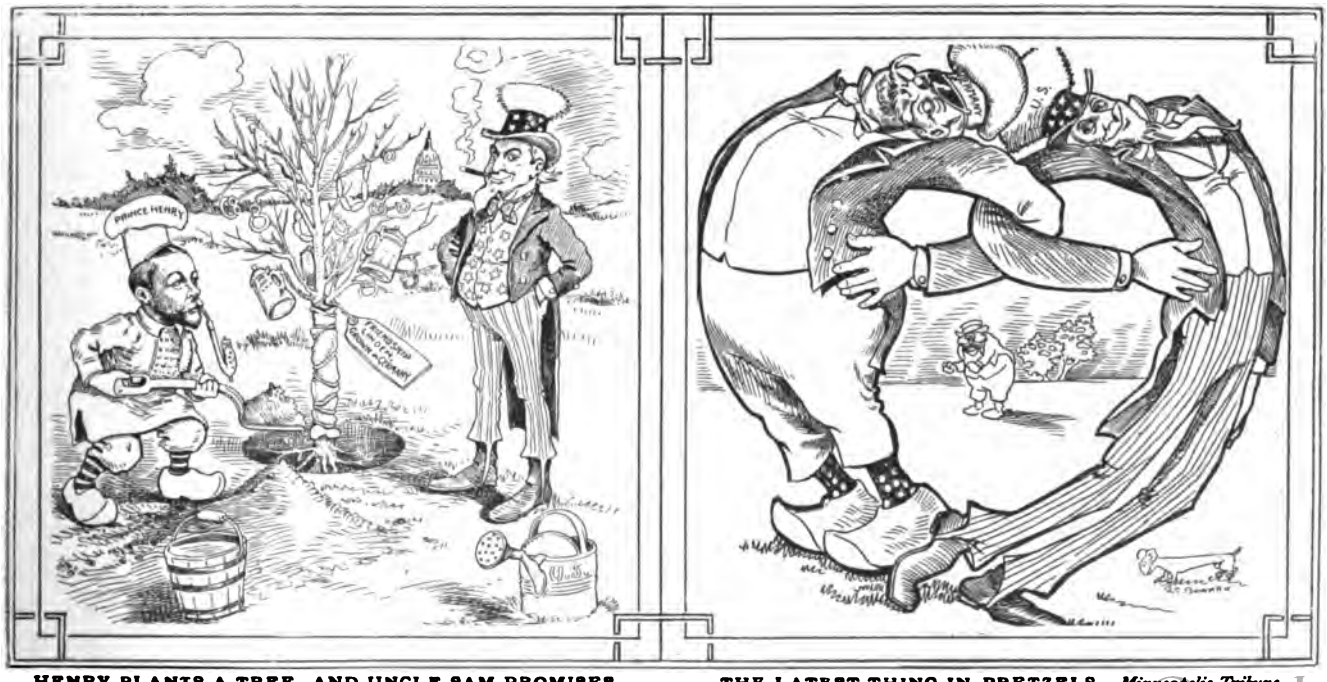
It is folly to imagine that Prince Henry's trip will induce owners of iron ore, coal, and copper mines, the agriculturists and the other German producers of raw material to desist from their bitter campaign for a prohibitive tariff to protect them against still cheaper products of copper, grain, and machinery. Reports from Westphalia, Upper Silesia, and other industrial centers just now all agree that the fight is being waged with more bitterness than ever, especially in view of the activity of the United States steel corporation in buying the leading Norwegian iron mines and in seeking harbors here as a base of operations. It is equally true that the ordinary business man, merchant, or retail dealer is closely pressed by American shoes and novelties in typewriting, furniture, and other "Yankee" branch concerns, with which the Friedrichstrasse and Leipzigerstrasse, in Berlin, are crowded, and will not be pacified by the so-called "epoch-making" visit of Prince Henry.

The Proposed New States

Washington Correspondent New York *Tribune*

THE house committee on territories has partially opened the door of statehood to the only four remaining territories—Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, and Indian Territory. The committee already has reported favorably bills for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico, and on the bill introduced by Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, for the creation of the Indian Territory into the Territory of Jefferson. This, of course, is preliminary to statehood legislation for the Indian Territory, in that the Moon bill provides for the immediate abolition of the anomalous political condition, where what little government there is is administered separately and independently by tribes of Indians.

Indian Territory is Democratic, while Oklahoma is Republican by a small majority. Political conditions similar to these in all respects exist in the other two territories. Arizona is usually Democratic, and New Mexico is at present Republican, but with strong Democratic leanings. Thus, from the political aspects of the case, the Republican managers are not encouraged to look favorably upon the application of any of these territories for admission to the sisterhood of states except Oklahoma.



HENRY PLANTS A TREE—AND UNCLE SAM PROMISES TO KEEP IT GREEN.—*Minneapolis Journal*

THE LATEST THING IN PRETZELS.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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There is a still more potent reason for keeping them out of statehood for some time yet, and that is that Oklahoma is the only member of the quartet whose citizenship can be said to be fit for the responsibilities of full participation in national government. The last census shows that the population of both Arizona and New Mexico is largely of Mexican and Indian descent, and the vast tracts of arid lands in both of them are not inviting to hasty settlement. Should they secure representation in congress, the huge scheme of irrigation now being so energetically promoted would be advanced at the expense of the national revenues, and the tariff question would become more complicated in the senate than it is at present. The wool and live stock interests would send to the senate from these new states representatives pledged to higher duties than the manufacturing interests of the east now care for. In view of all of these phases of the question, it is thought that none of the bills for the creation of new states which the house is now considering will receive favorable attention in the senate for a long time.

Boston (Mass.) *Globe* (Dem.)

The favorable report of bills for the admission of Arizona, Oklahoma, and New Mexico as states looks to the tardy performance of a duty which has long been urged upon congress. The Democratic national platform, adopted at Chicago in 1896, favored "the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma into the union as states, and the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood." The Kansas City platform, adopted in 1900, declared: "We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood and home rule during their condition as territories." The Republican party has just got around to the redemption of its pledge, under the pressure of Democratic persistence. It remains to be seen whether the majority in control of congress will carry out the purpose of the bill which its committee has brought in.

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

MARCH 3.—In the senate, Mr. Frye explained the provisions of his ship subsidy bill. In the house the bill to classify the rural free delivery service was considered; the minority filibustered against adopting the conference report on the Philippine tariff bill.

MARCH 4.—The senate passed a number of minor bills, and Senator Frye completed his speech on the ship subsidy bill; the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was reported. The house adopted the conference report on the Philippine tariff bill; the vote was on party lines, except that Messrs. McCall, of Massachusetts; Littlefield, of Maine, and Heatwole, of Minnesota, voted with the Democrats.

MARCH 5.—Debate on the ship subsidy bill continued in the senate; the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was passed. The rural free delivery bill was under consideration; the death of Representative Polk, of Pennsylvania, was announced in the house.

MARCH 6.—In the senate, Mr. Frye, in charge of the pending shipping bill, obtained an agreement that the senate should vote on the measure and all pending amendments at 3 p. m. on Monday, March 17; Mr. Hanna made a speech on the bill, and there was an extended debate on the measure providing for the protection of the president of the United States. The house devoted another day to debate on the bill to classify the rural delivery service and to place it under contract.

MARCH 7.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed by the senate, and there was some debate on the bill for protection of presidents. Debate on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service continued in the house.

MARCH 8.—The house closed the general debate upon the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under the contract system; bills were passed to authorize the South Omaha bridge company to construct a bridge across the Missouri river, and to add Baxter, Marion, and Searcy counties to the western judicial districts of Arkansas.

Art and the Tariff

AN APPEAL FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF ON ART IMPORTS

AMERICAN artists are evidently not fearful of the competition of foreign artists. At least, they do not fear the "pauper labor" of fifty years ago; for a number of distinguished American artists have made a plea for the abolition of the duty on all works of art created fifty years before the date of importation, though they would be glad to have the tax wholly removed. They cite certain facts concerning the retention in Europe of masterpieces which have recently been purchased by Americans who, rather for the sake of principle than to save expense, are averse to bringing their treasures across the Atlantic, and remark the loss which this country is meantime suffering in consequence. They say further: "It seems scarcely necessary to argue at this day against that view which considers as a mere luxury one of the greatest of civilizing forces and one of the most permanent forms of wealth, and to point out that no one consumes works of art, but that they remain in the country, ultimately devolving by gift, bequest, or purchase to museums or other public institutions, where, as the property of the people, they diffuse education and culture forever."

"There are," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "only three grounds on which a duty on works of art can ever have been sincerely advocated, namely, that it is required for revenue; that it diminishes competition and so fosters native talent, and that its abolition would be a step toward undermining our protective system. As for the last of these arguments, it seems sufficient to say that examination of the actual free list deprives it of all logical support. The plea that our government needed the money was weak when it was most reasonable, for the revenue from this source was never important, while at the present time, with an embarrassing surplus of which congress is trying to relieve the treasury, it plainly possesses less than no force at all. There remains to be considered the contention that American artists need and want protection, which the tariff gives them. But the fact is that those best qualified to represent the class in whose behalf the retention of the duty is advocated frankly and emphatically favor its abolition. Yet, with creditable appreciation of practical obstacles, they ask only for such a change in the law as would encourage wealthy Americans to purchase and bring home works

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not less than fifty years old. So much at least it would seem as if congress might concede without hesitation or misgivings."

The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) asserts that "the only reason that can be given for rejecting the artists' appeal is the disinclination to subject the tariff system to scrutiny. It is so full of absurdities that if even the slightest amendment were allowed, the demand for the correction of other faults could hardly be resisted. Statesmen who are capable of sacrificing Cuba to the sugar beet do not shrink from the sacrifice of the fine arts or from any other outrage upon civilization that is a consistent part of their barbaric system. They dare not remove even one brick from their Chinese wall lest the rising tide of national progress sweep the whole foolish structure away."

The McKinley Postal Card

THE FAMILIAR JEFFERSON CARD TO BE REPLACED

A NEW one-cent postal card is now being printed at the bureau of engraving and printing, and when the first issue of 4,000,000 has been counted and bundled, the new card will be placed on sale. Its distinctive feature is that the new card contains a vignette of President McKinley in lieu of President Jefferson's portrait. The official description of the new card is as follows: "In the upper right-hand corner is a portrait of the late President McKinley, three-quarters face, looking to the left, with the words: 'Postage One Cent' above and '1843-McKinley-1901' below the stamp and following its eliptical contour. The portrait used for the subject of the stamp is one which was preferred by Mr. McKinley himself. The stamp is practically devoid of ornament. To the left of the portrait are three straight lines of lettering, the top line being one and one-sixteenth inches below the upper edge of the card and containing, in small capital letters, the words, 'The Space Above is Reserved for Postmark.' The second line is made up of the words 'Postal Card' in large, plain capitals. The third line is in the same type as the first, and reads, 'The Space Below is for the Address Only.' In the upper left-hand corner is a coat-of-arms of the United States, its position balancing that of the stamp in the upper right-hand corner. Above the coat-of-arms, in the same style of capital letters used above the stamp, are the words, 'United States,' and below it the words, 'of America,' following the contour of the coat-of-arms."

Various Topics

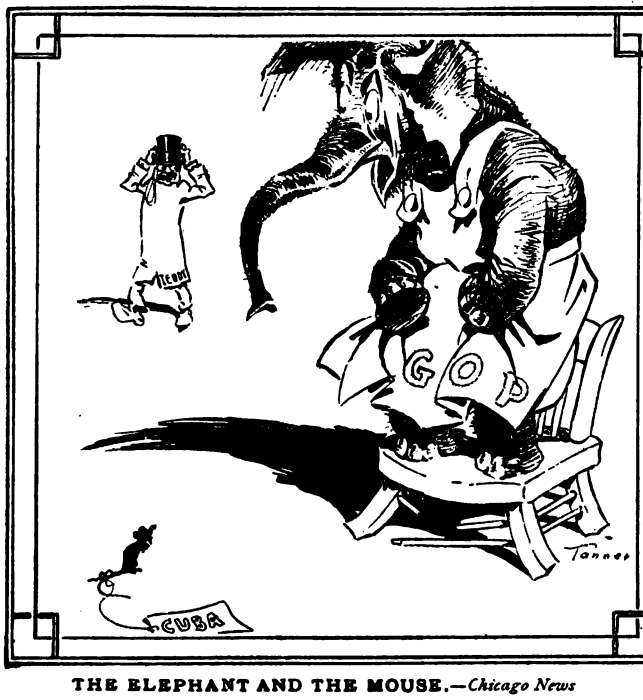
No doubt the future races
Will navigate the air.
Perhaps their summer places
Will be constructed there.
When Pierpoint Morgan buys the earth
They'll have to go somewhere.—*Chicago News.*

"MR. HILL is the leader of those who would make the Democratic platform so nearly like the Republican platform that a Democratic victory, even if possible, would mean nothing to the people at large."—W. J. BRYAN, in the *Commoner.*

SECRETARY LONG has resigned and has been succeeded as Secretary of the Navy by William H. Moody, an active member of Congress from Massachusetts. Mr. Moody is a lawyer by profession, and a young man for his new office, being but forty-nine years of age.

THE FEDERAL SURPLUS is steadily growing, the excess of receipts for the fiscal year being now $52,759,000. The month of February added $2,060,000. The expenditures for the eight months of the fiscal year so far expired fell off $32,300,000. There has been little change in the gold fund, which has now reached $544,596,900.

ADMIRAL EVANS'S DISGRACE:—Out west here it was generally believed that the president appointed Admiral Evans to represent the navy because it was known that "Fighting Bob" could "keep his end up" in the festivities. Instead he seems to have failed miserably. The claim that he was indisposed does not excuse the maneuver. Admiral Evans may assert that his powers of digestion had been impaired and that he was threatened with a bilious attack; but this did not justify his turning his helm to port and getting out of range of the drinks and delicatessen that the German visitors were facing without a tremor. What is his liver or his digestive apparatus to the honor of the nation? No explanation on the part of Admiral Evans or palliation on the part of his friends can obscure the shameful fact that he, an American officer, was eaten and drunken and smoked to a standstill by the naval representatives of an effete European monarchy.—*Detroit Free Press.*



THE ELEPHANT AND THE MOUSE.—*Chicago News*

"THE BEST LAID SCHEMES."—*New York Tribune*

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FOREIGN

The Abolition of Sugar Bounties

ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR CONFERENCE

AS stated in our last issue, an agreement has been reached by the international sugar conference which has been in session in Brussels since last December. The convention adopted binds the countries represented to suppress the existing direct and indirect bounties, beginning September 1, 1903. Cane and beet sugar are to be treated alike in taxation, and a maximum rate of $1.20 per hundred kilograms is fixed, which shall not be exceeded in levying tariff duties on imported sugar. Disputes arising out of the new arrangement shall be settled by a permanent international commission, to sit at Brussels. This commission is also to have power to admit non-contracting states to the convention.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "The European governments instituted the system of sugar bounties on the assumption that there would be no countervailing duties. The United States has undeceived them on this score, while the Indian tariff act has closed the market of India to the continental beet-sugar producers. The European statements assumed that through bounties to sugar producers they could build up great industries which would be of enormous value to the continental nations. They have undoubtedly increased the production of beets and stimulated the manufacture of sugar, but they have done this at a tremendous cost to the taxpayers. The bounty-fed sugar industry has been a veritable old man of the sea on the shoulders of European nations. It has cost them hundreds of millions of dollars, and it has proved profitable to only the beneficiaries of the bounties."

"It is reasonably clear" to the New York *Evening Post*, "that this decision was hastened by intimations from the British government that, unless the bounties on exportation were abolished, a countervailing duty would be imposed upon the bounty-fed product. Such a duty levied in Great Britain would take the entire profit out of the exports from the continent. Hitherto Great Britain has refused to take this step, but the wail of the West Indian colonies has at last touched the heart of the mother country. The sugar-growers of the Lesser Antilles and of British Guiana have suffered from the competition of the bounty-fed product of Europe till they are at the last gasp. They must either adopt some other means of earning a living, or the competition in sugar-growing must be put upon the normal basis. If, as is supposed, Great Britain intimated her purpose to adopt countervailing duties, she did so in pity for her West Indian colonists. The German government, too, will be glad to be rid of the bounties, which have been a sore burden to the budget, but which could not be thrown off while other countries continued to pay them."

The effect of this step on the American treatment of sugar, especially in Cuba, is an interesting speculation. The New York *World* recalls that "apologists of our sugar tariff have urged in its defense that foreign refineries are enabled by the bounty system to market their sugar below the cost of production. It was a poor argument—for if we could at the expense of Germany and France buy sugar below cost, why should we not?—but it was all the argument they had, and soon they will have lost it." On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Record* says: "In the view of American experts in the traffic, the effect of the Brussels convention's action should be to establish an advanced price for raw sugar wherever the cheap German article, with its bounty rebate, has been forced upon the market. Here is a fresh string for the bows of opponents of Cuban reciprocity; for if the price of raw sugar is to go up, and the normal sources of supply for the United States are to be relied upon as formerly, the administration's point that Cuba will be ruined in the lack of reciprocity concessions would be somewhat blunted."

The *Record* also sees trouble ahead in France. "An effort of the French government to agree with the action of the Brussels conference would be eagerly hailed by the enemies of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry as an opportunity for its overthrow. In the approaching elections for the chamber of deputies the beet-sugar producers would be likely to prove a formidable opposition to the ministry should they incline to abolition of the bounties. Hence there is little immediate prospect of an end of the sugar war, in spite of the Brussels conference."

The New Liberal Party

LORD ROSEBERY'S PROGRAM

LORD ROSEBERY'S letter cutting himself off from the Liberal party as led by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and the ex-premier's recent speeches, are taken as a pledge to form a new National Liberal party, the watchwords of which are to be "Empire and Efficiency." Home rule and pro-Boerism are barred from the new platform.

The London *Times* receives the project kindly: "Lord Rosebery's speeches make it clear that he has indeed returned to public life, and that his object is to create a renewed Liberal party, inspired by the best traditions and emulating the great achievements of the statesmen who have made the name of Liberal famous in the annals of England." The *Standard* complains that Lord Rosebery has merely "cleaned his slate," but has not filled it up again. "He can only tell the party to give up its programs, and has nothing better to offer than such meaningless phrases as his exhortation to come up to the Spirit of the Age." The *Daily News* asks where he is going to find the energy for political reforms, pointing out that "empire" of the kind to which Great Britain is accustomed "synchronizes with a degree of inefficiency at home and abroad, the full extent of which it will take years to ascertain."

The *Morning Leader* looks upon Lord Rosebery as an "impressionist." "He does not give us a reasoned body of doctrine." Nevertheless, the Liverpool *Daily Post* claims that his speeches are full of "pearls of true wisdom," and the Liverpool *Mercury* declares that "the prospect of his resuming the Liberal leadership is full of encouragement." Lord Rosebery's abandonment of home rule is characterized as "unworthy" by the *Scotsman* and as "base apostasy" by the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin.

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What is the strength of the rival Liberal camps? A "Liberal Imperialist" answers this question as follows in the London *Daily Mail:*

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's strength is in the house of commons and in the machine; Lord Rosebery's is in the constituencies. In the house there are probably not more than twenty or thirty Rosebery stalwarts—men, that is to say, who are prepared definitely to throw over Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should that issue be forced upon them. The number of pro-Boer stalwarts is probably about the same, or a little larger. The great majority are "center" men who do not want to have to commit themselves irretrievably either way; many of them have electoral reasons for not wanting to alienate the Irish vote.

It is in the constituencies that the real battle will be fought. Lord Rosebery's object is clear; it is to create an alternative to the present government on national lines.

At present those who are opposed to Gladstonian home rule and are in favor of the national policy in South Africa are obliged either to support the present government or to take no part in politics. Lord Rosebery's aim is to give them an alternative choice by building up a party of efficiency and progressive reform. It is a patriotic aim in which many even of those who do not in all respects see eye to eye with Lord Rosebery may heartily wish him Godspeed. He has an up-hill task; but energy, decision, and courage may bring him to the summit sooner than for the moment seems probable.

Is Germany Following Russian Example in China?

GERMANY has taken official notice of the report that she was following the exclusive policy in Shantung that Russia has adopted, or is accused of adopting in the north. In the course of the budget discussion in the *reichstag* last week, the imperial chancellor, Count Von Bülow, in reply to questions raised by the vote asked for to maintain the German troops in China, said Germany had only economic and not territorial interests in China and Korea, and would not interfere in the quarrels of others. So far as Germany knew, the only effect of the Anglo-Japanese convention was to maintain the *status quo*. Therefore, it did not prejudice German interests and did not affect the Anglo-German Yangtse valley agreement. Germany only desired the open door. The telegram from Peking published in London declaring that Germany sought special concessions in China was a canard. Germany secured railroad and mining concessions in Shantung province in 1899, and she had no wish to acquire more than she could digest.

SAVING KOREA FROM THE BEAR.—*Minneapolis Journal*

The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that the disclosures concerning Germany's attempt to secure an exclusive mining monopoly in Shantung "emphasize the reflection that what the *Times* calls Secretary Hay's powerful and unanswerable note to Russia is now due to be sent to Germany also. It is understood that the British foreign office is seeking further and detailed particulars from Peking. It can not be doubted that representations will be made to Berlin if the facts are as represented. British mining interests in China have powerful ministerial backing here. Thus the reality of the Anglo-Japanese alliance may soon be put to a serious test, for Peking news indicates that, despite official disclaimers from St. Petersburg, Russia is pursuing the same exclusive tactics with regard to mining in Manchuria. Russia, Germany, and France stand for exclusiveness; England, Japan, and America for the open door; with this significant new factor in the situation, that England and Japan are committed to action."

It is also pointed out here that the German chancellor did not deny that Germany had some exclusive concessions, and that she has evinced no intention of giving them up—her position is not one of renunciation, but of repletion. She desires the open door in China—except in Shantung, just as Russia desires the open door—except in Manchuria. The Philadelphia *Record,* among other papers, thinks that Chancellor Von Bülow's explanation is "not calculated to allay doubts as to the purpose of his government to observe the rule of equality in the matter of trading privileges in China." And, says the *Record,* "since it has been intimated to the Russian government that efforts on its part to secure a commercial sphere of influence within the Chinese empire, or in any other way to impair American rights under treaties with China, would be regarded with grave concern by the United States, the state department would be guilty of inconsistency if it should fail to address itself to the same effect to any other power contemplating a veiled expropriation of Chinese territory."

German Designs on Holland

PROFESSOR HALLE'S "VOLKS UND SEE-WIRTHSCHAFT"

THE Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* calls attention to a new book by Professor Ernst Halle, called "Volks und See-wirthschaft." It contains, says the correspondent, an unblushing statement of Germany's intention to absorb Holland, first economically and then politically. It sneers at Van Houten's recent expression in magazine articles of the Dutch protest against the German idea of absorption. Professor Halle, adds the correspondent, is one of the ablest of the younger professors of Germany. He advocated Emperor William's views in favor of an increase of the fleet some years ago. His new book is issued by the official publishing house of the German war and navy departments.

The correspondent thinks that Holland will find in the book something worthier of her attention than

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the war in South Africa. He also remarks that it is interesting at the present time, when Prince Henry of Prussia is in the United States, to note that Professor Halle ignores the Monroe doctrine, though, says the correspondent, doubtless the United States would never permit Germany to secure control of Dutch Guiana and the Dutch West Indies.

Professor Halle reproaches the Dutch with coolness toward Germany in former grave crises, and suggests that the combined influences of Queen Wilhelmina's German consort and the fear of Great Britain and the United States will open the Netherlanders' eyes to the desirability of a closer union with Germany. Professor Halle admits that the position of Holland at the mouth of the largest German river (the Rhine) is the cause of Germany's failure to secure naval prestige. A proposed naval convention and a customs and commercial union between the Netherlands and Germany are outlined by Professor Halle, who urges Holland to consider the fate of Spain.

The New York *Times,* to which we are indebted for the information in the above dispatch, refers to Professor Halle's book as a mare's nest, and says that "the central absurdity of the whole scheme of which this professor makes himself the mouthpiece is that the neutralization of the Netherlands and of Belgium is the very first condition of the balance of power in Europe. The whole European system depends upon this neutralization and involves it. The "European concert" would at once break up into a discord if any one of the powers should seriously propose to destroy it." The *Times* is not greatly impressed by the fact that the book comes from an official press. The funds of one of these departments may have been levied upon for the expense of publishing the volume as a trial balloon. "But that is a very different matter from a willingness to declare war on Europe, which is what an attempt to seize the Netherlands would amount to." And so the *Times* relapses "into a state of mild human curiosity to know what can have induced anybody to publish the book."

The *Commercial Advertiser* remarks that "if as tough a racial individuality as the world contains has lost none of its persistence, Germany has a difficult task in the absorption of Holland, and the combination of craft and force necessary for that purpose must be truly extraordinary."

SOCIOLOGICAL

A Dutch Welfare Industry

WM. H. TOLMAN, in the March *World's Work*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

NOT far from the quaint and historic town of Delft, in Holland, is one of the most interesting industrial towns in the world. Until a few years ago it was a low-lying tract of nearly deserted land. In 1870, Mr. J. C. Van Marken, with some thirty assistants, began the manufacture of yeast and spirits there. Today he employs thirteen hundred people, and Agneta park, as he named the place, is a veritable garden spot. Mr. Van Marken has always been deeply interested in the problem of bringing into closer touch and sympathy the men who furnish the capital and the men who do the work. As a result he has tried, and he has worked out to a successful end, many plans for such community of interests. He began by building for the workmen one hundred picturesque cottages, with small gardens attached. They were small and the newer constructions will be larger, but they served. The people showed Dutch thrift in the way they made use of every inch of ground. Vines and flowers, dove cotes and chicken coops, tiny as bird cages, filled every available space. Kindergartens and schools were prepared for the children, in whom Mrs. Van Marken took particular interest, encouraging the scholars with frequent visits and offers of prizes for good work. Gradually the town was built up as the needs of the factory grew, and other plans were carried out. The largest building in the park is the community house, with accommodations for twelve hundred people in its large hall, which can be subdivided by an ingenious system of partitions into six smaller rooms. Here are held the flower shows in summer, band concerts three times a week in the winter, dances, lectures, and social gatherings.

From the World's Work
MR. VAN MARKEN'S VILLA IN AGNETA PARK IN THE MIDST OF THE HOMES OF HIS EMPLOYEES

For the promotion of thrift, a savings bank for voluntary deposits was opened, and pays interest at the rate of five per cent. Savings may be withdrawn at any time. Then there is also an obligatory savings bank, "to prevent the unmarried workmen, especially in their younger days, from contracting habits of spending, which, when they may have married, would clash with the interests of their families." It is a part of the object to provide savings for exceptional needs, like marriages, births, and illness. Then, too, a part of the premiums are deducted and placed to the individual credit, except those who have four

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or more children under fifteen. They receive the premiums in full. The following scale of deductions is made:

	Per Cent
Married men with 3 children under 15	10
" " " 2 " " "	20
" " " 1 child " "	30
" " " no children " "	40
Bachelors over 23 years of age	50
Bachelors from 18 to 23 years of age	75
Bachelors under 18 years of age	90

This capital, paid in premiums, is the property of the individual depositor, and is paid him in full when he reaches the age of sixty, or whenever he leaves the service of the company. Any workman may withdraw on the occasion of his marriage a sum equal to twenty-five weeks' salary, and on the birth of a child the equivalent of two weeks' salary; four per cent per annum interest is allowed. There are the usual plans for sick-benefit funds and insurance payable at death. An order of industrial merit has been instituted with the decoration of a gold cross, which is presented on the anniversary festival to every employee who has completed twenty-five years of service in Mr. Van Marken's employ. The names are inscribed in the Golden Book, as it is called, consisting of large pages mounted on a winged frame, thus honoring the workmen in their own community and bringing their names to the notice of visitors from other communities.

The American Aristocracy

Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia (Pa.). Condensed for Public Opinion

IT is always interesting to follow the efforts of the ambitious persons who try to set new bounds and limitations to the social superiority of Americans. A reverend gentleman of New York, claiming descent from a Scottish king, has devoted much attention to the important matter, and has gravely declared that the president of the United States is a gentleman in the society meaning of the word. This assurance relieves us inexpressibly, for in his opinion the masses of American voters are not gentlemen and are not inclined to elect real gentlemen to office. The New York arbiter has supplied us with a list of Americans who are entitled to enter society by the front door, and an examination of it is wonderfully enlightening. We find that with few exceptions all the ladies and gentlemen live in New York city or at Newport, where they can escape the New York tax rate. Some of the largest states have only two or three names credited to their entire population, and other states, according to the list, have no society people at all. On further examination we find that all the members in this selection are wealthy, and that some of them are not more than one generation from day labor to the possession of millions. In reality, therefore, this is an aristocracy of bank accounts.

At the same time another arbiter is at work in Virginia, and his list differs entirely from the golden circle of New York. He makes his selections entirely from ancestry. He traces each candidate through the graveyards as far back as the epitaphs and family Bibles will carry him, and he gives us a most interesting lot of names. Some of them are known in the industry and politics of the present, but it is disappointing to find that they do not include the great leaders of our age or the big men who have done the largest things in modern civilization. Many of them are just getting along, and others weep over family tombstones and wonder why they do not have more of the plenty of this superabundant century.

It is useless to try to reconcile the two judges. Each is an impossible person fretting vainly at an impossible task. There are in the United States over four thousand millionaires, and as a family averages five persons, we have a total of twenty thousand which the best of experts can not well squeeze into a circle of Four Hundred. There are millions of descendants from the good old stock of the eighteenth century, and the most reverent worshiper of ancestry can not compress the total into a practical social list. Therefore, with wealth increasing and ancestors multiplying, there is no hope for the poor zealots who fancy they can set up the metes and bounds of social excellence. The only hope for an aristocracy is to base it on achievement, to bound it by culture, and judge it by gentleness.

The Raines Law Hotels

State Promotion of Vice

JOHN DE WITT WARNER, writing for the current issue of *Municipal Affairs*, says that the great vice of the Raines law, its crowning infamy in practice, is the hotel provision, which permits that "on Sunday, after five o'clock a. m., the keeper of a hotel, that is to say (if in or within two miles of a village or city of 1,200 inhabitants or more), having ten furnished bedrooms, with sundry other hotel accommodations, may sell to one who in good faith occupies a room." The requirement amounts to this, that throughout the state, especially in its great cities and peculiarly in New York, three-fourths, at least, of those who under proper regulation would deal in liquor, must either go out of business, actually keep a hotel where none is needed, or pretend to do so, though they actually do not. Of these hotels there are three classes:

First—Those which are legitimately such; and which find their profit in general provision for guests of which liquor selling is but a factor. Second—Those which, though practically established for the exclusive purpose of the liquor trade, do maintain at a loss, and not intentionally for otherwise than for desirable guests, the legal accommodations required. Third—In greatest measure, the 'Raines Law Hotels'—mere excuses for liquor selling on Sunday and during the night. In perhaps half such cases, generally—and in most of the remainder occasionally—they are used as houses of assignation—the one use to which can be put groups of bedrooms so undesirably situated for other lodging purposes, as in the average are those over saloons in our more densely populated districts. Moreover, in connection with their use—in addition to greater rent than any other use would produce—is to be made most profit from liquor selling and panders' commissions.

Mr. Warner goes on to say that the "law burdens the majority of the more responsible class of liquor dealers in this city by unconscionable requirements for the privilege of selling liquor, unless they also keep assignation houses; in which case they can not merely use their 'hotel accommodations,' but realize largely from increased liquor sales at double or quadruple prices, and the commissions they can exact from women for whom, as well as for themselves they may find customers. The result is the natural one. However hard it may be to make proof in any one case—

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however little wilfully guilty many a dealer may be—the law is so constantly violated that he is at the mercy not merely of every police and excise officer, but of every citizen. He must have 'protection.' For this the rates are as well known in the neighborhood as the current price of sugar, and are graded by the extent and normal profit of the infamy permitted and the definite aid that, as distinguished from mere disregard, he may require from officials against good citizens who may attempt to prosecute him. While the foregoing is a moderate statement of the situation, it would be unfair to charge full responsibility upon the liquor dealer, even for exploiting it; though conditions thus inviting depravity tend to drive from the business the better class of dealers. This is specially the case in some localities, while others are less affected. Not merely, therefore, is the weakness, rather than the depravity, of the 'hotel' keeper responsible for many of the worst results; but perfectly good intentions would not suffice to prevent misuse of accommodations thus required by law."

Divorce Complications

MARRIAGE WITH CORESPONDENTS. THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

THERE has been a good deal of comment of late on the fact that in the marriages of divorced persons a very large majority are with corespondents or persons who might have been corespondents. The New York *World* cites the following authenticated instance to show in what complications such marriages may result: "A well-known New York woman, divorced from her husband in South Dakota seven months ago, has just married again in Indiana. Her former husband married, immediately after the divorce was granted, a woman whom he had 'learned to love' during his wife's temporary absence from home, and who was divorced in order to marry him. Likewise the man whom the first wife has just married out west was divorced from his wife, by whom he had three children, that he might marry his new 'affinity.' To add to the complications of these triple divorces and remarriages, they would not be legal if contracted in the state where the parties originally lived. It only remains for the one deserted and unconsoled husband in this state to marry the abandoned wife out west to complete the serio-comic complexities and compensations of this medley of marriage-and-divorce up to date."

A writer in the *Outlook*, who signs herself "Laica," vouches for this incident: "Mrs. M., divorced, and with a son, married Mr. N., divorced, having a daughter, who remained with the former Mrs. N., who had also remarried. At a dancing-school these children met. Said the little girl, 'So you have a new father at your house, I hear?' 'Yes,' replied the little boy, 'and a jolly good sort he is, too—nicest chap I ever saw.' 'Pooh!' said the little girl, 'I know all about him; he was my father once.'" This writer continues: "Twelve years ago a young friend of mine in New York, just married, called my attention to one name on her visiting list as that of a woman who had been divorced and married again within a short time. It was the only name of the kind on the list. Last summer the same woman, a fashionable young matron, told me that her list now had the names of thirty-two such cases! In my own town, smaller than New York, I have counted up the divorced people I personally know. There are twenty-three cases. Of these, at least one out of each couple has married again, except in two instances, and of these two one died and the others are Roman Catholics. Ten years ago I knew one case, and it was socially ostracized. Of the twenty-three cases I have just mentioned as personally known to me, only one couple had no children; therefore the light went out in twenty-two homes, as far as 'home ideals' to those children went. Allowing an average of three children to a family and twenty-two families, there will be in that small social world in the next generation sixty-six men and women minus much thought of home ties or their sacredness. Can any thinking person ask what will be the result on our morals?

"The heart of all parenthood must throb with a great pity at the thought of the children of such second marriages as we have spoken of. But the children, ah! the children have come with no volition and have no redress, and their rights are only the rights we give them, and they can not claim them for themselves! An unwritten but universally accepted law forbids the marriage of those suffering from horrible mental or physical disease, for the sake of the *possible* children; why are we less careful in such cases of moral leprosy as divorced marriage threatens? For the sake of the *actual* children, are we not bound to take some measures for their protection? We must see that they get their rights. To secure pure morals in the next generation, this generation must live cleanly; and a high moral standard is an impossible product of homes where there are 'exchanged partners.'"

Various Topics

THE FREE LECTURES OF NEW YORK are attended by about 10,000 every night, workingmen and women who throng into the fifty-five centers, after a hard day's work, for an hour of instructive entertainment. The Brooklyn free course has been as successful as that of Manhattan, and has secured a large attendance at each of the lecture centers within a few weeks after they were opened.

THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS, in session at Washington recently, presented several interesting and unusual features. Prominent among them was a model nursery, under the direction of Mrs. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois, of Idaho. There were cribs and cradles and beds in infinite variety, designed to show the latest improvements in sleeping arrangements. Even an incubator was there and a baby is not lacking, for within the nickel and glass box that looked like an up-to-date gas range lay a Washington infant that may live to be a president. Another attractive exhibit was the child's model library, containing a collection of entertaining books for children and booklets of instruction for mothers. Mrs. Herman H. Birney, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee on literature, was in charge of the model library. At the first business meeting an important resolution was introduced to change the name of the society, to include fathers as well as mothers.

THE GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION IN ITALY: The Coöperative union at Milan has established the first Rowton house in Italy, a huge building with 530 bedrooms, with everything of the most faultless make and perfect pattern. Coöperative pharmacies are much appreciated by the working-classes. There are seventeen general stores in connection with the Turin Coöperative alliance, and excepting with regard to bread, the Turin alliance has adopted the old Rochdale principle. Bread is sold under current rates. The stores are open to all the world, and all who deal receive the same amount of dividends, but provident benefits, free medical treatment, and education at the popular university are reserved for members only. The productive societies are for the most part humble. The societies of bricklayers and stonemasons undertake contracts for executing buildings, and give general satisfaction. Italian coöperators do little as yet in respect of providing laborers' dwellings; but, on the other hand, the Agricultural banking movement has spread far and wide throughout Italy.—*Economic Review.*

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LETTERS & ART

Recent German Dramatic Literature

SUDERMANN'S TRAGEDY OF THE ARISTOCRACY AND HAUPTMANN'S COMEDY OF THE SLUMS

DRAMATIC interest in Berlin is now centered in the new plays by Sudermann and Hauptmann, "Es Lebe das Leben" and "Der Rote Hahn." The first is described as a tragedy of the aristocracy in modern Berlin, the second as a tragi-comedy of the slums. The Berlin correspondent of the New York *Nation* says that Sudermann deals with a gruesome theme. "The pre-supposition of the whole is a case of marital infidelity in the higher circles of Berlin. It is hardly fair to call it a drama of adultery, for the degree of grossness of the infidelity is veiled in the discreetest silence. In any event, fifteen years of correct living have passed since then, and the secret seems forever safe, when the action of the play begins. The persons are, with few exceptions, Berlin aristocrats of today. The time is the end of the nineties, when the new civil code was taking shape in the *reichstag*. The title (whatever else it may also mean) points to a passage toward the close of the fifth act, where the guilty wife proposes *a toast to life* at the moment when her own self-inflicted end is near."

According to this writer, the whole basis of the drama is improbable. "It is improbable that a woman so pure of heart as Beate, so high-minded, so discreet, so tactful, would enter into such a relationship. It is improbable that two people who have lived a lie for fifteen years would hesitate to tell one, especially if they thought they could not be caught. It is improbable that a Prussian nobleman of today would permit party considerations to hold him back from a duel when he thought the honor of his family at stake. In fact, the whole is a tissue of improbabilities, which the skill of poet and actor makes for a brief season seem most real."

Sara Cone Bryant, writing of Hauptmann's "Der Rote Hahn," for the Boston *Transcript*, says: "This 'tragi-comedy' of 'The Red Cock' is a dreary, repulsive presentation of a sordid act in commonplace environment. It is told in the indescribably vulgar dialect of the lower class Berliner, a fashion of speech somewhat comparable with that of the Bowery. It is unrelieved by a single situation of dramatic intensity or moral stress. If there is any plot, it is of a sort too discursive for general recognition. Nothing in the *motif* or the execution seems to warrant the perpetuation of such a picture. Why, then, do we get just this, 'Der Rote Hahn,' from the man who is so unquestionably capable of a higher order of work? The reason is the same one, I believe, for which German drama as a whole today, thoughtful as it is, strenuous as it is, alive as it is to present conditions, still does not seriously appeal to any public save its own—does not win an adequate hearing outside of Germany from any but professional students. Hauptmann—and with him the smaller men—is drowning the artist in the partisan; the poet in the sociologist; the observer in the theorist. He is determined to hold before the eyes of Germany this one hideous aspect of her modern civilization till he forces a cry from her soul. Seeing the horror of this underlying world of petty, sordid, wretched materialism, this social residuum absolutely untouched by the new ideals and awakened longings of new Germany, he refuses to paint anything else till that has been amended. Over and over again he strikes the oppressive reiterant note of poverty—poverty of body, mind, and spirit, one consequent on the other. This is; this is the actual; life contains this; look, and shudder!—his dramas shriek from the stage; and the dominant strain is echoed by all serious current drama of his country. It is the strength of his convictions which is wronging his art; his humanitarian argument is usurping the place of the 'divine spark.' He will not even use the artist's methods, since his prime object is no longer an artist's results; the artist uses contrasts, lights and shades, beautiful progression toward a climax; Hauptmann will have none of these, he will have the dull, unrelieved dirt-color of squalor—this is to be a 'realist' today, in Germany."

Victor Hugo as a Moralist

M. EMILE FAGUET, in *La Revue Bleue*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IT is perhaps as a moralist that Victor Hugo will be best known in the future. The reason for this is that Victor Hugo loved the commonplace moral and the commonplace moralizing, and that he is the most optimistic of all optimistic writers. There can be no doubt that the masses love two things: first, the repetition of that which has always been taught; and second, consolation. With these two and a little talent, one should go far, and with this and genius, one should have no limits. Hugo will always live.

From a Wood-cut by Robert Bryden

It is to be remarked that Victor Hugo is different from all the moralists in prose or verse who preceded him. The moralists, properly speaking, have only seen evil in humanity, or if they should happen to speak fair words, it is with an originality and an elegance which prevents them from entering into communion with the spirit of the masses. If we consider the moralists who were poets or who wrote in verse, we see that they are few; and second, that they do not respond at all to the needs of the com-

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mon people. Further, the poets who have been moralists have almost always been satirists.

Victor Hugo is optimistic: he is confident of the future; he is confident of the powers of humanity to realize progress and happiness. It consoles humanity that one observes it as he observes it, not only with indulgence, but with respect and feeling. All the true ingenuousness of a Condorcet, of a Ballanche, and of a Quinet, taken together, do not equal the least of Hugo's reflections on the old and new worlds, on the past, on the present, and on the future. The secret of his continual popularity is that he has appeared always young, and that he has no doubt that he will always be so. Happy himself, he sees on earth infinitely more happiness than unhappiness, infinitely more good than evil, and infinitely more virtues than crimes.

The Associated Illustrators

THE Associated Illustrators made their début in an exhibition held in the International gallery, New York, March 1-8. This organization was formed about a year ago for the purpose of furthering the interests of graphic art. The list of members includes thirty-four of the leading American illustrators; the names most conspicuous by their absence are those of Maxfield Parrish and Andre Castaigne. The exhibition consists of one hundred and seventeen pictures, representative works of the Associated Illustrators and of five non-member exhibitors—Howard Pyle, Alice Barber Stephens, William L. Jacobs, T. K. Hanna, Jr., and Max Klepper. Edwin A. Abbey, honorary member, contributes a pen-and-ink drawing that is one of the best features of the exhibition.

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The general excellence of the work displayed is indicative of the high place illustration holds in American art. Many of the pictures have a distinct artistic value, independent of their illustrative quality, that would entitle them to an important place in any exhibition. One does not forget, however, that these pictures were all designed for reproduction and that they must be judged by their final appearance as half-tone or wood-cut, as the case may be. The illustrated catalogue enables the spectator to compare a number of the originals with their reproductions, to note how well they stand this final test, and what is gained or lost thereby. Another interesting question raised by this exhibit is "To what extent is the artist's work illustrative of the author's idea?" This does not apply, of course, to the pictorial scenes, but to such works as Mr. Arthur I. Keller's illustrations for "The Right of Way" and Mr. Louis Loeb's for "The Mantle of Elijah." Those who are familiar with Mr. Zangwill's graphic description of the manner in which Lord ——'s wife quelled the mob that had insulted him will be pleased to see how well Mr. Loeb has caught the spirit of the scene in his picture of "The Mob." This gift of sympathetic interpretation marks all of Mr. Loeb's work, and is also noticeable in Mr. Albert E. Sterner's illustration for "The Wife."

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AN INDIAN LEGEND, BY FREDERIC REMINGTON

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CAFE DE LA PAIX.

The most conspicuous pictures in the exhibition are the three huge canvases by Mr. A. B. Wenzell, "The Gift," "Greek Girl," and "Café de la Paix." These are all elaborate compositions, painted in color, with that touch of brilliancy that appears in the reproduction. The first two are purely idyllic, and a pleasing variation from the familiar society pictures of Mr. Wenzell. Two characteristic examples of the spirited work of Mr. Frederic Remington appear, "A Reconnaissance in Force" and "An Indian Legend." Mr. Henry Hutt has pictured society in a series of pleasing compositions, "After the Opera," "The Wed-

By Orson Lowell

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Reginald Birch

ding," "Polo at Newport," and "Song of the Yacht." Mr. W. T. Smedley contributes four pictures in the vein with which all magazine readers are familiar. Mr. T. de Thulstrup, Mr. F. Luis Mora, and Mr. Henry Reuterdahl are represented by well-chosen examples of their characteristic workmanship. Mr. Robert Blum's "Arrival in Japan" is sure to command attention.

The quality of the pen-and-ink work displayed makes one wish that there were more of it. Mr. Orson Lowell contributes, in addition to the two sketches we have reproduced, drawings of the "Castle of Sant Angelo and Bridge, Rome," "A Wet Evening in the Plazza Colonna," and two headings for Saracinesca"; Mr. Reginald Birch is represented by a half-dozen sketches in the spirit of the one here reproduced. The work of Mr. Lowell and Mr. Birch, and the drawing by Mr. Abbey, to which we have already referred, all attest the artistic value of pen-and-ink as an effective medium for illustration.

Taken altogether, this first exhibition of the Associated Illustrators makes an excellent showing of what has already been accomplished in this branch of art, and is rich in its promise of future achievement. The collections will be shown in a number of other cities after the New York exhibition closes.

A. B. WENZELL

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ILLUSTRATION FOR "HOUSE OF DE MAILLY," BY A. I. KELLER

The Fatal Consequences of a Literary Success

F. M. Colby, in the March *Bookman*. Condensed for Public Opinion

SUCCESS is usually the result of a sharpened sense of what is wanted. As a general rule, the successful writer, especially the successful American writer, is a man who is disciplined by demand. The vagaries of self-expression may do for a few privileged characters, but the steady, substantial incomes are for those who do what is expected of them. Taking it altogether, it is the line of least resistance, the happy level and the golden average, and the best rule for the greatest number, and the only safe course *a priori* if you have a family to support. Not that they say one thing when they particularly want to say another. There is no deliberate heterophemy about it. But people who get on in the world have developed a sort of market nerve and can feel it throbbing in the back of the brain. Of many thoughts, it automatically thrusts forward the one that is most presentable, and by an instinctive arithmetic counts votes on every sentence before it is written down. This is the general law of successful literary composition, though not so stated in the books. The uniformity of American fiction, about which so many lose their temper, merely shows that our writers have never felt like risking much for self-expression.

Success, like a flatiron, smoothes out the little irregularities that might just as well have been left in, and there are whimsicalities about the people that we are apt to miss in their books. Caution and self-repression to the extent of holding back certain matters that might with perfect safety be let go certainly do seem a little over-developed in our writers. What with wondering whether the editor will like it, and whether the public will take to it, and whether the critics will see through it, there is little chance for merely personal preferences of their own. And by the time the habit of pleasing everybody is formed, the soul has caught a color that will not come out in the wash. The saddest thing about our young authors is the exchange of possibilities for dead certainties after they have struck their pace.

By Orson Lowell

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SCIENTIFIC

To Utilize the Earth's Interior Heat

THEODORE WATERS, in the March *World's Work*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE suggestion recently made by Professor T. C. Mendenhall (see PUBLIC OPINION, 7 Nov., 1901) that the internal heat of the earth be utilized as a source of industrial power, may prove to be practical. The British association for the advancement of science is making a series of measurements of underground temperatures, and Professor William Hallock, of Columbia university, says that the idea is feasible. He outlines a plan for obtaining steam from the earth's interior, and has recently measured the temperatures of some of the deep holes of the earth.

A comparison of underground temperatures has been made, and a theoretical rate of increase of one degree for every sixty feet has been determined. But there are exceptions to the rule which prove that the earth's crust is hotter in some places than in others. Professor Hallock lowered thermometers into the wells near Pittsburg and Wheeling, and found an increase of one degree for every fifty feet. The temperature of the Pittsburg well at the bottom is 129 degrees. On the other hand, Doctor Agassiz, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, found the temperature at the 4,900-foot level in the Calumet and Hecla mine, at Houghton, Michigan, to be not more than 100 degrees. The heat of the 2,500-foot level in the Comstock lode is 145 degrees. The Schladebach well shows a temperature of 135 degrees at the bottom, and the Sperenberg well 118 degrees. The Cornwall mines show a temperature of 100 degrees, and at Ronchamp, France, the temperature of the coal mines at 3,609 feet is 117 degrees. In short, it is proved beyond doubt that although it varies in different localities, the heat of the earth's crust grows gradually greater from the surface inward; and upon this Professor Hallock bases his argument for a new and universal source of power.

"There would be not the slightest difficulty in obtaining steam from the earth's interior," he said to me, "because that involves merely a little extra labor in boring down into the very hot area, and it is as easy comparatively to bore 10,000 feet as it is to bore 6,000; but in order to give the steam commercial value, a method must be provided for dropping the water to the hot area, allowing it time to heat. and yet having it returned to the surface as steam without for a moment interrupting the flow.

"Suppose two holes were bored directly into the earth 12,000 feet deep and, say, fifty feet apart. According to the measurements I made in the Pittsburg well, at the bottom there would be a temperature of more than 240 degrees—far above the boiling point of water. Now, if very heavy charges of dynamite or some other powerful explosive were to be lowered to the bottom of each hole and exploded simultaneously, and the process repeated many times, I believe the two holes might have a sufficient connection established. The rock would be cracked and fissured in all directions as in deep oil wells when they are shot; and if only one avenue were opened between the holes it would be enough.

"The shattering of the rock around the base of the holes would turn the surrounding area into an immense water heater. The water poured down one hole in the earth would circulate through all the cracks and fissures, the temperature of which would be over 240 degrees, and in its passage it would be heated and turned to steam, which would pass through the second hole to the earth's surface. The problem is a mechanical one, and the chief difficulty would be the connecting of the holes at the bottom. This accomplished, the water-heater would operate itself and a source of power be established that would surpass anything now in use. Such a system might change the commercial aspect of the world, since the greatest manufacturing communities might gather in those regions which yielded up heat the most readily."

It is the intention of the owners of the Pittsburg deep well to continue the hole down into the earth until some remarkable demonstration of the pent-up heat is experienced, a course for which the owners of the well are to be commended, as the expense is great and the gain mostly for science. This was originally an oil well, but below the oil sand a natural gas fissure was struck and each product was used in turn to furnish power for the boring. The latter is a simple operation. A heavy drill attached to a derrick cable is hoisted up and down in the hole after the method of a pile driver. The constant blows of the drill on the rock cause it to sink gradually downward.

Earth Telephone Experiments

Scientific American, New York

M. E. DUCRETET, a well-known electrician of Paris, has been making some interesting experiments in telephonic transmission by using the earth alone as a conductor. The transmitter in this case consists of a microphone and a few cells of battery connected directly to two earth plates of considerable surface and buried six feet below the ground. The plates are placed facing each other and only a few yards apart. For the receiver he makes use of a quarry well about sixty feet deep which communicates below with the Catacombs. The orifice terminates at the ground level by a cast-iron pipe four inches in diameter and twelve feet long. An insulated conductor descends in the vertical well and brings a metal sphere three inches in diameter in contact with the soil of the Catacombs. On coming out of the well the wire is fixed to one end of an ordinary telephone receiver, whose other end is connected with the iron pipe at the surface of the ground. The two earth circuits which are thus made are separated by a building with cellars and thick walls, and therefore the layer which separates the two parts is considerable.

When the microphone is spoken into, all the vibrations of the voice, even the feeblest, give rise to variations of current in the circuit which is closed through the earth, without any metallic connection between the two parts, and in spite of the multiple variations of the currents and the nature of the medium, earth, which is used, the reproduction of the voice is made at the receiving end with remarkable sharpness, and, besides, there are none of the extraneous noises which

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are so common in the ordinary circuits. The dynamos, which are working in the neighboring building, both continuous and alternating current, have no effect upon the circuit. It is difficult to give a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon of earth transmission, but M. Ducretet thinks that the current is diffused from the transmitting station by derivations from the principal circuit between the plates, and that this current is sufficient to operate a certain number of receivers placed at different distances. With the arrangement of circuits described above, the experimenter was able to send through the earth a current sufficiently strong to operate a relay and electric bell. If the sphere which rests upon the soil of the Catacombs is raised from the ground, all reception ceases, but recommences when the contact is again made with the earth, which, it should be remarked, is dry. M. Ducretet is continuing his experiments over greater distances and under varying conditions.

"Tuned" Wireless Telegraphy

MARCONI'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

DURING his voyage from England to America on board the *Philadelphia* recently, Mr. Marconi succeeded in receiving a six-word message from Poldhu, Cornwall, when 1,551 miles at sea. The signal letter S was received at a distance of 2,099 miles. But much more important is his device for "tuning" the instruments so as to secure exclusive transmission from one point to another. The method is described in the New York *Tribune:*

Every electrical circuit—a continuous sequence of wire, either with or without instruments along the route—shows a preference for some particular frequency when conducting a rapidly alternating current. This phenomenon is called

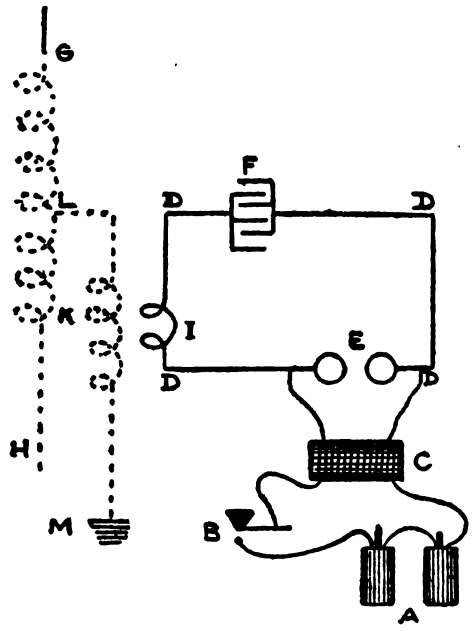

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARCONI SYSTEM

"electrical resonance." Mr. Marconi makes use of that principle when he "tunes" his receiving circuit to accord with the sending circuit. Reference to the accompanying diagram, which roughly illustrates the arrangement at the transmitting station, will help to an understanding of the process. Those who are at all familiar with the mechanism of the earlier methods of Mr. Marconi will have no difficulty in following the description. The battery is shown at A and the operator's key at B. These are connected with an induction coil (C) which intensifies the current and sends into the circuit D D D D. The latter may be called the transmitting circuit. It is broken at E, where a series of sparks leaps across from one brass ball to another. The imperfect barrier presented here imparts to the oscillations in D D D D an enormous frequency. Another instrument in this circuit is a condenser (F). At G is shown only the lower part of the famous vertical wire, in which similar oscillations are produced, and from which radiate sideways into space the so-called Hertz waves. The frequency of the latter depends on that of the former. A few turns are made in the vertical wire at L, for a purpose about to be explained. The extreme lower end of the wire (H) is not attached to anything.

The oscillations get out of D D D D into G in the following manner: Two distinct coils of wire (I and K) are combined in such a way that a sympathetic current is excited in the latter by the former. The coil I forms a part of the transmitting circuit, while the upper end of K can be adjusted so as to come in contact with any of the convolutions of G. Thus, K, whose lower end is in the earth at M, is practically a continuation of the vertical wire. By shifting the point of contact between the upper end of K and the lower part of the vertical wire the length of the combination may be either increased or lessened. Since the natural rate of oscillation depends on length, the adjustment is made so as to make G and K together as long as D D D D. The two then oscillate in harmony. Similar steps are taken at the receiving station.

As a matter of fact, the inventor has two circuits in his sending apparatus, and two at his receiving station, all of which must be brought into tune in order to secure the best results.

The Separation of the Xiphopagous Twins

THE *British Medical Journal* gives an account of the separation of the twins Radica-Doodica—a xiphopagous connected by a band extending from the ensiform cartilage (the appendage of the sternum) to the center of the body. This description is based, we infer, upon the statement of M. Doyen, who performed the operation rendered necessary by the fact that Doodica was the subject of tuberculous peritonitis.

The operation was done in twenty minutes. The skin was divided in front, the conjoined ensiform cartilages easily separated with a bistoury, the peritoneal cavity opened and a thin bridge of hepatic tissue exposed. Doodica showed, as expected, the signs of tuberculous peritonitis. The hepatic bridge was compressed with a double-lever forceps which exercised a pressure of 2,000 kilograms. Two interlocking catgut ligatures were applied on Radica's side, then the bridge was cut beyond the ligatures towards Doodica, three large arteries also required tying. Then two interlocking ligatures were applied to the bridge on Doodica's side; on dividing the posterior part of the peritoneal channel and the skin forming the posterior aspect of the band, the twins were separated entirely. The edges of the wound in Doodica were held together with forceps. Then the wound in Radica was closed with sutures, but a small strand of gauze was left in for drainage. The "toilet" of the peritoneum, in this case affected with tubercle, was carefully done when Doodica was attended to, and then the wound was closed and drained as in the sister. As the integuments of the band retracted no trace of it remained on either side except a linear suture. On the night of the operation, and for a time, the separated twins did

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well, but six days later Doodica died suddenly after a slight convulsion, from the rupture, as was proved at the necropsy, of a tuberculous abscess into the abdominal cavity. Radica, the surviving sister, continues to make good progress.

Oil as a Marine Fuel

THE newspapers report the arrival at Thames Haven of a steamer which has just completed the longest voyage on record under steam generated by the combusion of crude petroleum. It is the *Murex*, of the Shell line, built about ten years ago for coal, but changed last year for oil. She left Singapore December 18, and reached Cape Town January 11. From that port she cleared January 15, and reached the Thames in about thirty days. We take these particulars from the *Times:*

The consumption of oil, which on account of heavy weather somewhat exceeded the expectation, ranged from 17 to 18½ tons per day. Had she been burning coal, the requirement of Welsh would have been about 25 tons per day, and of Japanese or other inferior steam fuel about 32 tons. Making allowance for differences in price, this comparison would show a saving in fuel cost great enough to engage attention, but not revolutionary. Much more significant, it would appear, are the economies in cargo-carrying capacity and labor. The crude petroleum is stored in the forepeak, in the double bottom of the steamer, and in other places which could not very well be utilized for coal. The whole central area of the ship, enclosed fore and aft by copper protecting dams, is available for oil, grain, or other freight in bulk, or for mixed cargo. As the oil is moved through pipes by pumps, the *Murex* made the voyage with three stokers, instead of the twenty-four which would have been needed to handle coal out of the bunkers into the furnaces.

Various Topics

THE LARGEST INDUCTION coil, which produces the longest spark for service in wireless telegraphy, is said to be the one which was recently made for flashing messages between the coast of Japan and Korea. It can produce, in fact, a miniature streak of lightning 45 inches in length, capable of killing any number of persons who might get in its way, and when in operation sends out something like thunder

PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOR:—Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill, of New Haven, Connecticut, has succeeded in making photographs which show all the natural tints and colors. Mr. Verrill calls his process autochromatic and said that the secret lay, first in the highly sensitized paper that he uses; second, in the emulsion on the paper, which is his own invention, and, third, in the sharpness of the lenses, which he has had made on his own specifications. The paper is five times as sensitive to red and yellow as ordinary paper.

RELIGIOUS

The Disappearance of the Devil

FRED C. CONYBEARE, in the March *International Monthly*, Burlington, Vt.
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE time-spirit has filched away from the minds of the most intelligent believers of today the belief in an evil being, or ruler of the visible world, forever troubling men, especially the righteous, with corporeal apparitions of himself. Instead of exorcising the mad, we send them into asylums, where they are properly looked after. In Great Britain, except in remote corners of Cornwall, of Ireland, and of the Scotch Highlands, and among Celts, one never hears of magical cures and incantations which will alleviate sickness and arrest bleeding. In the age of the Gospels, everyone, from the beggar in the streets to the emperor on the throne, believed in the existence of demons infesting men and animals, haunting trees and rivers, even inhabiting statues as their tenements. It was only a question of which name was most potent in exorcism. In that age, as in the ages that followed, there was a background of demonological belief into which fitted the stories which are a stumbling-block to modern divines like Farrar and Ian Maclaren. In the age of the Reformation, this background of belief in evil spirits causing madness and sickness and bad weather was still intact, and entered as a factor into men's lives and conduct to a degree which only those can realize who will consult the literature of that age. Even Luther, who burst so many bonds of superstition, never questioned the reality of the visits which the devil paid him.

With the disappearance from the minds of the cultivated of the belief in Satan and his angels, a great part of the narrative of the New Testament has been left hanging in the air, and without any points of attachment in the minds of believers. On the one hand, our divines are bound by a traditional reverence for the letter of the Bible not to question openly any of its narratives. On the other hand, their views of man, of the universe, of Providence, and of the general course of history, of what is possible and probable, have undergone such a revolution that narratives like the temptation, the swine of Gadara, even the angelic apparitions are mere stumbling-blocks. In the English church, moreover, their ordination vows and in the Non-Conformist congregations the chapel deeds commit them to an outworn belief; and there is always a minority of obscurantists ready to hurl at them hard words like "skeptic," "rationalist," "backslider," and "atheist," if they venture to speak out. Most of them, therefore, feel the ice so thin that they carefully avoid a discussion of miracles or of evil spirits. If they can not avoid it, they mechanically restate standpoints which they have really overcome, repeating, parrot-like, the formulæ of another age. Small wonder that the English clergy are given up to petty quarrels about lights and incense, when they may not boldly grapple with the great issues of belief, which yet are in everybody's mind. The result is that an ever-increasing number of laymen dispense with their ministrations, and leave a blank too often filled by weak women who want a priest assuming miraculous attributes to direct their consciences.

Nor is it in Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic communities alone that there has set in a decay of those demonological beliefs, which, after it has gone a certain way, can not but give an air of strangeness, unreality, and isolation to much of the New Testament. I have heard Italian monks ridicule their parishioners for their belief in demons and admit that the priestly exorcisms by which the evil spirits were cast out were purely conventional.

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Christian Science in Germany

THE KAISER ALARMED

APPARENTLY the German government is much concerned over the rapid spread of Christian Science, and both kaiser and *reichstag* have been discussing measures for checking it. Christian Scientists in this country do not seem greatly wrought up over the matter, if we may judge from this paragraph in the *Christian Science Sentinel:* "We deeply trust that the Germans who are now opposing Christian Science will give its claims a fair and sincere investigation; that they will satisfy themselves of its wonderful healing and sin-destroying works; having done this, in an understanding way, Christian Scientists will be content to abide the issue."

The New York *Times* gives a very plausible explanation for the new growth that might be applied to many other countries besides Germany. "Changes in material comforts have so altered affairs among the middle classes of Germany, more especially in the large cities, that the women lack employment in their homes. In these conditions the German woman is ready to fling herself into business or a profession, and as the ranks are full, she is easily turned aside from an effort in which she encounters the greatest obstacles in the way of prejudice and the struggle for bread, and receives Christian Science with open arms. It gives her mind occupation and flatters the sense of the mysterious at the same time. It supplies something novel and personally performed in the way of a religious rite for the dry husks with which the Lutheran and Evangelical churches have been regaling her. It combines the religious idea with the spice of fortune-telling and the flavor of mesmerism. Without subjecting her to the humiliating sense that she is a nonentity whose word and will do not count, as is the way of many religions and sects, it places her on a pedestal as a creature in certain ways godlike, in that by will-power and the force of prayer she can influence the march of events, as, for instance, that she can restore another person or her own self to health."

The Papal Jubilee

LEO XIII ENTERS ON TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF HIS REIGN

ON March 3, impressive ceremonies were held in Rome, and in all Catholic Christendom, to commemorate the completion of the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Pope Leo XIII. But one pope, Pius IX, the predecessor of the present incumbent, has occupied the papal throne for more than twenty-five years, the length of time assigned by tradition to St. Peter. The Rome correspondent of the New York *Sun,* after recounting in detail the many achievements of Pope Leo, summarizes his policy and his work. "His idea has been to subject the varied contingencies of our times to immutable principles, to adapt old methods of work to new needs, to increase the traditional patrimony by the addition and increase of safe conquests, to point out the agreement of Christianity with whatever is right, true, and good in progress—in short, to enable the church to fulfill its beneficial mission in accordance with the demands of the century. He triumphs in philosophy, where he brings about the amalgamation of the old schools with the intellectual movement of our times. In history, where, alone among sovereigns, with a generous and bold hand he throws open the vatican archives, giving new life to the science and demonstrating the papacy's good wishes for the propagation of truth. In Biblical studies, where, through the commission lately appointed, he takes into the ancient organism of intellectual life the new treasures of criticism. In ecclesiastical science, where he raises clerical education to the level of present demands through his zeal in rejuvenating methods. In political economy, where he brings about the agreement of the principles of justice, fraternity, and love with the movement for reform. His ministry and his reign embody in an illuminating synthesis the two necessary elements of life: stability, or, in other words, tradition, and progress; that is to say, motion."

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POPE LEO XIII

"There have been political popes and theological popes, but Leo XIII is above all things a philanthropic pope and an optimist," says the Boston *Transcript.*

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"He has the sound idea that the more the physical condition of the hard worker and the poor is advanced, the more will their hearts be lifted toward a higher and better mode of life. He is regarded as the greatest Latin poet of modern times, his sonnets being of exceptional beauty."

It is the opinion of the Philadelphia *Press* that "the period of Leo has been a period of understanding, not a period of conflicts. It is indeed only in the strong Catholic countries that any setback to the church or any curtailment of its privileges has occurred. Countries such as Germany and Russia, outside the pale of the church, now maintain cordial relations with the vatican, while England officially is on the best of terms with the occupant of the papal throne. Famous for his wit, his keen sense of humor, his insight into men and affairs, Leo has steered the bark of church interests safely through the whirling currents, and his abilities as a man of affairs, his foresight as to the attitude the church should take in the issues of the social problems have all redounded to the credit of the papacy, and to his own glory as one of the most famous of the notable sons of the church who have followed in the footsteps of Peter."

The Student Volunteer Convention

Outlook, New York. Excerpt

THE fourth international convention of the Student Volunteer movement, held at Toronto, February 26 to March 2, showed the growing strength as well as the steady enthusiasm which has marked the movement from the beginning. Its significance is more apparent if a comparison is made of the ignorance and indifference which twenty years ago prevailed in American colleges toward Christian missions with the conditions now existing. An index of these was the attendance at Toronto of twenty-six hundred delegates from nearly eight hundred institutions, including both students and members of faculties—nearly twice the number represented at the Cleveland convention in 1898. Mr. John R. Mott, the chairman of the executive committee, fitly described the Toronto meeting as illustrating the hold of Christianity on the higher schools ot learning, and as "representing the coming Christian leadership of the United States and Canada." It was, he said, a mighty challenge to the anti-missionary spirit, which had raised its head because of the terrible convulsions in northern China. By its inclusion of over fifty branches of the church it also accented the essential unity of the church. A noticeable feature of these conventions is the intermingling of older and younger men, conspicuous leaders of the churches with the active membership of the movement, and the resulting blend of sobriety and enthusiasm which characterizes the whole. Bishop Sweatman referred to the cordial approval bestowed by the Anglican conference at Lambeth, and regarded the idea of the Student Volunteers as "a splendid inspiration." Principal Caven, of Toronto, said that it was vindicated by "the telling and powerful influence it exerted on the religious life of the higher institutions of learning." Mr. Wishard, of New York, chairman of the young people's forward movement, said that it had spread into all the countries of Europe, besides portions of Asia and Africa. In the University of Madras, India, a thousand students had joined it. In all, not less than five thousand had devoted themselves to the cause.

During the last eight years, twice as many students have gone into missionary fields as during the first eight years, dating from 1886. Nearly two thousand have already sailed. It is felt, however, that only a small beginning has been made compared with the apparent possibilities. The number of students now engaged in the mission studies that have been organized has doubled since 1898, but the five thousand thus enrolled are but a fortieth part of the student body on this continent. A great deal is confessedly waiting to be done in organizing a more active interest in churches and Sunday-schools. Measures for an enlargement of this work were taken. Four additional secretaries are to be put into the field, and three-fourths of the increased expenses of the next four years was collected or pledged upon the spot.

Various Topics

THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church of this city has installed Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, of Chicago, in the pulpit made vacant by the death of Dr. Purves. Dr. Stevenson has been the professor of ecclesiastical history in McCormick theological seminary since 1896.

THE PHILIPPINE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is the name of the first Protestant religious paper published in the Philippine islands. As indicated by the name, it is the organ of the Methodist church and is edited by the Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, presiding elder of the Methodist church in the Philippines.

PRESBYTERIAN STAGNATION: According to the analysis of church accessions in the Presbyterian church during the year ending March 31, 1901, by the stated clerk of the general assembly, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, of the 7,516 churches carried on the denominational roll, 2,141 went through the entire year without a solitary addition to their membership by confession of faith.—*The Church Economist.*

A CHRISTIAN THEATER: The Rev. G. W. Torbush, a Methodist minister of Pittsburg, recently came out for a church theater. He said in part: "I believe Christian men and women should endow Christian play-houses, where moral performances would do much toward destroying the influence of the immoral forces at work. The Christian theaters should be supported by the church and run even at a loss. As churchgoers are forsaking the church to attend showhouses, the evil should be met by giving human nature what it craves."

THE THIRD HASKELL LECTURER is President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of Union Theological seminary, New York, who has been chosen by the University of Chicago, which controls the endowment. The first was President Barrows, of Oberlin; the second was Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield college, Oxford. The object of this foundation is to send Christian theologians and philosophers into India to represent before the educated classes the intellectual side of the Christian system.—The *Interior.*

MORMONS IN DENMARK: The authorities of the Mormon church seem to have decided recently that Denmark is an exceptionally good field for their operations, and there are now more than a hundred Mormon missionaries in this country, under the direction of a superintendent at Copenhagen. The missionaries publish an organ in this city and distribute thousands of tracts. A piece of property in the best part of Copenhagen has been purchased on which they intend to build a Mormon temple. Money for this purpose is being collected among the Mormons in the United States.

THE FRIARS IN SOUTH AMERICA: Exception has been taken to the article on The Friars in South America, quoted in our issue of January 16 from the *Interior.* The editor gave the authority for his statements, a Rio journal, and while we do not feel called upon to pass upon the worth or demerits of friars in any part of the world, we do regret the tone of the article, which was calculated to offend, and we acknowledge the injustice of reproducing such statements as that asserting that "the friars were separating the people from their slender accumulations by a thousand well-known devices."

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MISCELLANY

When the King of Spain was an Exile in New York

New York *Independent*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE presence of a king of Spain as an exile in the United States, familiar as it was fourscore years ago, has been almost forgotten in these later days, when the court across the sea has drawn the attention of the Americans away from the past to the problems and perplexities of the present. But Joseph Bonaparte, at one time king of Naples and later king of Spain, landed as a royal exile upon our shores in 1815, and three years afterward made his way to his great possessions in northern New York and along the northern border. The experiences of the Bonapartes in Baltimore and Bordentown have been dwelt upon by our historians, and are somewhat familiarly known by our people, but the fact that one of the family was an extensive land-owner in the empire state, and perhaps the first of the summer sojourners in the region of the St. Lawrence river and the Thousand islands, is not so well known. Count de Survilliers, as the royal Joseph preferred to be known, was the owner of 150,000 acres in Jefferson and Lewis counties.

Upon these possessions Joseph Bonaparte erected three dwellings. Near the village which is now known as Evans Mills he built a home for Madame Delafolie; at Natural Bridge he erected another, designed especially for his own use in the summer-time: and on the shores of Perch lake, in the present township of Pamelia, was a third, a stone château, which he planned to occupy in winter. But while the charms of solitude and the wilderness were all well enough in summer, the king soon discovered that New York and Philadelphia were far more congenial than the tremendous snowfalls and the bitter cold of the region swept by the winds from off the great lakes, and the royal abodes were abandoned each autumn when the leaves fell from the trees. His journeys through the country in the autumn and spring-time are still related by the "oldest inhabitants," who received their stories from their fathers, many of whom were eyewitnesses of the majestic spectacles. The unsettled country was decidedly lonely, and King Joseph was compelled to busy his royal head in discovering means of relieving the monotony of the long summers. In addition to his large retinue of servants, he had with him Marshal Grouchy, whose obedience to the letter rather than to the spirit of the great Napoleon's orders was said to have brought defeat at Waterloo, and others whose names were well known throughout the stirring times when the emperor was in power. Many of these men purchased land and became permanent colonists.

There is little doubt that these royal exiles were plotting and planning for the great brother himself to join them. Indeed, it is said a house was erected at Cape Vincent which was designed for his use, but again, as at Waterloo, there were insurmountable obstacles in the way, only in this case it happened to be the vigilance of Sir Hudson Howe rather than the too implicit obedience of Marshal Grouchy. In a letter which Joseph Bonaparte received announcing the death of the Little Corporal, Count Bertrand wrote from the place of exile:

> The hope of leaving this dreadful region often presented itself to his (the emperor's) imagination. We sometimes fancied we were on the eve of starting for America; we read travels; we made plans; we arrived at your house; we wandered over that great country, where alone we might hope to enjoy liberty. Vain hopes! vain projects! which only made us feel doubly our misfortunes.

As soon as there was a prospect in France that the interests of the Bonaparte family were about to be revived, the ex-king of Spain speedily forgot his devotion to the land "where the rights of man do best prevail," and sailed for home. His great interests in northern New York were placed in the hands of his agent, Judge Joseph Boyer, and soon afterward sold to John La Farge.

A Marionette Theater in New York

FRANCIS H. NICHOLS, in the March *Century*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WEDGED in between two tenements in the dense center of New York's Italian colony, there is a little theater in which, on every evening of the year, blooms the flower of mediæval chivalry. In the stock company of the theater are more than sixty members, but their play is never the subject of reviews by dramatic critics; the players are indifferent alike to praise and to censure. They are marionettes worked by iron rods, and their home is in Spring street, near the corner where it crosses the Bowery. The marionettes are about three feet in height. They have wooden heads and jointed, stuffed doll bodies, and are entirely the product of the theater. With more truthfulness than any other theatrical manager in the country their "director" can boast of "making actors." Their faces are carved, wigs are tacked on their heads, and their costumes are all made within the theater itself. The play is a continuous one. It began more than a year ago, when the theater first made its appearance in Spring street. The director will explain to you that he has an Italian book in three volumes called the "Seven Paladins." He familiarizes himself with one of its chapters every afternoon, and then, in accordance with its story, improvises the lines of the actors as he maneuvers them from behind the scenes. Feminine marionettes speak through the medium of Isabella, his eldest daughter. The same *dramatis personæ* appear every night, but their performance is never the same. The chapters in the last of the three volumes have not yet been seen in Spring street, and they must all be acted before the director turns back to the first chapter of Volume I and begins all over.

The "Seven Paladins" is a collection of the romance legends that surround the court of Charlemagne. It is an elaboration of the "Song of Roland," which Taillefer sang before William of Normandy at the battle of Hastings, and which, in one form or another, forms the basis of a large part of the early literature of Europe. All of the original tenth-century cast is in the production. There is Rinaldo of Montauban, whom Don Quixote used to admire, his horse Bayard, and his sword Flamberge. There is Malagigi, the magician, and Ganelon, the traitor; Charlemagne, Clarissa, and golden-haired Roland himself.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, MARCH 3

DOMESTIC.—St. Louis said welcome and farewell to Prince Henry and Chicago received him with wildest enthusiasm and a night of festivity....The directors of the Union Traction company of Philadelphia agreed to accept the proposed plan of combination with the new company headed by the contractor, John M. Mack....The United States supreme court sustained the Illinois law which prohibits trading in futures.... Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, widely known as a merchant and a philanthropist, died in New York....The United States supreme court declared irregular the Detroit, Michigan, ordinance fixing street-car fares at 3 cents.

FOREIGN.—The British government has pledged itself not to adopt preferential sugar duties in favor of the colonies until the new agreement is signed by the governments concerned....The rebel steamer *Bolivar* bombarded the Venezuelan seaport Guira in order to protect the landing of insurgents; fresh fighting is reported in the state of Caraboba, Venezuela....Pope Leo XIII celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of his coronation and his ninety-second birthday....H. H. Asquith, the Liberal leader, announced his opposition to home rule for Ireland and his support of Lord Rosebery's position.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4

DOMESTIC.—The secretary of the treasury purchased $1,000,000 short 4 per cent bonds, which makes the total purchased since July 1, 1901, $51,356,420, of all denominations, at a cost of $64,908,-622....Miss Ellen M. Stone, the released missionary, has contracted to lecture for the Chautauqua societies of the country during the coming summer.... The new Chilean minister, Señor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt in Washington.

FOREIGN.—The rebellion in the province of Kwang-Se, China, has assumed alarming proportions....Ringleaders were shot for participation in Spanish strikes; the plot for an uprising is thought to be due to an anarchist uprising....Several German steamship companies reported a large decrease in dividends....The czar has sent 150,000 roubles for the relief of the victims of the recent earthquake at Shamaka, Transcaucasia.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5

DOMESTIC.—Prince Henry traveled from Chicago to Syracuse, making an exhaustive visit to Niagara Falls....A severe snowstorm is reported from many parts of the west, deranging traffic and isolating towns....The First National bank of Montgomery, Indiana, was robbed, the vault being blown open by dynamite, and $10.000 in cash and bonds stolen....As a result of the cut in wages between 300 and 400 trunk and bag workers, employed in the four leading factories in St. Louis, are out on strike. ....Leonard Lewisohn, the New York banker and large operator in copper, died of pneumonia in London.

FOREIGN.—The international sugar convention was signed by the delegates to the Brussels conference; pressure was brought to bear by the European cartels on England to have the operation of the agreement deferred until 1903, but without avail....The National congress of French miners adopted a resolution to the effect that the miners should strike immediately for the eight-hour day, without further negotiations with the government....General Chakir Pacha, a brother of the late Turkish grand vizier, was arrested by order of the sultan at Prinkipos island, Sea of Marmora.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6

DOMESTIC.—The steamer *Waesland*, of the American line, was sunk in the British channel by a collision with the British steamer *Harmonides;* two lives were lost....A court-martial was ordered for Major Waller on the charge of atrocities in the island of Samar....The Spanish Treaty Claims commission decided against the claimants for damages resulting from the destruction of the battleship *Maine*....The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Prince Henry by Harvard university....B. F. Stevens, for more than a quarter of a century the United States despatch agent at London, died there.

FOREIGN.—Strong opposition was manifested in Germany to the sugar agreement signed at Brussels....It was reported from Peking that future payments of the Chinese indemnity might be deferred, owing to the action of the banking commission....General satisfaction was expressed in Austria over the intention to send an ambassador to Washington....British civil service estimates showed an increase of nearly $15,-000,000 over the previous year.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

DOMESTIC. — President Roosevelt signed the bill creating a permanent census bureau....A westbound Southern Pacific train was badly wrecked near Sanderson, Texas, with several killed and many injured....A bill has been introduced at Albany looking toward another North river tunnel, its Manhattan terminal to be near Christopher street....Prince Henry was entertained at Albany by the governor and the senate and house; the prince afterward went to West Point, where the cadets were inspected.

FOREIGN.—King Edward laid the corner stone of the new British naval college at Dartmouth....Foreign residents of Kobe, Japan, refused to pay taxes until the question of a violation of treaties is settled between the powers and Japan.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8

DOMESTIC.—Conferences on reciprocity with Cuba were held between President Roosevelt and Republican leaders in congress....The Philippine tariff bill passed by congress became a law by the signature of President Roosevelt.... Siam appointed a commission to be present at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

FOREIGN.—The king and queen of England were present at the launching of the battleship the *Queen* and the laying of the keelplate of the battleship *King Edward VII*....Three thousand men of the Newfoundland sealing crews struck for higher wages....A large quantity of Boer ammunition was discovered by British in the Orange River Colony....Chinese rebels captured a town and released prisoners; looting is reported near Kao-Chau.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9

DOMESTIC.—United States Minister Newell at The Hague unveiled a window in the Anglican church, the gift of Mayor Low as a memorial of the work of the peace conference in that city.... The controversy between the French and American consuls at Tien-Tsin over mission property has been transferred for settlement to the French and American ministers at Peking; no serious developments are expected from the affair....The American legation at Constantinople presented a second note to the porte pointing out Turkey's responsibility for the capture of Miss Stone.

FOREIGN.—The disabled Cunard liner *Etruria* arrived at Horta, the Azores, in tow of the steamer *William Cliff*, all well on board....The demands of the striking crews of the sealing fleet at Newfoundland were refused by the vessel owners....The French chamber of deputies held sessions on Sunday in order to dispose of the budget, which was adopted by a vote of 398 to 64.... Cholera has broken out among the Moslem pilgrims at Mecca and Medina....The Italian government has agreed to the demands of the railroad men and will contribute $8,400,000 for a workmen's fund.

"Life," he asserts oracularly, "is nothing but a great big bluff."

"Possibly, possibly," was the reply, "but the bluff is called when you least expect it as a general thing."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

"Well, how does it seem to be engaged to such a wealthy girl?"

"Fine! Every time I kiss her I feel as if I were taking the coupon off a government bond."—*Life.*

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BOOK REVIEWS

Mary Johnston's "Audrey" "The Rending of Virginia" "The Mastery of the Pacific"

AUDREY. By Mary Johnston. Cloth, pp. 418, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.

MISS JOHNSTON has mounted on the stepping stones of "Prisoners of Hope," and "To Have and to Hold," to better things in "Audrey." In this trilogy of early Virginian romances she has made a steady advance in art, chiefly noticeable in the matter of construction. The story of "Audrey" shows a tendency towards simplicity and consistency. There are fewer impossibilities than in its two predecessors, fewer complications, fewer horrors. One may breathe easily for whole chapters. It is by no means devoid of incident, however; there are still Indians, and duels, and assassinations. But these are made subservient to the main theme, the idyll of a man of fashion and a child of the forest. There is a gain, too, in style, though there was less need of it here. Miss Johnston's style has always been her greatest asset. It redeemed her first two books from stark sensationalism, and it serves as a sort of enchanter's wand in her third. In the opening chapters that form a prologue to "Audrey," she so paints the glories of her heroine's mountain home that throughout the rest of the story we sympathetically share her longing for "the valley that lay like a ribbon thrown into the midst of the encompassing hills." Miss Johnston has made least advance in the realization of her characters. Audrey, to be sure, is far more human than Lady Jocelyn Leigh, that "maid as cold as Dian," but she only seems real when her creator is describing her; as soon as she opens her mouth to speak for herself, she becomes positively wooden. We feel convinced of her beauty, so vividly is it painted, but not of her charm. That is too elusive a quality to be described, it must be revealed by the character herself, and none of Miss Johnston's men and women are endowed with the gift of self-revelation. The only one in "Audrey" who approaches it is the doughty Scotchman, Angus McLean.

The characters are all picturesque, however, and though individually vague, *en masse* they form a striking group, which may be regarded as typical of Virginia life in the eighteenth century. The most important historical personage is Col. William Byrd, "the most accomplished and wittiest Virginian of his time," whose writings have recently been published in a *de luxe* edition. His daughter, Evelyn, a famous beauty, is Audrey's rival in the affections of Marmaduke Howard, a gallant young planter, who returns to his Virginia acres after ten years of wandering abroad. He is pictured as a man of many moods and many selves. "To certain of his London acquaintances he was simply the well-bred philosopher and man of letters; in the minds of others he was associated with the peacock plumage of the world of fashion, with the flare of candles, the hot breath of gamesters, the ring of gold upon the tables; one clique had tales to tell of a magnanimous spirit and a generous hand, while yet another grew red at mention of his name and put to his credit much that was not creditable."

AUDREY

He comes back to his Virginia plantation with the determination to settle down and take unto himself a wife, Mistress Evelyn Byrd, who has long commanded his admiration and respect. But his fancy is caught and held by his ward, Audrey, whom twelve years before he had discovered in her mountain home, orphaned by an Indian massacre. He begins to study her as a new and refreshing type of femininity, and ends by falling hopelessly in love with her. Their little idyll, which seems a natural and fitting accompaniment of their woodland life, develops tragic consequences when transferred to the center of fashion at Williamsburg. Here Audrey finds herself the innocent victim of gossip, and spite, and slander. She renounces Haward's love when she learns that he is the suitor of Evelyn Byrd, takes to the stage, and eventually meets death at the hands of another lover, a villainous French-Indian half-breed, who has relentlessly dogged her for years. In these melo-dramatic closing chapters the story loses much of its charm. The barefoot Audrey of the garden so suddenly transformed into a second Siddons is a bit startling, and her fine lady manners are a trifle ridiculous. Her childish sweetness and simplicity give way to a marble-heartedness that would do credit to Lady Jocelyn Leigh. "There is no past," she says to Haward. "It was a dream and a lie. There is only today and *you are a stranger*." The italics are the auauthor's. It is well that Miss Johnston had the courage to risk an unhappy ending for the sake of consistency. Passing over the masquerade at Williamsburg, we can now remember Audrey as a woodland nymph; and are not subjected to the strain of imagining her as the haughty mistress of Fair View.

A pretty little comedy is played by the fire-eating Angus McLean and the dove-like Quakeress, Trulove Taberer. The great hearted, high-tempered McLean, loyal in his loves, vindictive in his hates, is more alive than any other person in the story. The scene in which he denounces his friend, Haward, is wonderfully well done. The worthless Parson Darden and his shrewish wife, Mister and Mistress Stagg, imported from the theater of Bath to amaze the colonies with their histrionic genius, and a company of ladies and gentlemen of Virginia, properly mannered and costumed, complete the cast. They play the parts assigned them with a certain sprightliness, and keep discreetly in the background when the stars appear.

While Miss Johnston has given her story an historical atmosphere, she has been wisely content to let history give place to pure romance. In the opening chapters, for example, she introduces a pretty picture of a May day in old Virginia, with its May-pole dance and other English survivals. But as soon as our interest is centered in Haward, Evelyn Byrd, and Audrey, the festivities are allowed to become a secondary matter. A similar treatment is noticed in a number of the scenes that follow. Evidently Miss Johnston is coming into a realization that her stronghold is romance, pure and simple.

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CONSTABLE. By C. J. Holmes. Cloth, pp. 60, $1. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

NEARLY three-quarters of a century have elapsed since Constable's death. During that period his reputation has increased enormously, not only because there has been time for his artistic powers to be fully appraised, but, also, because he is generally recognized as the father of the modern landscape. It is, therefore, a fitting thing that a volume devoted to Constable should be included in the Artists' Library, since it is the aim of Mr. Lawrence Binyon, the editor of the series, to select those artists who have had the greatest influence on modern art. This small volume does not strive to cover the same ground as Leslie's biography of Constable. It contains a short sketch, giving the most interesting facts of the painter's life, an essay on Constable and His Predecessors, and one on the Development of Constable's Art. Twenty-four admirable reproductions of Constable's most famous landscapes accompany the text.

THE RENDING OF VIRGINIA. By Granville Davisson Hall. Cloth, pp. 621, $2. Glencoe, Ill.: Archie C. Hall.

WE have here an interesting and well-written account of the severance of Virginia into two commonwealths, prefaced with an explanation of the causes leading up to the event: the internal antagonisms which had wrought toward disruption from an early day, and southern secession which precipitated the disruption between the eastern and western sections that had been brewing for fifty years. There is a minute description of the Virginia secession convention, of the restoration of the Virginia state government at Wheeling, and of the organization of West Virginia as a separate state. The author is a native of Virginia and was actively engaged in Wheeling journalism at the time the events of this volume transpired. He writes with the easy assurance of one who knows what he is talking about, and offers documentary evidence in proof of his statements.

POLICEMAN FLYNN. By Elliott Flower. Cloth, pp. 294, $1.50. New York: The Century Co.

POLICEMAN FLYNN is a new and important character in American humor. His adventures no less than his philosophy are full of humor, and in the latter is also rich human nature, honesty, and wisdom, quaintly but effectively expressed. We can say no more than that Flynn, both in humor and philosophy, is fit to be ranked with Dooley. Both are from Chicago, and they are entertaining in almost equal degrees, the only important difference being that Dooley is a humorist at large, while Policeman Flynn's humor and wisdom, as well as the wit and wisdom of his wife, find expression only in connection with the events of a policeman's life. A few pages of Mr. Flower's book are a sure cure for the worst attack of blues.

TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION.

It was the exposure of a famous literary theft that brought "the deadly parallel" into vogue as a phrase. In its effect on fraud the parallel is always deadly, because it is unescapable. But applied to what is genuine it loses its terrors and becomes an illumination of the truth. Therefore it is without fear that we put to this test George Douglas' extraordinary novel, The House With the Green Shutters, giving herewith the opinions of it from both sides.

One side:

ENGLAND.

"It is the most important novel by a new writer that has appeared in the present year," says CLEMENT K. SHORTER in *The Sphere*.

"The success is one of sheer merit," says *The Spectator*.

"In fiction (of the year 1901-1902) I have been most impressed by 'The House With the Green Shutters,'" says ANDREW LANG.

"A notable and, in a sense, tremendous book," is the *Outlook's* opinion.

"Worthy of the hand that drew 'Weir of Hermiston,'" thinks *The Times*.

The other:

AMERICA.

"Far and away the most original novel of the year; a work of pronounced power and genius," *Harper's Weekly* considers it.

"A masterly piece of realism," is the *Chicago Inter Ocean's* verdict.

"It is like the tragedy of the Greeks . . . undeniably powerful," *The Sun* declares.

"A perfected piece of literary work," the *Book Lover's Weekly* pronounces it.

"It has a strange fascination," says *Brooklyn Life*, "so vigorous and sharp and realistically human are the character studies."

We could cite many other opinions of The House With the Green Shutters, varying only in expression, all testifying to the great power of the novel. It is now in its sixth edition and is attracting more serious literary notice than any other novel of the year.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & Co., NEW YORK.

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THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC. By A. R. Colquhoun. Cloth, pp. 430, $4 net. New York: Macmillan Co.

MR. COLQUHOUN'S wide travels and careful observation have fitted him admirably to speak of the political future of the countries bordering on the western ocean; at least, so far as any man can speak understandingly or with authority of such a complicated subject. For our comfort and encouragement in the Philippines he says that we will do well to hold on and govern the best we can. Inasmuch as we don't seem to be able to do anything else the advice is not remarkable for its massive wisdom. On the whole, while there is little that is new in Mr. Colquhoun's book, it is all carefully planned and the treatment is good in a cursory newspaper fashion.

THE LOVER'S PROGRESS. Told by Himself. Cloth, pp. 498, $1.50. New York: Bretano's.

HEREIN a man (or a woman masquerading as a man) tells of the three love affairs that influenced his life. First he loved an innocent young creature who rewarded his devotion by marrying a fat and wealthy relative. No. 2 was a professional dancer of great mental and physical attractions, but she died and the lover was again left forlorn. The narrative closes when the "goal is reached at last," our lover having married No. 3, a simple country girl who promises to make him happy for the rest of his life. The book has a certain degree of novelty, but an equal degree of absurdity, and we can not take his affairs as seriously as the lover would have us take them.

THE SIEGE OF LADY RESOLUTE. By Harris Dickson. Cloth, pp. 379, $1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

YOUNG Saint-Maurice, a soldier of Louis XIV, offends his sweetheart, a Protestant girl of the Cevennes, by his refusal to pardon an old man whom he has condemned to be flogged during the operations against the Protestants of the Cevennes. All his deeds of daring can not efface from the mind of the young lady the memory of his momentary cruelty, and it is not until he rescues her from the hands of a brother of Mme. de Maintenon, that mademoiselle grants him pardon and receives him into her favor again.

JOSE. By A. Palaccio Valdes. Translated by Minna Caroline Smith. Cloth, pp. 278. New York: Brentano's.

AN excellent picture of the daily life of the inhabitants of a little fishing village of the province of Asturias in Spain. The author has been successful in avoiding both the monotonous placidity and the gross sensuality so prone to show their ugly heads in stories of lowly life.

THE PAGAN'S CUP. By Fergus Hume. Cloth, pp. 290, $1.50. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

A CHRONICLE of the love affairs of the men and maids of a quiet English parish.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, March 8

Unsettled weather was the most unsatisfactory feature of the business situation. Manufacturing and transporting interests suffered severely, and consumers were urgent for shipment of delayed goods, while great quantities of merchandise became stalled in transit. Preparations for an enormous spring trade continue undiminished. There is still some uneasiness regarding the labor situation at the coal mines, and at Fall River there is disagreement as to the length of a cut of cloth, although increased wages are assured. Railway earnings for February make a remarkably good exhibit in view of the opposition of the elements, increasing 1.1 per cent over last year and 14.5 over 1900. Prices of commodities advanced during February, Dun's index number on March 1 being $101,593.

IRON AND STEEL

Not only is there no improvement to be recorded in the iron and steel outlook, but floods in the Pittsburg region added to the pressure by completely closing many plants and damaging much costly machinery. Supplies of coke failed to increase because the railways were badly disorganized, and the net result was a week of light output when requirements were notably heavy. Recent destruction by the elements makes an unusual demand for structural material, and on spot business buyers gladly pay premiums of $6 a ton above list prices. The situation has become so abnormal that it is impossible to gauge the market by ordinary standards or secure quotations of any value for comparative purposes. The encouraging feature is that despite present exorbitant prices the speculative element is not prominent, and orders are accepted for distant delivery with no effort at inflation.

COTTON AND WOOL

Cotton goods are well sustained, the stronger raw material giving all the advantage to sellers, but there is much uncertainty as to the labor situation. This tends to make the mills conservative regarding the acceptance of contracts for future delivery. Less activity is reported in the market for woolens, buyers having apparently completed their round of orders.

STAPLE PRICES

	Mar. 7, 1902	*Mar.* 8, 1901
Flour, strght wint	$3.80@$4.00	$3.45@$3.75
Wheat, No. 2 red	87⅝c.	79¼c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	69¼c.	49c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	49½c.	31c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	66c.	61c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	9 3-16c.	8⅞c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3¼c.	3c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26½@27c.	28@29c.
Pork mess new	$16.00	$14.25@$15.00
Lard prime, cont't	9.75c.	7.85c.
Butter ex. creamery	28c.	22c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	12½c.	12½c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°	3⅜c.	4 1-16c.
†Sugar, granulated	4.51@4.46c.	5.40c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots	5⅝c.	8c.
Petroleum, rfd gal.	7.20c.	7.95c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$17.00@17.25	$15.75
*Steel billets, ton	$31.50	$22.75
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	12⅜c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, bl	26.40c.	26.20c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

CORN AND WHEAT

It was natural for grain to hold firm when wheat receipts at the west were 2,899,344 bushels, compared with 3,747,952 last year, while arrivals of corn were but 2,001,914 bushels, against 5,020,438 a year ago. Exports of wheat, flour included, were 4,174,894 bushels, against 3,185,032 in the previous week, and 3,715,930 a year ago. Even corn went out more freely, Atlantic exports exceeding 10 per cent of the movement a year ago, or 371,904 bushels, against 3,357,438. Speculation was quiet, with many guesses as to the coming report of farm reserves.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 176 in the United States against 208 last year.

WIFE'S INGENUITY
Saves Her Husband

The author of the "Degeneration of Dorothy," Mr. Franklin Kinsella, 226 W. 25th St., New York City, was the victim of a little by-play—but he can best tell the story himself. "I must confess that I have been the victim of an innocent deception which turned out all for the best, however.

"I had been resting under the belief, for some years, that coffee served as a lubricant to my cerebral convolutions, in other words, 'made the wheels go round,' and I had an idea that I could not work without it as a stimulant.

"I soon paid the penalty in nervousness, loss of flesh, insomnia, and restlessness, none of which troubles would yield to any or all medicines. I finally got in rather a bad way, and my wife took a hand in the affair all unknown to me. She purchased a package of Postum Coffee and first gave me one-half Postum and one-half coffee. In a little time she had me down to clear Postum, and I was none the wiser.

"I noticed that I was getting better, my nerves were steadier, and I began to gain flesh and sleep nights. My work was performed far better than in my old condition.

"Commenting upon my greatly improved health one morning I was told the truth. 'Tis to laugh,' so I submitted gracefully and joined the Postum ranks.

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Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, March 8

Further gold shipments and the threatened transfer of several millions from New York to San Francisco caused some uncertainty in the New York money market at the beginning of the week. Call loans advanced to 3 per cent, and at times that figure was the ruling quotation. Time money was also offered with less freedom, and lenders showed a disposition to hold out for better rates. The gold exports amounted to $3,800,000, but the fact that some of the shipments were deferred from Thursday until Saturday and one shipment of $1,000,000 was canceled seemed to have a good influence. The banks, however, are estimated to have lost altogether from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in cash this week. Time money was quoted at 3½@4 per cent for thirty to ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent for longer periods, the tone being a little firmer. Commercial paper was quiet, with a small buying demand and limited offerings, business being done at 4@4¾ per cent for endorsed bills receivable.

THE STOCK MARKET

Restricted activity continues in the New York stock market owing to heavy gold shipments and uncertainty as to the money market and the Northern Securities deal. Liquidation, however, is limited and bear operators timid, prices accordingly responding to the bullish manipulation which has been seen in specialties like the minor steel stocks and low-priced railroad shares. Investment demands are large, bonds being firm, and some high-priced dividend stocks show a decided appreciation. Public interest in speculation, however, continues at a low ebb. Foreign exchange is firm at 4.87¾ for demand sterling.

BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings for the week ending Thursday, March 6, aggregate $2,143,958,188, a gain of 9.7 per cent over last week, but a loss of 7.9 per cent from a year ago. Outside of New York the increase over last week is 22 per cent, while as compared with last year there is a gain of 9 per cent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Report

The report of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for the year 1901 shows increased traffic and continued prosperity. The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburg were $198,626,878; operating expenses, $133,713,386, and net earnings, $64,913,491, the increase in gross earnings over 1900 being $23,390,524 and in net earnings $10,175,414. The tons of freight moved were 243,408,035, an increase of 24,331,658 tons, and 104,471,301 passengers, an increase of 20,794,855. Mention is made of the issue of $100,000,000 of new capital stock for the purchase of stock of the Long Island railroad, redemption of bonds and various corporate purposes, besides a further issue of stock to purchase stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, with a view to consolidating it with the Baltimore and Potomac, and facilitating improvements to be made at Washington. The lines east of Pittsburg and Erie had in the past year $101,329,795 of gross earnings and $36,070,252 of net earnings. If income from investments and rentals be added the gross income was $44,655,166 and the net income after paying interest on debt, rentals, etc., was $22,194,330. A 6 per cent dividend of $10,857,672 was paid and the amount credited to profit and loss was increased to $24,310,476. The lines west of Pittsburg also had a good year, the Pennsylvania company having $29,054,544 of gross earnings and $3,681,260 of net income after meeting fixed charges, while the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway had $24,290,892 of gross and $3,696,990 of net income after meeting fixed charges, leaving handsome sums in each case to go to credit of profit and loss.

Evidence of the partial recovery of South Africa from the effects of the war is seen in the trade returns of Cape Colony for eleven months of 1901. Imports of all kinds, including articles for the colonial government, ascended from £17,784,000 in 1900 to £22,094,000 last year, and exports, specie included, rose from £7,275,000 to £9,857,000.

GOOD WORK

Proper Food Makes Marvelous Changes

Providence is sometimes credited with directing the footsteps by so simple a way as the reading of a food advertisement.

A lady in Shelbina, Mo., says, "About two years ago I was compelled to retire from my school teaching because I was completely broken down with nervous prostration.

"I suffered agony in my back. My hands and feet would swell up nights. I was in a dreadfully nervous condition, irritable, with a dull, heavy headache continually, had no appetite and could not digest anything if I tried. I was unable to remember what I read and was, of course, unfit for my work.

"Some said I had consumption, others said dropsy. One day, as if by providence, I read the testimonial of a lady whose symptoms were much the same as mine, and she told of how Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food had cured her, so I concluded to try it.

"I left off the old-fashioned breakfast and began with Grape-Nuts, a little fruit, and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. That was 8 months ago and I have steadily improved in both body and mind. Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food has done more for me than all the medicine I have ever taken, and I am now well again and able to return once more to my school duties and able to do anything necessary in my work.

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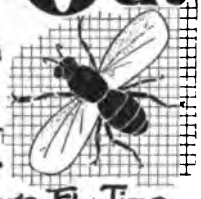

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PUBLIC OPINION

CONTENTS

AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The Week 325
American Newspapers 326
How Prince Henry's Visit is Viewed in Germany 326
The Proposed New States 327
Cartoons 327-329
Congressional Summary 328
Art and the Tariff 328
The McKinley Postal Card 329

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Abolition of Sugar Bounties .. 330
The New Liberal Party 330
Is Germany Following Russian Example in China? 331
German Designs on Holland 331

SOCIOLOGICAL

A Dutch Welfare Industry 332
The American Aristocracy 333
The Raines Law Hotels 333
Divorce Complications 334

LETTERS AND ART

Recent German Dramatic Literature 335
Victor Hugo as a Moralist 335
The Associated Illustrators 336
The Fatal Consequences of Literary Success 337
Book Reviews 345

SCIENTIFIC

To Utilize the Earth's Interior Heat 338
Earth Telephone Experiments 338
"Tuned" Wireless Telegraphy 339
The Separation of the Xiphopagous Twins 339
Oil as a Marine Fuel 340

RELIGIOUS

The Disappearance of the Devil ... 340
Christian Science in Germany 341
The Papal Jubilee 341
The Student Volunteer Convention 342

MISCELLANY

When the King of Spain Was an Exile in New York 343
A Marionette Theater in New York 343
The News of the World 344
The Business Situation 348
Financial 349
The Pennsylvania Railroad Report 349

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 12
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
March 20, 1902

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the proceedings instituted by the government against the Northern Securities company, no one can say that these proceedings have not been begun with vigor. The attorney-general charges directly that "the company was not organized in good faith to purchase and pay for the stocks of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways. It was organized solely to incorporate the pooling of the stocks of said companies and to carry into effect the unlawful combination or conspiracy." If the anti-trust law can be so evaded, Mr. Knox says, there is nothing to prevent the consolidation of the entire railway systems of the country, thus "placing the public at the absolute mercy of the holding corporations." The prospect is that the government will win its case and then some new way of accomplishing the apparently inevitable consolidation of great enterprises will be discovered.

SECRETARY SHAW'S announcement that the treasury will discontinue for the present the purchase of government bonds on account of the sinking fund, discloses the fact that this means of expanding the money supply has failed on account of the action of the bankers themselves. Government purchases having raised the price of bonds, the bankers—who have been bewailing the locking up of the treasury surplus—have withdrawn bonds deposited to secure circulation in order to take advantage of the advanced price. Three millions a month have been withdrawn in this way for several months, and applications on file show that the process will be continued for some time to come. Besides placing the banks in a not altogether favorable light—no one, however, can seriously blame a banker for selling his bonds at the highest price he can get for them—the situation developed and the failure of the bond-purchase expedient should invite careful consideration of the bill just agreed upon by the banking and currency committee of the house.

THIS bill is outlined in another place in this issue, and our reason for not giving more comment upon it is that it has excited but little interest. The very comprehensiveness of this bill is likely to count against its passage, since one or another of its many provisions is sure to be objected to in many quarters. We must admit, too, that we have observed no enthusiasm outside of banking circles over the proposal to substitute bank assets in place of government foundation for the additional currency the bill aims to create. About the only thing in regard to the currency that is agreed upon is that it is inadequate. Here is a proposition, whatever its faults, to accomplish the desired result and it should have prompt, even if critical consideration.

CONGRESS, however, may not unreasonably conclude that it has enough on its hands without stirring up the currency question. Besides the routine business that clogs the end of the session—adjournment early in June is already being talked of— there is the tax-reduction bill passed by the house and now before the senate, the Pacific cable, Cuba, and most important of all, the isthmian canal to be acted on. Too much importance may easily be placed upon the action of the senate committee on isthmian canals in reporting favorably on the Hepburn Nicaragua bill. The senate, if not the public in general, knows that this report was secured by a snap vote which Mr. Morgan, favored by the circumstances of the moment, was able to obtain. It is not likely to have much influence with the senate and is not to be taken as an indication that that body is anywhere near an agreement as to the best canal route.

BOSTON, last week, passed through a strike that was wholly worthy of the traditions and reputation of the city. According to the highest estimates, 20,000 men, mostly teamsters and freight handlers, stopped work, and having thus registered their protest, they went back to work again, no acts of lawlessness having been committed, leaving the redress of their grievances in the hands of Governor Crane, convinced, as they announced themselves to be, of his "courage and integrity, the nobility of his manhood, and the strength of his character." Is there any other city in the United States where such a strike with such a termination ever took place? The tribute to Governor Crane is no less remarkable than the other unique features of this academic strike.

GOVERNOR DOLE, of Hawaii, is coming to Washington to straighten out the Hawaiian situation. When he arrives one may be able to form a just and accurate opinion as to the rights and wrongs of the dispute between the governor, the "missionary party," the natives, and the carpet baggers. The deadlock between the governor and the legislature appears to have arisen out of the fact that the latter was composed of utterly unfit material, and this in turn may readily be traced to the fact that too broad a voting power was given to natives who had no idea of how this power should properly be employed. Correspondence of the Washington *Star* has supplied us with most of our information on this subject, and if we have heard the whole story, it is safe to predict that whatever part the government takes in the matter will be in support of Governor Dole.

LORD METHUEN'S capture and release have been the main items of foreign news during the week. England, of course, takes the blow sturdily. She can well afford to do so, for the Boers gain no material advantage by their exploit; they only increase the British determination to see the thing through. One advantage, however, the Boers have gained through the recent operations of De La Rey. They have made untenable (and ridiculous outside of Great Britain) the contention that a state of war does not exist in South Africa, and that captured Boers may be executed as rebels as Scheepers was. The shrewd release of Lord Methuen will make it still more difficult for Lord Kitchener to deal summarily with Commandant Kruitzinger, who is already in his hands, and any other "rebels" he may capture.

BARON VON RICHTHOFEN'S speech in the Prussian diet last week reads like an official notice that the government is tired of being embroiled with England by the German habit of hacking at England and Englishmen at every available opportunity. As much was already known, however, and the fact had no visible effect upon the habit referred to. It is a habit so deeply ingrained that no amount of official persuasion can do away with it. Impaired ministerial influence is also shown in the adjournment of the reichstag for the Easter holiday with the tariff bill in such a confused condition that there is small probability of its passage in any form. The agrarians refuse to show any consideration for the government's foreign obligations, and the government rejects the extreme demands of the prohibitive tariff party—a situation altogether favorable to American interests.

IT being known that "a cabinet crisis" in Spain is in reality no crisis at all, little importance is attached to the resignation of the ministry last week. A new ministry in all respects like its predecessor will take office and the game of politics as it is played in Spain will go on as before.

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AMERICAN

The Old and the New Secretary of the Navy

THE RETIREMENT OF JOHN D. LONG AND THE SELECTION OF WILLIAM H. MOODY TO SUCCEED HIM

AS briefly announced in our last issue, Secretary John D. Long has been succeeded as secretary of the navy by William Henry Moody, who, for seven years, has represented the sixth congressional district of Massachusetts. Mr. Moody is a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer by profession.

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JOHN D. LONG

In the opinion of the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), "the choice of Mr. Moody has not only the high personal qualities of the appointee to recommend it, but the further advantage of bringing into the cabinet a gentleman fresh from the house of representatives." Secretary Long, the *Advertiser* adds, "has made his mark on national history. It will never be forgotten that under him the navy made a record unparalleled in modern history. With all due credit for the courage, skill, and determination of the men actually in the battles, the work that was done before the war and in its early days at Washington counted tremendously in the results." The Boston *Post* (Dem.) is "glad to see this important cabinet position retained in Massachusetts, and there is no doubt that Mr. Moody will sustain the reputation which Secretary Long has established through a term of service in which our new navy has made history for the world and a record for itself."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) takes advantage of the opportunity afforded to make "cordial recognition of the ability and faithfulness with which Secretary Long administered the navy department. Mr. Moody is highly esteemed by his colleagues as a man of executive talents and excellent sense, and there is no reason to doubt that he will direct the practical management of naval affairs with skill and sagacity." The *World* (Dem.) comments: "John D. Long was perfectly adapted to Mr. McKinley's disposition and needs; that he was not equally suited to Mr. Roosevelt's temper and ways was plainly proved during the latter's service as assistant secretary of the navy under its late head, notwithstanding the very friendly and cordial tone of the resignation correspondence. The new secretary is of the Rooseveltian type—young, active, fearless, independent, an indefatigable worker, with plenty of convictions and the full courage of them." The *Press* (Rep.) has "no doubt that Mr. Moody will make as good a secretary of the navy as he has representative," but the *Press* regrets that the party is to lose so efficient an advocate of "right principles" in congress. The *Evening Post* (Ind.) explains Mr. Long's resignation by saying that "he never at heart favored the expansion policy which, as a member of the McKinley administration, he was forced to support, and he can not have enjoyed the anomalous position which he consequently occupied." The Philadelphia *Press* pays this tribute to the new secretary: "As secretary of the navy Mr. Moody will continue the record made by the Massachusetts lawyer who preceded him. He will not have to fight a war, though if he did, it would be well fought; but he is certain to do his full share to discourage and prevent war by keeping the navy at the highest efficiency."

As was to be expected, the Schley controversy has entered into many of the comments on the retirement of Secretary Long. "It was his misfortune," the New York *Sun* says, "to become the special target of the singular and malicious passion of Schleyism. The rage excited, first by the recital and then by the proof of facts as to Schley as a commander, turned upon Long in a ghastly sort of effort to hold him responsible. It was all the more to Mr. Long's credit, therefore, that he never wavered under the attack, but stood by the truth, from assertion to demonstration."

Photo by Bell, Washington

WILLIAM H. MOODY

The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.), on the other hand, asserts that "nothing else in the history of his administration will be remembered so distinctly as the Schley case, in association with his name. Dewey and Schley and Clark and the others have won their individual fame; Long will be remembered, if at all, only as the secretary who allowed their services to

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be belittled, and who held onto his office long after the general sentiment of the country had demanded his retirement." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) likewise fails to give way to any "hypocritical lamentations" over the resignation of Mr. Long. The *Post* grants that he is a "sincere, cultivated gentleman," but it "has never felt, however, that he made a strong, virile, active, and compelling force in the administration of the navy department."

The Supreme Court on the Illinois Anti-Trust Law

THE supreme court has pronounced unconstitutional the Illinois law which, while forbidding combinations among persons, firms, or corporations engaged in manufacturing or transportation, when the purpose of the combination was the restriction of competition, exempted from the operation of the act live stock and agricultural products in the hands of the raiser or producer. In giving the opinion of the court, from which Justice McKenna alone dissented, Justice Harlan said: "To declare that some of the general class engaged in domestic trade or commerce shall be deemed criminals if they violate certain regulations prescribed by the state, and that others of the general class, also engaged in such trade or commerce, shall not be bound to regard those regulations, but may combine their capital, skill or acts to destroy competition and to control prices for their benefit exclusively, is so manifestly a denial of the equal protection of the laws that extended argument to establish that position would seem to be unnecessary."

"From this time forth," says the New York *Tribune*, "it is the law of the United States that the octopus is as hideous and forbidden when he builds his rough lair in the cornfield of the farmer as when he dwells in pampered luxury in the palaces of capital. The decision of the court does not declare that state laws may not be passed prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade—very far from it. It says only that if such laws are passed they must apply equally to all sorts of combinations. Now that it is decreed that the agricultural classes may not, through their representatives, exempt themselves from the penalties of anti-trust laws, it remains to be seen whether their eagerness to impose restraints upon capitalists and corporations will not undergo measurable abatement."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* points out the fact that Justice Harlan's decision practically seals the fate of similar laws passed by the legislatures of thirteen states. Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin have all erred, as did Illinois, by holding that, in constructing laws which aimed to regulate the business affairs of citizens they had a right to exempt one class from the operation of those laws. The *Eagle* believes that "the decision conveys a lesson which the lawmakers of every state in the union should take to heart. It does not say that anti-trust legislation is wrong, but it insists that such legislation shall apply indiscriminately. There must be no exceptions and no exemptions in favor of farmers or of anyone else. If the capitalist is to be restrained for the general good of the community, then the term 'capitalist' must not be surrounded by absurd legal limitations of meaning; a farmer worth a few thousand dollars is just as much entitled to be called a capitalist, if he uses his money for purposes of investment, either individually or in combination with others, as is the multi-millionaire who consolidates a dozen railroads before lunch and three or four steamship lines before dinner."

Miss Roosevelt in Politics

THE VISIT TO LONDON ABANDONED

THE announcement that Miss Roosevelt would not attend the coronation has been the subject of more comment than was visited upon the statement that the president's daughter would be present on that occasion as the guest of Special Ambassador Whitelaw Reid. The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* cables that "the action of the

WILL HE EVER REACH THE SHORE?
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

THE LATEST INFANT AND THE GREEDIEST
—*Philadelphia Record*

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president in making this decision is regarded here as having more or less political significance, with particular application to the relations of the United States with England and Germany. It is known, for instance, that Emperor William, in recognition of America's tribute to Prince Henry, has invited Miss Roosevelt to become his guest in Berlin during the coming summer. The assumption is that acceptance of either invitation would, in the president's opinion, be misconstrued into some official meaning, and that to avoid this he has decided that both shall be declined. There is another aspect of the situation which may have had quite as much influence with President Roosevelt. It is no secret that Prince Henry's visit to the United States and the evidence of Germany's good-will contained therein has not been pleasing to England, and Miss Roosevelt's attendance at the coronation was expected to offset this feeling. Now that Emperor William has played another card by asking her to be his guest, this purpose has been defeated, and, after all, the points of the game are in favor of the kaiser."

The Pittsburg *Press* (Rep.) asserts that "it is the judgment probably of nine out of ten people everywhere in the United States that the president would have committed a most serious blunder had he permitted his daughter to attend the coronation of King Edward of England," and the *Press* accordingly commends the later decision of the president. The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) explains the abandonment of the visit on the ground that "the president came to the conclusion, reached by the leaders of his own party weeks ago, that the trip might have a serious effect upon the fortunes of Republican members of congress who will have to seek reëlection next fall. Nothing that the president has done during the few months of his term has aroused such strenuous and bitter opposition as his decision to permit Miss Roosevelt to visit London in company with Special Ambassador Whitelaw Reid. None of the Republican leaders of congress has attempted to minimize the importance of the effect of this publication. They were especially displeased with the president because he did not seek advice or counsel before he consented to Miss Roosevelt's trip to London."

The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) offers quite a different explanation: "It may be taken for granted," the *Star* says, "that Mr. Roosevelt is not the man to be governed by the absurd criticisms that have reached his ears from some sources as to the proposed visit of his daughter, in any capacity, to the crowning of the king of a friendly nation. Other considerations aside, there is no reason why the daughter of the president of the United States, as the guest of the special ambassador from this country at the coronation, and under the chaperonage of her aunt, should not visit England, as any other American girl would be privileged to visit a foreign country to witness some especially interesting proceeding. But it can readily be understood that the discussion that has been provoked by the proposed visit has been highly distasteful to the president and Mrs. Roosevelt, as well as to the young lady herself. It is not pleasant to see a young girl brought into such a controversy, even if the criticism has no legitimate basis." The New York *Journal* (Dem.) thinks "the president should have treated with contemptuous indifference criticism that was equally shallow and impertinent."

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT

The New Currency Bill

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE AGREES ON A BILL

A NEW currency bill has been agreed upon by the Republican members of the house banking and currency committee. The means by which it is proposed to reorganize the monetary system are:

By national banks assuming to redeem currently $130,000,000 of United States notes. By permitting national banks to issue under proper safeguards and during a term of seven years asset currency proportioned to their capital. By limiting issues of silver certificates to $5 or less. By increasing the coinage of subsidiary coins. By providing for the exchange of gold for silver. By permitting national banks to have places of business in any part of the United States, colonies, and foreign countries. By requiring national banks to pay interest at the rate of one per cent per annum on all deposits of public money.

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) calls attention to the "challenging points the bill presents" and concludes, therefore, that it is impossible to "question the possession of the courage of their convictions by those who have drawn it up; for if they have sought to conciliate a strong political sentiment by requiring the banks to pay interest on deposits of public money, they have defied another by their provision for maintaining the parity of silver with gold by providing for an exchange of gold for silver and by the feature for the redemption of United States notes. In fact, they challenge two different kinds of opposition, that which is chronically hostile to any extension of the powers of national banks by the expansion of their functions in our monetary system, and the Republican sentiment, much more generally encountered at the Capitol than in any other part of the country, that it is better to let the sleeping dog, silver, alone."

"One of the main purposes of the whole scheme is to give the banks a complete monopoly of the business of supplying the credit part of the currency, with the exception only of silver,"

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says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.). "To this end the greenbacks are to be retired. Here we have the meat of the scheme. It is the project of asset note circulation, of which we have heard so much during the last few years."

A more favorable criticism is that of the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.). The two main objects at which the bill aims, the establishment of the gold standard and the retirement of the greenbacks, seem to the *Record* very desirable. "The bill will lead to long debate, and it is doubtful whether it can be acted upon at this session of congress, but it furnishes a solid groundwork for the effort to harmonize and solidify our system of finance after many years of disastrous experiment. The fact that the committee on banking and currency has at last been able to reach conclusions of substantial agreement is in itself matter of good augury."

The Death of John P. Altgeld

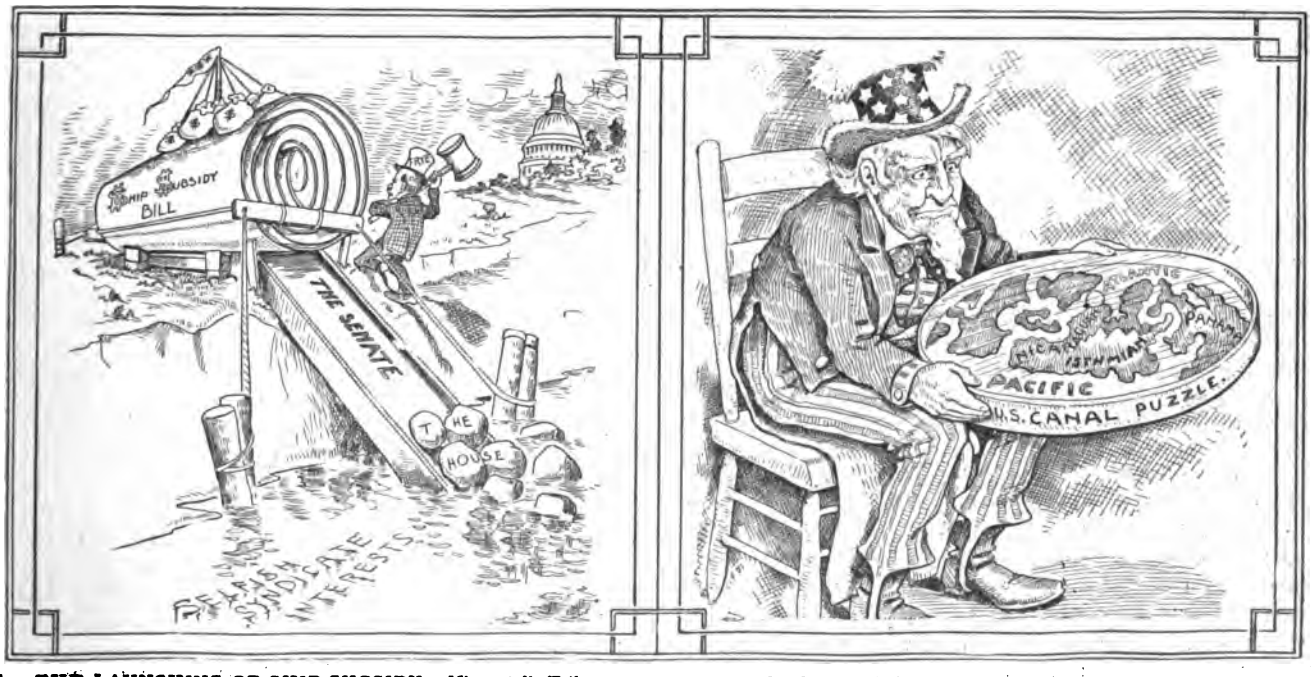
Born, Berlin, Dec. 1847. Died in Joliet, Ill., March 11, 1902

JOHN PETER ALTGELD was brought to this country in infancy, his parents settling in Ohio. At the age of sixteen he entered the union army and served until the end of the civil war. In 1875 he moved to Chicago, having previously studied law and been elected state's attorney of Andrew county, Mo. He was judge of the superior court of Chicago from 1886 to 1891, and governor of Illinois from 1893 to 1897. His pardon of the Chicago anarchists, Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe, and his conflict with the federal authorities at the time of the Chicago strike riots are the incidents in his career for which he is best remembered.

Although Mr. Altgeld was the object of much abuse and criticism while he occupied a prominent place in politics, the comment upon his career is almost uniformly kind, even laudatory. "All citizens of this state," says the Chicago *News*, "without regard to party have recognized Mr. Altgeld's ability, and even his political opponents have admitted his sincerity. It can not be questioned that in many matters of practical management he was one of the greater Illinois governors. His extreme radicalism weakened his hold on public confidence and lessened his usefulness. He will be remembered, nevertheless, as an advocate of all policies which in his opinion tended toward a larger individual liberty for his fellow man." The Chicago *Evening Post* comments in a similar strain, describing Mr. Altgeld as a man of "exceptional intellectual force, great natural ability, and unusual aggressiveness." His failure in a political sense is attributed by the Detroit *Journal* to "the taint of virtual complicity with anarchy, which followed him to the grave. It made weak a man naturally strong. It prevented justice from reaching his case while he lived. But when the righteous verdict is given it will be seen that John P. Altgeld offered much in speech and example that was rejected on insufficient grounds purely out of prejudice."

The Boston *Transcript* grants Mr. Altgeld's "great intellect," but adds that it was this, coupled with his "mischievous teachings," that made him a dangerous man. "It was entirely characteristic of him that he passed away after an impassioned speech in behalf of the Boers."

The New York *Sun* believes that "the cause of extreme radicalism has lost its most powerful leader in this country. Mr. Altgeld was by all means the strongest and most original mind in that political school." The *Journal* describes him as a man who had millions of enemies. "The real Altgeld, though a practical politician, was also a political philosopher with high ideals, who possessed the courage to stand



THE LAUNCHING OF SHIP SUBSIDY.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

LOOKS EASY, BUT OH MY!—*Minneapolis Journal*

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by them. This courage made him dangerous, and he was hated with consuming fervor." Altgeld's political career, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, met with the fate it deserved. "The example of his career is worth much as a proof that demagogism can not hope for success in this country, even when political power gives it the opportunity."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

MARCH 10.—Mr. Tillman and Mr. Vest spoke against the shipping subsidy bill in the senate. The bill to classify the rural free delivery service was passed by the house after its opponents had succeeded in radically changing its provisions.

MARCH 11.—In the senate there was a lively debate on the question of popular election of Senators, Mr. Hoar speaking against the proposed amendment to the constitution; the shipping subsidy bill was discussed. A resolution for an investigation of the alleged connection of the sugar trust with Cuban reciprocity was defeated in the house; there was a debate on the war in South Africa, in which Mr. Hitt defended Secretary Hay's course.

MARCH 12.—The senate devoted practically the entire session to the shipping subsidy bill; a few bills were passed, including one providing for the redemption of Hawaiian silver coins and the substitution therefore of American silver coins. The house continued the debate on the post office appropriation bill.

MARCH 13.—The senate passed a number of unobjected bills, and then resumed debate on the shipping subsidy bill; Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, spoke against, and Mr. Perkins, of California, in favor of, the measure. The house again devoted its session to the post office appropriation bill.

MARCH 14.—In the senate Mr. Foraker spoke in support of the shipping subsidy bill, which was opposed by Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, and Mr. Harris; in executive session The Hague treaty, relating to the conduct of war, was ratified. The post office appropriation bill was passed by the house.

MARCH 15.—In the senate, Mr. Allison (Rep. Ia.) and Mr. Spooner (Rep. Wis.) expressed dissatisfaction with the shipping subsidy bill as it stands, and suggested a number of amendments; the bill was defended by Senators Hanna (Rep. O.) and Elkins (Rep. W. Va.) and opposed by Senator Teller (Sil. Colo.); arrangements for closing the debate on Monday were made. The legislative session of the house was chiefly devoted to private pension legislation, 229 bills being passed, breaking all records.

GENERAL FUNSTON doesn't remove a vast amount of doubt when he says there is no more war in the Philippines than there is in Kentucky. We continue to ship considerable ammunition to both places.—*Washington Post.*

FOREIGN

The Latest British Mishap in South Africa

LORD METHUEN'S CAPTURE AND THE STATUS OF THE WAR

THE English press is represented by the London correspondents as discussing Lord Methuen's defeat philosophically. It is more sensitive respecting foreign opinion. The extracts printed from the Berlin, Vienna, and Paris journals are not pleasant reading, since they imply contempt for British military skill. American comments are more charitable. The English press, after its usual fashion, enlarges upon the magnitude of the disaster and the brilliancy of De La Rey's tactics. The current military view is that the burghers, being unhampered by supply trains, and having the mastery in the art of rough riding and of the management of cattle, are the best guerillas whom the world has ever known, and that no European army could avoid an occasional defeat and mishap. The effect of Lord Methuen's defeat is admitted to be serious, since it will light up Boer enthusiasm; but military men assert with confidence that hostilities have been restricted to three districts, that De Wet's power is broken, that Botha's forces are kept well under restraint, and that the western Transvaal, where blockhouse lines have not been established, is the only section where serious work remains to be done.

In view of the dispersal of the 1,200 men under Methuen and the preceding defeat by De La Rey of a convoy of 600 British, the New York *Times* thinks Lord Kitchener's September proclamation seems very absurd in the light of actual events. "Here," says the *Times*, "six months after the issue of the proclamation, one Boer commander has, within a few weeks, contrived to rout 1,800 troops. According to any scale of warfare known among men, this is certainly not bushwhacking or guerrilla warfare, but 'regular operations,' entitled to all the immunities and privileges of war as such. Any attempt to enforce Lord Kitchener's proclamation, by inflicting capital punishment for any crimes not universally recognized as offenses against the laws of war, is almost sure to be resented by means of bloody reprisals. And for this the Boers will not be to blame. They have demonstrated to all the world that the state of facts which that proclamation assumed to exist, and which alone could have justified the issue of it, does not exist; that they are engaged in regular warfare and entitled to all the rights of combatants." Methuen's defeat indicates to the Chicago *Post* that "the Boers are not quite at the end of their resources. When they are capable of routing so large a force of British soldiers, of capturing one of England's most noted generals in the field, and of taking so many prisoners and yet avoiding severe punishment themselves, it were idle to say that they are not prepared to give their enemy still further trouble of a most serious and startling character. They are still unconquered, still led by men who have never learned to spell defeat, still among the bravest of the world's brave men that have fought to the point of annihilation in defense of what they considered their own and their right. The Boers have won all for which they have battled, and suffered and sacrificed, and humanity will be still more severely staggered if, when the end comes, England fails properly to reward such unfaltering devotion to the cause of liberty."

The Chicago *News* thinks "it will be extraordi-

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THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—*New York World*

WOULDN'T THAT JAR YOU?—*Phila. North American*

nary if this Boer success against one of the most experienced of British generals does not stir the British people at home to serious self-questioning and further demands for a more competent administration of the war office. The capture of a British general will put fresh heart into the Boers. What assurance can the British public have that the war is nearing its end while reverses like these are possible?" The Detroit *News* grants the brilliancy of the Boer general's exploit, but asks: "What doth it benefit the Boers? The only result of this desperate fighting is a certain number of men killed and wounded and some financial loss, which brings the Boers no nearer their goal and which does not discourage the British side. The war in Africa is one of the saddest pictures imaginable." Of course, says the Philadelphia *Press*, "such a situation can not last forever, but that the Boers, with probably not over 5,000 men in the field, can hold up 245,000 and deliver such stunning blows as that inflicted by De La Rey on Methuen is a crushing indictment of Kitchener's over-vaunted blockhouse system. It divides up his enormous force, spreads it out in a thin line which the Boers can not only pierce but even attack with success. And it is this that makes the disaster to Methuen mean much more than a mere isolated case of British folly and Boer pluck." The Toronto *Globe* defends General Methuen in a long editorial, describing his disaster as of "the normal type, to be expected in such a mode of warfare as that prevailing now. As British columns pass and repass through the country, small parties hang about them, sniping and worrying them on every occasion, watching them closely, and on the alert for any opportunity. The British must, of course, take these risks. They can not subdue the country by moving about in big columns; when they separate into small columns some of these will suffer. The balance of losses, of course, goes heavily against the Boers." The Washington *Post* institutes a vain inquiry into "The Mystery Behind It All." "A compact, thoroughly equipped and organized force is attacked on the march, not surprised in bivouac, and put to utter rout within a few moments. Who ever heard of either a union or a confederate body of 1,200 well-armed and disciplined men taking to their heels in frenzied panic at the first fire from the enemy? General Methuen's casualties were only about 100 in killed and wounded. The other 1,100 or 1,200 seem to have run away without even trying to make a stand. What is the matter with Kitchener's armies? Nobody can be made to believe—in this country at least—that the individual Englishman is less than a gallant fighter. What, then, can be the explanation of these astounding performances, this indescribable demoralization?"

Germany Britain's Friend

THE SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT OF FOREIGN SECRETARY VON RICHTHOFEN IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET

IN the house of deputies of the Prussian diet last week, Baron Von Richthofen, Prussian foreign secretary, read an answer from the British government allowing the distribution of German gifts to the inmates of the concentration camps in South Africa under the surveillance of the English camp authorities. Baron Von Richthofen declared that the answer was a guarantee of justice in the distribution of the gifts. Baron Von Richthofen then made an important declaration in regard to the relations between Great Britain and Germany. He said that German critics very often viewed England's action in South Africa unjustly. The baron continued: "Our criticism should be more just. England has sacrificed in South Africa many men and large sums of money. The English and German nations are connected by ties of blood, race, and friendship. They are cousins who may again find themselves side by side. If we feel ourselves cousins and kin to England, we will be able the more effectively to help our common cousins in South Africa. Let us not always assume from the very first that everything that happens on the English side is wrong and bad."

In England there is a certain, but not over-eager, readiness to accept Baron Von Richthofen's declarations in a generous spirit. It will require, says the London *Times*, a good many such expressions to re-

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move the resentment Germany awakened among a people very slow to harbor it. The paper speculates upon what it calls this remarkable change of tone. It says the clue may perhaps be found in the observation that if Germany shares the susceptibilities of her cousins on this side of the water, she may be able to approach her cousins on the other side of the water, and so perhaps become of some service to her other cousins, the Dutch, and their friends the Boers. The *Times* adds that Prince Henry had various opportunities for learning that America, though pleased to have Germany's friendship, does not wish to enrich herself in that way at the expense of her friendship with Great Britain. Since the English and American cousins stand together, Germany probably considers it time to be cousin of both; but the English people will not forget that it is to America they owe this rather touching *rapprochement*.

The New York *Sun* thinks "Englishmen will rub their eyes in astonishment when they read the friendly and sympathetic speech of Baron Von Richthofen. The baron expressed sympathy for Lord Methuen in his defeat. Truly, this is the era of good feeling among the trading nations. But you can't fight and sell goods simultaneously. So much the better! The world has had a surfeit of war, and it will profit by the lesson that victory may not rest on the side of the heaviest battalions. The magazine rifle is a great civilizer. As to Germany, she is emerging from a period of depression that has shaken her industries to their very foundations. She needs time and opportunity to get them on their feet, extend her export trade, and find employment for her merchant marine, which is growing like the prophet's gourd. When Germany makes friendly overtures to the United States and Great Britain and solicits their good-will, she is in downright earnest." In the opinion of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, "This expression of a high official of Prussia is all the more noticeable because it comes at a time when a portion of the English press is indulging in unkind flings about the American visit of Prince Henry. The fact is, there ought to be a unity of sentiment between Germany and the two English-speaking nations. There are ties among them sufficient to justify the German emperor's recent inclusion of his empire among the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and reasons enough for perpetual peace among the three nations."

What France Has Accomplished in Algeria

AT a dinner given recently by the Paris Algerian club, at which, besides members of the colonial group of the Palais Bourbon, there were present several of the highest officials of the colonial department in active service, M. Révoil, governor-general of Algeria, delivered an address on the work of France in Algeria, in the course of which he said:

Within 70 years of occupation, 40 of which have been years of fighting, we have reached and far exceeded the limits which our guide in antiquity, the leading colonizing and administrative people of history, took four centuries to cover. We have created a trade of 600 millions, constructed more than 3,000 kilometers of railways and more than 120,000 kilometers of roads, opened up 1,500,000 hectares, made a dozen ports, one of which as regards tonnage is the second port in France. We have above all—and this is our real title to glory—within this short and troubled period, amid a resisting and energetic native population already established on the soil, which in peace has doubled in number—we have, I say, installed and definitively acclimatized more than 600,000 souls, of whom nearly 400,000 Frenchmen have received the guardianship of our genius and something of our destinies. I declare that the history of European colonization offers us during the past century no more comforting example of national energy and vitality, and with feelings of pride and also of pain I declare that there is no heavier or more engrossing task than to watch over the accomplishment of this magnificent work.

A London paper finds in these utterances "a happy reply to those who affirm that the sterilizing latitude of Algeria paralyzes the efforts of those who endeavor to develop the agricultural and industrial prosperity of that country."

The Railway Situation in Italy

London *Times*. Excerpt

FOR the second time in the course of four years, all Italian railway servants liable to military service have been placed under martial law. The exact number of men affected by this measure is not certainly known, but it is probably about 24,000. It includes all station-masters, pointsmen, stokers, engine drivers, guards, and other employees who, not being exempt from military service for family reasons, are still under forty years of age. In addition to their ordinary pay the "militarized" servants will receive the regular army pay according to their various ranks.

For several months past there has been a growing agitation among the railway men on the principal lines for an increase of pay, better conditions of work, and a fixed bureaucratic position with regular scales of pay and promotion. Italian railways belong to the state, but are worked by private companies. The government has, consequently, a right to intervene in important questions, since it is stipulated in the railway conventions that in case the companies should be unable to guarantee the continuance of the railway service, the control of the lines should revert to the state. In the month of January the railway men presented an ultimatum to the companies, drawing attention to their demands and reserving liberty of action in case the demands should not be acceded to. Before the expiration of the ultimatum on February 10, the companies announced their readiness to add some £68,000 a year to their pay-roll, to improve the terms of service, and to study the compilation of a bureaucratic plan. The resignation of Count Giusso, late minister of public works, who had conducted most of the negotiations between the government and the companies, seems, however, to have persuaded the railway men to seize a golden opportunity and to strike while the portfolio was still vacant. On February 22 and 23 news reached the government that a general railway strike would be proclaimed on February 25. At a cabinet council on February 23 it was decided to promulgate the decree of militarization previously prepared and to call out the 1878 class of the reserves, some 55,000 men. The minister of war assumed control of the telegraph system, stopped all private telegrams referring to the situation, and the decree of militarization, together with the order for the recall of the reserves, was placarded all over Italy. There is no doubt that the tacit encouragement given by the government to hundreds of private strikes has fostered the agitation among the railway men. The alliance between the Marquis di Rudini and the late Radical leader, Cavallotti, led to the disturbances of May, 1898; the alliance between the present Zanardelli-Giolitti cabinet and the Extreme Left has produced the present situation.

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SOCIOLOGICAL

Pensions for Street Railway Men

THE SYSTEM ADOPTED BY THE METROPOLITAN COMPANY

THERE has been posted in the twenty-six barns, stables, and power-houses of the Metropolitan street railway company throughout Manhattan a notice from President Vreeland announcing the establishment of a pension system for the superannuated employees of the concern, to go into effect on July 1. This is said to be the first pension system ever established for street railway employees in this country. The avowed object of the Metropolitan company in establishing this department is "to preserve the future welfare of aged and infirm employees and to recognize efficient and loyal service." The system provides for all employees of the company whose annual maximum wages have not exceeded $1,200. It makes seventy years the age for compulsory retirement and provides for the pensioning of those between sixty-five and sixty-nine who may become physically disqualified for service. The pension allowance to retired employees shall be as follows: For thirty-five years or more of continuous service, forty per cent of the average annual wages for the ten previous years; for thirty years of continuous service, thirty per cent on the same basis; and for twenty-five years of continuous service, twenty-five per cent. The fund from which these payments are to be made will be appropriated each year by the company, and employees will not be required to contribute to it. The Metropolitan system comprises more than twenty constituent street railways, and it employs about 15,000 men. The greater part of these will come under the provisions of the new pension plan, and through them President Vreeland computes that directly and indirectly the scheme will affect nearly 100,000 persons in the city of New York.

The Chicago *Evening Post* notes that the adoption of this commendable plan is the direct and natural outgrowth of new ideas in management that were impartially applied to the combined systems by the Metropolitan company. "The first of these was the application of merit in deciding on the applications of men for employment. The second the development of a system of discipline, at once rigid and equal. The third the encouragement of means for securing to the workmen social amusement and mutual benefits in case of sickness, etc. These naturally raised the standard of efficiency and character among the company's employees and thus insured permanency of position. Logically and justly, it followed that provision should be made for those who, by meeting all the demands of their employers, had given a lifetime of faithful service and thus unfitted themselves for other employment when incapacitated by age for the positions they had held so long. It would be manifestly unjust and cruel to set such men adrift at a time when new employment is not readily learned and in an age when advancing years are generally held to be a bar to usefulness. Fortunately, the Metropolitan company took a humane and proper view of this phase of the question in establishing its pension department. It was also liberal in not requiring the employees to contribute a percentage of their wages to the pension fund, and it has set an excellent example for other street railway corporations."

The New York *Tribune* says: "This is the first attempt in this country to pension street railway employees, give dignity to their work, and attach them for a lifetime to that service, and it deserves the highest commendation. It is to be noted that the retirement pension will be paid by the company without any contributions from the employees. They maintain, at their own expense, reading-rooms, help one another in sickness, and pay benefits in case of death, so through their years of active work their own manhood and independence are allowed to play their full part in the development of character." The Baltimore *Sun* says: "It is good business and, at the same time, humane. Nothing is sadder than to see a faithful employee discharged, after many years, to perish from want." The Baltimore *Herald* is of the opinion that the prospect of provision against penury in advanced age will undoubtedly be a potent factor in promoting loyalty and efficiency.

A Patagonian Utopia

SHATTERED ILLUSIONS OF THE WELSH COLONISTS

THE Welsh settlers who, thirty-five years ago, sought to establish a Utopia in Patagonia, are now seeking a new heaven and a new earth among men of their own race. They have asked Mr. Chamberlain to assist in transplanting the colony to the Dominion of Canada. The story of their exile, misfortune, and fortitude, as told by Mr. W. J. Griffith, the Canadian government agent for Wales, and Mr. W. S. Rees, who accompanied him in an official visit to the Welsh settlement, is outlined as follows by Mr. I. N. Ford, in the New York *Tribune:*

The Welsh colony in Patagonia was a ministerial enterprise based on serious miscalculations. Professor Michael Jones, of Bala, and the Rev. Lewis Jones, of Festiniog, were the leaders, who advocated the project about thirty-five years ago, when the mechanics, artisans, and small farmers of Wales were restless and discontented. They sank their private fortunes and misdirected the energies of a credulous company of Welsh followers through carelessness in selecting a barren desert as a site for an agricultural Utopia, where land would be free from taxation and the community absolutely self-governed. When the Welsh emigrants arrived off the coast of Patagonia they found that they had been grossly deceived. A sterile, rainless tract, without trees or rich soil, had been chosen as their farming center. If they were free from church rates and local taxes, and able to live by themselves in democratic simplicity, with immense estates of their own, they were also forced back upon the desert, compelled to dig caves for temporary refuges, and exposed to terrible hardships in wresting a precarious living from one of the most forsaken and unpromising regions on earth. Their only resource was what Mr. Griffith happily describes "as a certain blend of optimism and tenacity, which is, perhaps, the exclusive possession of the Welsh-

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man." In their hopeless plight they kept plodding away and making the best of adverse conditions.

At the outset they lived apart from the South American races, and were not taxed. Their Utopia, such as it was, was a little, self-governed principality of their own. When their affairs began to improve, owing to their own energy in constructing irrigation works, the Argentine authorities imposed taxes upon the farms, appointed governors and officials to keep the colonists in order, opened schools where Welsh children could learn Spanish, and enforced the requirements of compulsory military service, with Sunday as the regular day for parade and drill. The Welsh settlers were not allowed to regulate in their own way the public business of the little valley which they had reclaimed from sterility. The Argentine gauchos insisted upon governing them in accordance with Spanish-American ideas, and upon exposing them to the hardships of military service. There were frequent conflicts of authority and fierce agitations against Argentine methods of government.

The statements made by Mr. Griffith and Mr. Rees in the interview at the colonial office revealed the eagerness of these Welsh refugees to emigrate to Canada. At least five hundred of the settlers in Chubat had pledged themselves to go to Canada, if transportation could be provided by the imperial government, but the colonial secretary could not establish the precedent of assisting self-governing commonwealths from the imperial treasury. The Welsh refugees in Patagonia consequently will have to remain where they are, and take the risks of recurring floods and the certainties of Argentine conscription unless the dominion government ekes out private subscription with a substantial money grant, and undertakes to transport the colony from remote Patagonia to the northwest range of untilled wheat lands.

Increase of Tramping in the United States

TRAMP REFORMATORIES AS A REMEDY

PROFESSOR JOHN J. McCOOK, in the *Outlook*, estimates that there are now 56,896 tramps in the United States, a gain since 1870 of 235.4 per cent—three and four-fifths times that of population. He says that these men cost the country at least $11,000,000 a year, and produce nothing. In dealing with the tramp problem, he asserts that we have scarcely got beyond an impatient "Move on"; that our tramp laws in the several states have been so fierce and panicky that after a year or two they have everywhere ceased to be enforced. Professor McCook suggests that, since reformatories are effective in seventy-five out of every hundred cases of ordinary felons, there is no reason why they should not be tried upon at least the younger among our tramp population. He offers an authentic report of one such institution, which exhibits the following results in 206 cases:

24 have kept straight for 5 years and over.
22 have kept straight from 4½ to 5 years.
15 have kept straight from 4 to 4½ years.
22 have kept straight from 3½ to 4 years.
26 have kept straight from 3 to 3½ years.
18 have kept straight from 2½ to 3 years.
21 have kept straight from 2 to 2½ years.
26 have kept straight from 1½ to 2 years.
32 have kept straight from 1 to 1½ years.

"Here are tangible results," says Professor McCook, "and it is only necessary to multiply 206 by $200, the ascertained annual cost of these people for arrest and maintenance, to see how important they are in dollars and cents. A number of these men have found employment in the place and some of them have been traced by me with the following result: One establishment has had seven for permanent places as salesmen, porters, clerks, etc.—four of whom were what I should call downright 'bums'—and six more for temporary jobs. 'None have ever disappointed me,' the proprietor says; and he always sends there when he wants a man. Another establishment has found them part good and part bad. A third has had a number, and none of them have gone back. On the other hand, two other employers have tried in all from eighteen to twenty-seven of them, and found them thoroughly unsatisfactory. This testimony is, on the whole, corroborative of the modest claims of the institution—much failure, much uncertainty, but definite success sufficient to pay for the effort and cost."

Class Distinctions Among the Poor

London *Spectator*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

SOME sort of class feeling is, we believe, inherent in human nature. People often speak as though these demarcations in England existed only among the middle and upper classes, but such is not the fact. Below the middle classes the dividing lines of society are held to with rigor. Looked at from the top, they often appear arbitrary and unreasonable, just as from the bottom our distinctions must appear to be without foundation. The tacit social laws are only fully comprehended by those who live under them, at either end of the scale. Those who have had to do with the ordering of social clubs among the roughest factory girls tell us that certain persons who desire to join are unanimously black-balled, upon social grounds, by the existing members. It is hopeless to inquire the inner meaning of this exclusiveness. The questioner is merely answered that the persons concerned are "no class," and will probably be obliged to yield to popular feeling or to break up the club. To West End eyes, the girls received and rejected are equally dirty and rough, just as to the East End observer all ladies are equally genteel and clean.

The position of the woman of a family is greatly affected by whether or no she has help from the outside. It means a little leisure spared from the necessities of life, and bestowed upon its amenities. It means that the wife and mother rules as well as serves in her little domain. That one woman should cook and clean and wash and mind three or four children, one of whom is probably quite helpless, necessitates, or seems as if it must necessitate, that she should be a drudge. How it is that such is not always the case is another of those secrets which can not be conveyed from class to class. Below the servant-keeping class comes the one whose married women do no work out of the house, with an aristocratic subdivision for those who "put their washing out." A great deal more opportunity for exclusiveness is implied in this abstinence from hard labor than at first appears. All the dwellers in one house, or in one block of flats, do not necessarily belong to one stratum of society, and unless they meet to wash in a common backyard, they need hardly know one another. Besides this, to hang one's clothes on a line in front of one's neighbors' eyes is to run the risk of all sorts of offensive criticism, and is a fruitful source of "unpleasantness." A

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frequent subject of discontent in almshouses is the impossibility which exists of maintaining social differences in the leveling atmosphere of a charitable institution.

On the upper rungs of the social ladder, we should say that those social distinctions which can be defined at all rest upon birth, money, and brains. Among the poor, they rest upon money and manners, and the latter, alas! are, below a certain wage, woefully dependent upon the former. Good wages are almost essential to the maintenance of a fair degree of civilization, especially in cities. "Soap and water are cheap" is a common saying; but a high standard of cleanliness is dear to uphold. It means time, work, and a certain amount of new clothes, and a mind at leisure to think of something besides the actual feeding of the family. Again, a high standard in the matter of decency necessitates space, and space in London is the most expensive of all commodities. Nevertheless, money is not an absolute criterion of social position. Character—in so far as it is reflected in propriety of behavior—counts for a great deal; a rowdy family sinks directly, though it may have money to waste, and a respectable widow may retain her superiority in the face of grinding poverty. The acme of good manners—the very badge of gentility—is to be "quiet," never to let the sound of mirth, quarreling, or lamentation proceed out of your dwelling. This sign of social distinction is appreciated down to the very bottom.

Various Topics

TO ABOLISH MARRIAGE BUREAU: Borough President Cantor, of New York, has announced that he will do away with the "Marriage Bureau," a private speculation conducted in the basement of the city hall in the interests of the aldermen. This "bureau" has been responsible for much of the crime in the city and the borough president will try to have the ordinance repealed. Many young girls have been married by the aldermen to the notorious "cadets" through this means and the aldermen receive from $5 to $15 for each ceremony. President Cantor has been largely commended and especially from societies for prevention of crime.—*Municipal Journal and Engineer.*

THE NEW DIVORCE BILL IN ITALY is based on the claim that the lack of a law for divorce is an injustice to the poorer classes. The wealthy who may desire divorce are able to take up their residence abroad long enough to become naturalized, and then, having obtained release under the laws of a foreign state, can return to Italy and induce the Italian courts to sanction foreign verdicts. This has been done often, but manifestly is an expedient open only to the rich. Religious people have another way out of the difficulty, always provided they are wealthy. The church does not sanction divorce, but it is always possible to obtain the annulment of a marriage. But only the rich can pay the heavy fees demanded.

LETTERS & ART

Is the Royal Academy a "Fool's Hospital"?

A Study of Recent Student Competitions

A WRITER in the current *Studio* says that James Northcote's designation of the Royal academy as a "Fool's Hospital" retains to this day an air of half-truth. Northcote himself was a distinguished academician one hundred years ago, and his main grievance against the institution of which he was a member was that "its schools produced a commonplace manner, and that its social influence was so strong as to be harmful to its artistic purpose, so that many who hankered after membership found time-serving of greater use to them than talent." The *Studio* critic says that the recent student competitions show that the academy is still what it was in Northcote's time—a backward institution, "having a strong tendency, if not toward its own ruin, at least toward the weakening of its *public* utility; that is to say, its utility as a national pioneer in all matters affecting the prosperity of the arts in their relation to the country's needs."

This writer directs his severe criticism of the competition not at the individual students, but at a system of training which "fails to get in touch with the strong adventurous qualities of the British character, being far more favorable to the gentle and imitative talents of girls than it is to male abilities. If British art students have a right to err in any one way more than another, it is not that way which leads to a boudoir-like elegance or sweetness; and yet in the recent competitions most of the erring was of this effeminate kind. The manner of drawing, considered as a whole, was round and feeble in its constructive planes, and the style of painting was often either timid and lax, especially in its suggestions of anatomy, or else so sweetly accomplished as to be unstudent-like. Then, again, there was but little evidence of bold, masculine invention. Here and there a student broke away from the fetters of a tame routine, and showed that he was glad and proud to enjoy his strength; but the result of this salutary holiday-making was not always artistic, being more remarkable for a sort of scenic bravado than for dramatic fervor and vigor."

The competition for historical painting is cited as an example of the bad results that may be expected from such an unfortunate theme as "Saul and the Witch of Endor." "As Saul visits the witch by night, it is a subject that brings into the difficulties of composition an artificial lighting. Apart from this, too, the story in the Bible is told with such masterly art, with such graphic brevity, that a painter's realization of its literary realism is apt to seem like a travesty charged with superfluous detail and theatrical emotion. The students, overburdened by the difficulties of their subject, do not rise above a very moderate level of attainment. Even Mr. George Murray, the winner of the gold medal and the traveling scholarship, is not an exception, though his picture has many good points. The witch, brooding before her fire, is ably studied, but she comes to us all from our childhood's idea of what a witch should be in appearance, so that she seems out of keeping with the Witch of Endor's womanly kindness to Saul at the end of their adventure with the spirit of Samuel. Mr. Fred Appleyard, on the other hand, struck by that kindness, does honor to her womanliness by making the witch young and pleasing, but this pretty touch of chivalry does not save the rest of the picture from being ineffectual as a dramatic composition."

This writer admits that from time to time some

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By George Murray

By Fred Appleyard

SAUL AND THE WITCH OF ENDOR

virile new blood is forced into the old corporate system of the academy; but, he asks, can anyone say with justice that the new blood has the effect of giving a youthful vigor and alertness to the whole governing policy of the institution? If so, why is it that the academy is still content to dawdle behind the times? Not only does it treat with contempt the renewed interest taken in decorative handicraft, but with equal short-sightedness it still persists in giving undue encouragement to one art, the art of painting easel pictures, as though such pictures were not already so numerous as to exceed by a thousandfold the people who have surplus money enough to invest in modern paintings. It is not kindness, but a foolishness having tragic consequences, to train large numbers of boys and girls for a profession which not only unfits them for other occupations, but in which not one in fifty can hope to earn even a scanty livelihood. Painting, indeed, having ceased to be a general need of life, ought to be made like the edelweiss —an object of love placed far beyond the reach of most passers-by, and therefore most attractive to those whom nature has best fitted for the perils of the slow ascent to its high solitudes."

An American Invasion of the American Stage

Harper's Weekly, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

NO one can reasonably complain that the various phases of American life which are, or should be, interesting to the multitude have been neglected by the playwrights who have provided this season's entertainment. Indeed, in this respect the season has been exceptionally notable. In past years it has been a notorious shortcoming of the American stage that it has seemed to be devoted to the exploitation of complications, scenes, and episodes, foreign to American life, in plays written, naturally, by foreign authors, French and English chiefly, and for the most part played by imported actors. Latterly, however, there has been a decided reaction in favor of the domestic article, and since last September, when the present dramatic year began, we have had a succession of very excellent productions which bear testimony to an awakening on the part of playwrights and managers which is most propitious; we have had ten new, and one left over, American plays, discussing themes of American interest, at our metropolitan theaters. Two of these were pseudo-historical, "Alice of Old Vincennes" and "D'Arcy of the Guards"; three of them, "Eben Holden," "New England Folks," and "Colorado," may be classed as color plays; four were of the social type, "The Way of the World," "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," "The Girl and the Judge," and "Captain Jinks"—the last named having, through the attractions of the star, Miss Barrymore, survived its first season; and one of them a character sketch, "The Hon. John Grigsby," which is historical, social, and atmospheric all rolled into one. With two exceptions, these plays as produced were written by American authors, and even the exceptions may count in favor of native talent, since they were dramatizations of already successful American books. Moreover, the actors, whose talents these eleven plays were chiefly designed to display, were American-born, except in the case of Mr. Henry Miller, the star in "D'Arcy of the Guards."

From all of these facts it becomes evident, then, that the American stage is at last being invaded by American dramatic forces: theme, actor, playwright —all made in America, not in Germany, England, France, or Scandinavia; and as a consequence the outlook for a future of healthful and vigorous dramatic activity of native cast is gratifyingly bright. The outlook for plays which shall be normal and elevating and instructive is equally bright, for, with one or two exceptions, wherein the exotic tendency to bait unfortunate or impossible women, and to exploit a cynical and glib society which fondly thinks of itself, because of its notoriety, bad manners, and inherited wealth, as the best we have, has proven too strong for the playwright to resist, these American plays have had inspirational qualities; have presented for our consideration types of a sturdy and high-minded citizenship; have depicted for our delectation methods of life to be found in widely separated American communities, and without bathos have shown us the sweetness, the truth, the humor, the virility, and the little weaknesses of existence in the new world.

It is a curious measure of public taste as it exists today that the play which among these is intrinsically the best, the strongest dramatically, the most convincing, and in many ways the most notably acted, has enjoyed the shortest run in New York. This drama to which we unhesitatingly accord such high praise is "The Hon. John Grigsby," presented at the Manhattan theater, for the all too brief period of

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three weeks, by Mr. Frank Keenan. It is a sane, sound picture of American life during a particularly interesting period of our history, and while in the leading character, John Grigsby, a Sangamon county, Illinois, lawyer, we have not an avowed study of Abraham Lincoln in his early professional struggles, there is enough in the detail of the sketch to suggest that the author of the play, Mr. Charles Klein, had studied with much care the Lincoln type. To the appetite that is surfeited with the horrors of Campbellitis and Belascomania, with the boisterousness and unrest of the Drama of Noise, and to which the struts and poses and ridiculous sword-play of the red, white, and Bellew historical play are becoming wearisome comicalities, "The Hon. John Grigsby" will come as refreshingly as a breath of fresh air to the dwellers in charnel-houses and swamps.

English and French Fiction Compared

A WRITER in the London *Academy* compares English and French fiction to the disadvantage of the former. He confines himself to the nineteenth century, and selects twelve novels as the basis of comparison: "The Chartreuse of Parma," by Beyle; "The Two Young Brides," Balzac; "The Black Tulip," Dumas *pere;* "Mauprat," George Sand; "Carmen" and "Colomba," Merimée; "Notre Dame," Hugo; "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," Feuillet; "The Lady of the Camellias," Dumas *fils;* "Madame Bovary," Flaubert; "Fromont and Risler," Daudet; "Renée Mauperin," J. and E. de Goncourt; "Une Vie," de Maupassant. "The sight of this glorious panorama of French fiction," exclaims this writer, "naturally induces the question: Can England match it?" He answers with assurance: "England can not. She can not show twelve novels by twelve dead authors which, in variety and intensity of power and beauty, might hold their own against twelve such French novels. For steady, unintermitted, various brilliancy French literature has been unique for centuries, and in this respect it easily maintained its superiority during the nineteenth. We have been forced to this conclusion by the logic of figures and schedules, which surpasses that of adjectives and rhapsodies." The writer then presents a chart of nineteenth century fiction, which shows seven English authors with thirty works, and thirteen French authors with thirty-eight works. On the English side we have the names of Jane Austen, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, and Stevenson. On the French side we have the twelve names cited above, with the addition of Madame de Staël. The chart excludes living novelists, and it is meant to exclude all novelists not absolutely in the first class. Thus, on the English side, Edgeworth, Ferrier, Galt, Lover, Lytton, Mitford, Peacock, Reade, Marryat, Gaskell, Trollope, Ainsworth, Borrow, Kingsley, and Disraeli are intentionally omitted; and on the French side, Chateaubriand, Constant, Sue, Murger, About, Sandeau, Feuillet, de l'Isle Adam, and others. Only the finest books of each author are admitted, and in no case more than seven; there are seven of Scott and seven of Balzac, six of Dickens, and five of Dumas.

The Providence *Journal* says that questions in literature can not be settled by such rough-and-ready methods. "Twelve novels in one language might be supreme in their class, and twelve novels in another language might be equally supreme in a far different class. The first thing to be determined in an inquiry of the kind is the purpose of the novel and the standard to be applied to it. Art has many forms, and the artist is entitled to the choice of his own medium. Balzac, for example, is one of the sternest of realists; his figures are minutely drawn, yet they stand out boldly on the scene; and their creator regards them with that impersonal aloofness which some critics would have us believe is the highest genius. Thackeray drew his world quite as accurately, and his characters are certainly no less vivid; but his attitude toward them gives them a place in our affections, and thus a vivid human interest, which Balzac's characters do not have. If the artist is great by what he accomplishes, therefore, then the assumed superiority of Balzac's method must yield to the obvious superiority of Thackeray's results. If we are to make a list of English novelists to oppose to the list of French novelists, Thackeray, then may be held to overbalance Balzac. It might also be argued that Dickens, inferior as he is in art, is a greater genius than Daudet, who has often been compared with him. Scott might well hold his own against Dumas and Hugo together, who were both in a certain sense his imitators. George Sand is quite as certainly the superior of George Eliot. The great writers are to be judged by themselves and not by others. To all such lists the opinion of the lamented Mr. Bunsby may best apply."

The Bend of the Road

By Grace Denio Litchfield, in the *Century*

Oh, that bend of the road, how it baffles, yet beckons!
What lies there beyond—less or more than heart reckons?
What ends, what begins, there where sight fails to follow?
Does the road climb to heaven, or dip to the hollow?
Oh, what glory of greenness, what lights interlacing,
What softness of shadow, what bounty of spacing,
What refreshment of change—aye, what beauty Elysian
The sweep of that curve may deny to the vision!
Oh, my soul yearns for sight! Oh, my feet long to follow,
Swift-winged with sweet hope as with wings of a swallow!
Though lonely the way, void of song, void of laughter,
I must go to the end—I must know what comes after!

Various Topics

AUSTIN DOBSON AS A PLAYWRIGHT: At a dinner recently given to Mr. Austin Dobson, so the *Author* reports, an anonymous poet addressed the following lines to the guest of the evening:

A fool might think (and what is worse is
Some of the stupid wise have said it)
That Austin Dobson's perfect verses
Achieve no more than courtly credit.

Ah, if he chose to drop this magic—
Show himself Playwright! Sweep the stage
With comedies and humorous tragic—
How rich were we, and rich this age!

Retire at last to sylvan Arbors,
Change, Sir, the lute for louder Chords;
Exchange your Board of Docks and Harbors
For triumphs on still greater Boards:

Sir, write us Plays! Take sock and buskin—
Steele comes to life—Rise, Goldsmith's heir!
Cyrona's windbag stick your tusk in,
And be our Congreve—our Moliere!

THE KAISER'S GIFT TO HARVARD: Emperor William's gift to the Germanic museum will embrace the casts of twenty-five subjects. Many of them are important architectural monuments, and the collection ranges in point of time from the great bronze doors at the cathedral of Hildesheim, which date from the beginning of the eleventh century, down to Gottfried Schadow's statue of Frederick the Great at Stettin, erected in 1793.

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SCIENTIFIC

The Solar Theory of the Weather

REPORT AND COMMENT OF THE ROCHESTER *Post-Express* ON AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HENRY C. MAINE BEFORE THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, MARCH 10

THE weather theory that Henry C. Maine set forth in his address before the academy of science is a simple one, and should not, as seems to be the case, be beyond the grasp of ordinary intelligence. It is that the direct relation of cause and effect exists between solar phenomena and terrestrial meteorological phenomena; that whenever there are unusual disturbances on the sun, unusual weather disturbances occur on the earth; that there is a periodicity in the weather disturbances; that this periodicity corresponds with the revolution of the sun on its axis; that when, by revolution, the disturbed area on the sun is turned toward the earth again, it is again manifested in the renewal of the weather disturbances. As the sun revolves on its axis once in about twenty-five days, it follows that there will be a certain correspondence from day to day of the weather of one twenty-five-day period with the weather from day to day of the next twenty-five-day period.

There will not, however, be perfect correspondence, for two reasons. One reason lies in the movement of the earth in its orbit around the sun, which alters the angle of incidence of the sun's rays, and the other lies in the changes constantly occurring in the condition of the sun. Suppose, for example, that on the surface of the sun turned toward the earth on a certain date, a terrific disturbance should occur. It would be immediately reflected in meteorological disturbances on the earth. As the sun continued to revolve, the disturbed area would, after a time, pass out of sight; it would be on the side of the sun turned from the earth. Suppose, again, that during the interval that the disturbed area was turned away from the earth, the disturbance should subside entirely. Upon the presentation to the earth of the surface where the disturbed area was, there would not be a repetition of the meteorological disturbance that occurred twenty-five days before. Consequently the prophecy based upon the assumption that the disturbed area would continue for twenty-five days, would not be fulfilled. But, as Mr. Maine showed, disturbed areas on the sun last seventy-five days or longer and produce repeated meteorological disturbances. It should be remembered, also, that during such long periods other disturbances are likely to break out on the sun, and that these new disturbances modify the old disturbances and consequently the weather, and interfere with the perfect accuracy of the prophecies based upon the periodicity in the presentation of solar disturbances toward the earth. Happily, these modifying influences are, on the whole, so slight as not to interfere seriously with the accuracy of Mr. Maine's long-distance forecastings.

The chief difficulty in comprehending this theory is due to confounding solar disturbances with sun spots. Because of this confusion, many people call the theory the sun-spot theory. As a matter of fact, the sun spots play a very small part in the theory; they are of very little consequence. What is of consequence is the solar disturbances that the spots may or may not indicate. Generally speaking, spots indicate solar disturbances only after they have begun to subside and pass away. It is the solar disturbances of great power, no matter whether visible or invisible, that act upon the weather in the most pronounced manner and constitute the true basis of Mr. Maine's theory. It is unquestionably the appearance of the spots on the surface of the sun by rotation and the corresponding appearance of meteorological disturbances on the earth that led him to connect the two as cause and effect. But after he had satisfied himself, by years of observation, that the relation of cause and effect did exist, he became convinced that it was the solar disturbance that the spot indicated, and not the spot itself, that was the true cause of weather changes. Having reached this induction, it was only a step to another, equally obvious and simple, namely, that whenever a storm occurs on the earth its cause is to be found in the sun. That is why Mr. Maine said that he had ceased to make special observations of the sun.

All that he needs to do in order to make his long-distance forecastings is to note carefully what the weather is for a period of twenty-five days and to predict that, in general, the weather for the next twenty-five days will be a duplication. But for the reasons already indicated, he can not predict with strict accuracy. If he could tell what modifications would occur in the condition of the sun for the next twenty-five days to change the operation of the forces exerted on the earth during the previous period of twenty-five days, he would be able to predict with greater accuracy. But this knowledge is not to be had at present, and may never be had. But it is a decided gain to be able to say, even in a general way, what the weather will be twenty-five days ahead.

The Effect of Electrical Waves on the Brain

SOME NOVEL EXPERIMENTS

A. FREDERICK COLLINS reports, in the *Electrical World and Engineer,* the results of experiments undertaken to discover the effects of electrical waves on the brain. He first inserted two glass armored needles into the brain of a freshly killed animal, and found that the disruptive discharge oscillated to and fro, emitting electric waves of great frequency; the characteristic sounds of cohesion could be distinctly heard in the receiver, almost exactly as when the standard carbon coherer was inserted in place of the brain. The same experiment was made with a living cat and a human brain, the apparatus used being an oscillator with a coil, an interrupter giving a 2-cm. spark.

Mr. Collins believes that he has established: (1) that electric waves emitted by lightning produce cohesion of the brain cells; (2) that cohesion takes place in brain matter when in the living state as well as immediately succeeding death; (3) that cohesion of the brain is manifested physiologically through the nervous system and not by direct action; (4) that which is often defined as fear is due to the action of electric waves on the brain; (5) that the brain cells are more violently affected than the brain fibers; (6) that this condition prevails when the brain cells or the nervous system or both are in a state of disorder, and, finally,

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(7) that the long electrical waves propagated by the disruptive discharge of lightning may produce distinct symptoms, and which may, under certain conditions, result in death.

Pneumonia the Most Deadly of Diseases

STEPHEN SMITH BURT, in the *Medical Record*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE death rate from pneumonia in the United States, in 1890, throughout the area of registration, was 189.9, and in 1900 it was 191.9, per 100,000 of the population; whereas, in 1890 there were 245.4 and in 1900 there were 190.5 deaths from consumption under the same relative circumstances. Therefore, while the last-named disease is upon the decline, pneumonia, as the chief destroyer of life in this country, is coming into fateful prominence. According to the statistics of the census year of 1900, the three most common causes of death were pneumonia, consumption, and heart disease, and in the order enumerated.

The eradication of pneumonia, the scourge of civilization, in view of the present limitations of our knowledge, seems well-nigh impracticable. Still, on the other hand, a decided step has been taken in the right direction. It is now settled beyond question that the micrococcus lanceolatus is a uniform, unfailing agent, in contradistinction to diverse predisposing causes, of acute lobar pneumonia. This micro-organism is a somewhat elliptical, lance-shaped diplococcus that exists in the blood, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, and other tissues of the body, as well as in the lungs. It is present, as a rule, in the diseases which complicate pneumonia, such as pleuritis, pericarditis, endocarditis, peritonitis, and meningitis. It is found almost invariably in the pneumonic sputum and, not infrequently, in the living blood. It occurs in all its malignancy in the mouth and bronchial secretions of many healthy individuals. It also dwells in a non-virulent condition in the mouth and throat of nearly everybody. The dust-laden atmosphere of the houses we inhabit, and of the public halls we frequent, is more or less permeated by these mephitic organisms. And the floating, powdered sweepings of our streets must necessarily contain a fair share of what is practically everywhere.

Among the conditions that tend to lower the resisting power of the body for the germs of pneumonia are the suboxidation from an habitual lack of proper deep breathing, and the many hours daily spent in a polluted atmosphere. Few houses, schools, shops, factories, places of business, of worship, or of amusement, when filled with people, are adequately ventilated. The air of many of our public conveyances, such as the cars and ferries, when overcrowded, as they almost invariably are, is extremely poisonous. Going from the overheated, or the underheated, nearly always fetid, air of these places into the damp, chilly outdoor air, in view of the known whereabouts of the pneumococci, is not infrequently a dangerous proceeding. The personal measures for the prevention of pneumonia, aside from the disinfection of the pneumonic expectoration, are the avoidance of undue exposure to inclement weather and of all crowded, ill-ventilated gatherings; reasonable attention to questions of sanitation; temperance in eating, in drinking —in fact, in everything; daily bathing, in order to ensure a healthy action of the skin, and regular exercise in the open air, with special reference to complete respiration. There is nothing better constituted to purify the blood, and thus fortify the system against infection, than systematic deep breathing out of doors while briskly walking or engaged in horseback riding. Frequent changes of underclothing are exceedingly desirable. Linen network underwear is conducive to a marked freedom from acute nasopharyngeal and bronchial catarrhs. Active and unimpeded transpiration through the skin, complemental to the internal excretory organs, is a physiological necessity neither fully nor generally appreciated. Finally, viewed as a hotbed of micro-organisms, the mouth should be rinsed two or three times a day with a solution of formaldehyde in the strength of twenty drops, of the forty per cent solution, to a pint of distilled water; for it is salutary, if not absolutely prophylactic. These are some of the apparently simple, though actually important, expedients for self-preservation.

While pneumonia is to a great degree, if not entirely, a preventable disease, the practical difficulties involved in its prevention are evidently considerable. When the resisting power has been weakened by intemperance, by chronic disease, by neglect of hygienic and sanitary precautions, by old age, and by destitution, it is very prone to succumb to an encounter with the specific pneumonic micro-organisms. Destitution, with its attending wretchedness, is largely a contributing factor in the prevalence of contagious and infectious diseases, and among them to the high death rate from pneumonia, especially in large centers of population, and any successful effort toward the alleviation of this condition is so much gained for the cause of preventive medicine, as well as philanthropy.

The New Vapor Engine

R. H. THURSTON, in *Science*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

PROFESSOR JOSSE, at the great Charlottenburg technical school, and his co-workers among the steam-engine builders of Berlin, have been for some time at work determining the practicability of utilizing the binary-vapor system of heat-engine, supplementing the steam engine by a "waste-heat engine," in which a more volatile vapor is employed to transform into useful mechanical energy the large fraction of heat rejected from the former.

The thermodynamic efficiency of any heat engine is determined, at best, by the range of temperature worked through and without regard to the nature of its working substance. It is true that the practicability of employment of one or another fluid in the heat engine varies with the temperature and pressure ranges, and that there is as yet no known fluid which precisely adapts itself to the demand of the engineer within the practical limits of pressure and of temperature, coincidently, which he now safely, conveniently, and economically handles. He finds one fluid suited to the pressure, the other to the temperature range, one to the upper, another to the lower, portion of either scale; but he knows of none which meets his needs on both scales. By combining fluids in series, however, it is at least ideally possible to secure this coincidence of available pressure and temperature ranges. Thus, it has often been proposed to utilize the rejected heat of the gas engine in an accessory steam engine, to thermodynamically transform the waste heat of the latter by a secondary apparatus employing one of the more volatile liquids in a cycle of low-temperature range.

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There exists a very large defect in the standard steam engine, in its inability to utilize the temperature range of its cycle below about 50 deg. C. (122 F.), while it is usually true that at least one-half, and often much more than one-half, of the heat energy which should be transformed into work escapes transformation simply because of the low terminal pressures of the engine at the lowest temperatures of its range. It is this loss which is sought to be reduced by the series-fluid engines and which, so far as the thermodynamic and the dynamic questions are concerned, may be actually saved in large degree.

Professor Josse has succeeded in producing the horse power with an expenditure of less than eight and a half pounds of moderately superheated steam per hour. The experiment has been made with the utmost care and repeated under varying conditions, until there can remain no doubt of the fact. He further states that the steam and sulphur-dioxide, binary-vapor system adopted by him can be constructed at no greater cost than the standard triple-expansion engine which it rivals, that, properly cared for, it is not subject to injury by corrosion, as had been anticipated by engineers generally, and that it can be safely insured against loss or accident through leakage. If experience confirms this claim, this means that the long-sought utilization of the waste heat of the steam engine may be practically accomplished.

Various Topics

WIRELESS TELEPHONY:—The signal corps of the United States army has succeeded in sending wireless telephone messages a distance of 480 feet.

LIGHTNING SPECTRUM PHOTOGRAPHED: Very wide interest has been taken in the spectrum of lightning, photographs of which have been obtained at the Harvard college observatory. These were made by pointing a telescope, provided with an objective prism toward a portion of the sky where lightning was particularly bright. The spectrum is not always the same. Many of the lines appear to be due to hydrogen. The first line is a broad, bright band, extending from wave-length 3,830 to 3,930, and may be identical with the nebular line 3,875. The spectrum of lightning is curiously like that of the new star in Perseus, and other new stars.—*Science.*

ANTIPLAGUE VACCINATION: Pinto, the official chief of the health department of the state of Rio, Brazil, reports the results of the previous antiplague vaccination undertaken at Campos during the recent widespread epidemic of plague there. He states that the vaccine was obtained from Terni's institute at Messina or from the national vaccine bureau, and 1,803 persons were vaccinated, all at their homes. One exhibited symptoms of the disease immediately after the vaccination, another thirty-two days afterward. Of the total number, therefore, only one contracted the plague after being vaccinated, with the exception of the one who was already under the influence of the disease as above mentioned. The one plague patient had the disease lightly.—*Journal American Medical Association.*

RELIGIOUS

The Religious Life of the Southwest

A REPORT FROM THE FIELD

THE studies of religious life in America, by Mr. Ernest Hamlin Abbott, that have appeared at intervals in the *Outlook,* are carried forward another stage in a recent issue of that paper. This time, Arkansas is the scene of his observations. Arriving in Little Rock during the racing season, he was impressed with the low or contradictory standards of morals of the church people. One good deacon who was called on to help in some Y. M. C. A. meetings sent word that he was suffering from a severe headache, the result of losing thirty dollars at the races the day before. "Those churches in the south and southwest which especially pride themselves on the fact that they are stalwart in doctrine are not, so far as I could see, strong in moral fiber or rich in spiritual life. In the southwest, intellectual certainty was very manifest; moral conduct was emphasized, but seemed to be determined by more or less dogmatic precepts generally acquiesced in rather than by unifying principle; and spiritual experience was confined to a vague assurance that the future condition of one who maintained his intellectual certainty and followed the accepted moral precepts would not be endangered.

"At the beginning of my trip some one told me that there was no better reflector of the religious life of the southern people than the provincial religious papers. My experience confirmed this. The reason for this fact is not far to seek. The southern people are not great readers. Even the clergymen of St. Louis, so I was told at a denominational bookstore, buy but few books. The dwellers in the small towns and the country regions of the south, whose access to literature is more difficult and whose means for purchase are small, are the more dependent for their reading upon their local denominational papers."

Two men—father and son—the editors of a religious weekly in Little Rock, seemed to Mr. Abbott to typify the religious feeling of their section. "In the conversation of these men there was no suggestion of interest in what is called spiritual life. There was not even any use of cant terms, which may be called the blank cartridges of the church militant; no hint that religion had to do with character, except as it involved stalwart adherence to a faith that had once for all been delivered to the saints. Nor was there any recognition of the effect which religion might have on the social life of men. Indeed, when I made an inquiry on this point, I was told that there were no social problems there! Happy city of over thirty thousand, without a social problem to disturb its Christian people! This was the reason given for the fact that the churches devoted all their attention to the conversion of the individual. This 'conversion' was attained when the individual intellectually accepted certain dogmas and publicly identified himself with some church.

"Under these two divisions, doctrine and organization, could be included all that I found characteristic of the religious life of the southwest, as expressed not only by what these two editors said, but, with perhaps one or two exceptions, by what I heard on every hand. The political ideas of my interlocutor consistently reinforced his religious conceptions. He was, of course, a Democrat, and was an active member of his party organization. He measured political life, first, by political doctrines—the formulas of faith that had once for all been delivered to the fathers of the republic—and, second, by his party, which apparently could do no wrong. His religious creed was

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like his political platform—not subject to interrogation. Any one who questioned either was 'more liberal,' or, as he preferred to say, 'looser'—both terms of opprobrium. His church was, like his party, the embodiment of righteousness and safety. Those who belonged to other parties and other churches were mistaken—that was all that need be said about them. As for those who belonged to no party and no church—well, we did not discuss such people."

Liberty of Conscience in Russia

A Significant Debate

IN December, 1901, at a missionary congress in Orel, central Russia, M. Stakhovitch, marshal of the nobility of the government of Orel, spoke boldly and openly for liberty of conscience. What he said was nothing new or important to people outside of Russia, but it is most unique and significant that he should have been allowed to speak without rebuke or punishment for such a cause in Russia, within a year after the excommunication of Count Tolstoy for a similar offense. One rather startling inference is that he was inspired from St. Petersburg to make the declaration by way of trying the temper of the orthodox church.

According to Count Tolstoy, who discusses the incident in *La Revue* (Paris), M. Stakhovitch "proposed to the congress to recognize the absolute liberty of conscience, including not only the freedom of belief, but also the right to withdraw from the orthodox church and to make converts to another religion in disagreement with it. M. Stakhovitch considered that the liberty so understood and practiced would but add to the triumph and the propagation of orthodoxy."

The *Zerkovnya Viedemosti* pays considerable attention to the address, and summarizes at some length the most striking portions of it. "After M. Stakhovitch had been asked the question, who had prohibited liberty of conscience in Russia and who punished it, he accused the civil power of the state for having, in an unbecoming manner, assumed jurisdiction of a foreign territory—that of the intellect and conscience. We have, he said, with a criminal hand chained the Church of God to the feet of a vain and profane earthly power. By this means the evil was ostensibly occasioned, that the church was not protected, but in its spiritual entireness destroyed. Insomuch as she takes her refuge in unspiritual means, to coarse, material force, she ceases to be the church, and comes to be an institution of the state, a kingdom of this world, undoubtedly holding that the domain of conscience and faith was exclusively the domain of the church."

An orthodox clergyman, T. Thscherkasski, also spoke on the same subject, and a part of his address appeared later in the St. Petersburg *Viedemosti*, from which the following is quoted: "Is it not depressing for our entire country, and for our orthodoxy, that we who enjoy the immense conquests of science, participate in the cultured life of the entire world, and form one family with the nations of Europe, up to now can not desist from the custom of persecuting those people who do not think, believe, and confess their faith as we do? . . . 'Man is a free, rational being, created after the image of God.' Thus the first declaration reads in any of our catechisms of the elementary instruction in the orthodox doctrine. But if this be so, if man is indeed a free, intellectual being, then give him the possibility to choose his belief."

The Inspiration of the Bible

Professor Pearson's Declaration of Principles

THE article by Professor Charles W. Pearson, expressing the belief that the Biblical accounts of miracles were mythical or legendary (Public Opinion, 30 January), and which aroused such a storm of protest that the author has since resigned from the faculty of Northwestern university, is reprinted from the Evanston (Ill.) *Index*, in the March number of the *Open Court*. Professor Pearson states his case clearly at the outset: "Jesus told the Scribes and Pharisees that they had made 'the word of God of none effect through their tradition.' Very many of our religious teachers are today doing the same thing. Modern preaching lacks truth and power because so many churches cling to an utterly untenable tradition that the Bible is an infallible book. This dogma is their besetting sin. It is the golden calf of their idolatrous worship. It is the palpable lie that gives the ring of insincerity to all their moral exhortations. If theologians wish to regain their lost intellectual leadership, or even to possess an influence on the thoughtful part of the community, coördinate with that of poets, philosophers, and men of science, they must throw aside the dogma of an infallible Bible as completely and frankly as Protestants have thrown aside the dogma of an infallible pope."

Professor Pearson cites the miracles of the fiery furnace in the book of Daniel, the feeding of Elijah by the ravens, the feeding of the multitude by Jesus and the increase of the widow's barrel of meal by Elijah and the cruse of oil by Elisha as impossible of literal belief, and concludes that "the legendary element is as obvious and as indisputable in the New Testament as in the Old. The great spiritual teachings of the Bible rest upon absolute and eternal truth, but its history and science are always imperfect and often erroneous. Not 'the stars in their courses' only, not merely astronomy, but geology and biology, have shown that the story of creation in Genesis is poetic.

"It will be asked in dismay by conservative people what is left to the church if it accepts these views. I answer: An infinitely truer, richer, and more spiritual religion. Faith, hope, and charity are left. The moral law is left. The Bible itself is left, and all its spiritual teachings are freed from the dead body of tradition and quickened into new life. The existing churches, by laying aside their legends and superstitions and accepting reverently all truth as it is revealed, must become fit agencies for the best minds to utilize or must yield to new and more progressive organizations. The evasion and suppression of truth, if persisted in, becomes mere priestcraft and imposture, and leads to the decay and death of any church that permits it. Miracles of the class before spoken of, once a help, are now a hindrance. Those churches which continue to teach that such legends, errors, or allegories are literal truth taint all the rest of their message. People are saying, and they will say more and more, 'I can not believe these stories, and I will have nothing to do with any church that teaches their literal truth or calls the book that contains them infallible.' It is the cowardly refusal of the churches to admit patent facts and to advance with the advance of knowledge, that has brought about their present deplorable condition and the low moral state of the nation that depends so largely upon them for spiritual guidance and strength."

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The Question of Naval Chaplains

New York *Sun*. Excerpt

THE question of chaplains in the naval services has been raised of late in the United States, Great Britain, and France; in our navy, it has to do with the subject of pay, in the British navy, with that of representation for the Catholic church, in the French navy it refers to the continuance of chaplains. In our naval service there are twenty-four chaplains, four with the rank of captain, equivalent to colonel in the army, seven ranking as commanders or lieutenant-colonels, and thirteen as lieutenants or captains in the army. A naval chaplain recently submitted to the secretary of the navy suggestions for an increase in the number of chaplains and in their pay; with the first suggestion Mr. Long agreed, in view of the increase in the navy at large; but not with the second. A chaplain begins with $2,300 salary at sea, and after five years gets $2,800, which sum thereafter is not increased; this pay, the secretary thinks, is much larger than the average salary paid to civilian clergymen; the duties of other naval officers, who receive regular increases in pay, become more onerous, but those of chaplains in practice do not. The secretary points out that though army chaplains receive increased pay for length of service, they begin with lower salaries than naval chaplains, and even after twenty years' service get less than naval chaplains receive after five years.

The Irish members of parliament are trying to obtain the appointment of Catholic priests as seagoing chaplains in the British navy, thus far without success. They have appealed to the sense of justice of the government, pointing out that though there are now some 12,000 Catholic sailors actually afloat, there is not a single Catholic chaplain at sea. Two priests serve as chaplains on shore, though their highest pay is just half of the highest pay received by Anglican chaplains. Perhaps more effective than an appeal to British fair play in a matter involving religious differences is the reminder of the Catholics that the British navy needs men, and that the Irish hierarchy has warned Catholics not to enter the service until provision is made for their religious necessities.

The French feeling against the Catholic church is manifesting itself in new regulations "to protect liberty of conscience," which some French officers say are really an attack on all religion. The regulations just abolished gave full liberty to any man to attend or to stay away from mass; but the French government, not satisfied with this abolition, is suppressing chaplaincies in the navy entirely.

New Finds in Early Christian Literature

New York *Independent*. Excerpt

THE Biblical scholarship of Europe is now for the first time reaping some good results from the friendship that exists between the sultan and the kaiser. A special irade of the former, recently published, directs that the whole Christian literary contents which have recently been found in the famous Kubbeh-el-Chasme, or treasury, at Constantinople, are to be sent to Berlin as a gift of the sultan. This is the outcome of an agitation that has been carried on by several German savants for a number of years. The Kubbeh traditionally is a storehouse of the Christian literary remains saved from the destruction of the great St. John Basilica in Damascus. Through the influence of the present chancellor of the German empire, Von Bülow, permission was granted two years ago to have these literary remains examined, the sultan having given orders to have a complete catalogue of the Kubbeh documents prepared. A young Syrian scholar from Berlin, Dr. Violet, was at once sent to investigate.

The rather confident hope that older copies of the New Testament than the vatican or the Sinaitic would be found was not realized. But the Christian languages, Syriac and Greek, were not lacking, and after much careful work in cleaning and photographing these documents, which were all in a rather dilapidated state, Dr. Violet has made a number of finds of special interest to the student of the early and earliest Christian literature. The leading documents of this class are the following: (1) A unique fragment, consisting of Psalm 78 in Greek and Arabic, the latter written in Greek letters, so that the old pronunciation of the Arabic can be readily determined; (2) Samaritan fragment of the Pentateuch; (3) fragments of the New Testament in the Greek language, dating from the fourth and fifth and possibly from the third century; (4) remnants of unique translation of portions of the Old and of the New Testament into Palestinian Syriac, probably not unlike the dialect spoken by Christ dating from the fourth or fifth century; this collection, including large parts of Pauline letters, supplementing the old Palestinian translations of the gospels found on Mt. Sinai; (5) 117 sheets of old Syriac prayers, of special importance for the study of the worship of the old Syrian church; (6) a Hebrew fragment of the Pentateuch, of uncertain date; (7) 25 sheets of a Greek psalter in old uncial letters; (8) a large fragment of a Greek church father; (9) 47 sheets of an unknown commentary of Theodore of Mopsuestia in the Syriac language; (10) a number of fragments in Syriac, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Armenian; (11) a portion of a Latin letter of King Baldwin IV of Jerusalem addressed to a merchant; (12) an old French account of the crusades.

Various Topics

STATE AID TO RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS: The new educational law just adopted in Holland extends state aid to all schools, religious and secular, which prove by tests that a satisfactory character of secular education is imparted.—*Pittsburg Catholic.*

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS IN A PRISON CAMP: There are eight Christian Endeavor societies in the Boer prison camp in Ceylon, with a membership of seven hundred. Three are Junior societies, A, B, and C. Branch A consists of boys up to the age of fifteen. In branch B are youths from fifteen to nineteen. Young men from nineteen to twenty-one make the membership of branch C. Through the kindness of the prison authorities they have a small printing press, and are allowed to publish a small weekly paper of their own, *De Strever* (*The Endeavorer*).—*Christian Endeavor World.*

PREACHER REBUKES KING: In the course of a sermon recently, the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., pastor of the City Temple, London, administered a pointed rebuke to King Edward, which was loudly applauded by the congregation. Having alluded to public-houses as "trapdoors of hell," Dr. Parker referred to the King's recent brewing of beer while visiting Lord Burton. "If the king brews beer," said he, "what can be wrong in the subject drinking it? What the king does is likely to be imitated by others. His Majesty is more than a man and must regard all questions from a kingly viewpoint. If the king goes to a Sunday concert, as he did recently, he deals a deadly blow to the Englishman's Sunday."

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, MARCH 10

DOMESTIC.—The United States supreme court decided that the anti-trust law of Illinois is unconstitutional; this decision in effect wipes out the anti-trust laws in thirteen states....Secretary Long resigned from the cabinet and the president selected Representative William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, to succeed him, the change to take effect on May 1....The government's bill to test the legality of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific merger was filed in the United States circuit court at St. Paul, Minnesota....Some fifteen thousand men, including sympathizers, on New England railroads, are involved in the freight handlers' strike at Boston, and traffic is blocked at the wharves in that city.

FOREIGN.—Lord Kitchener reported a heavy reverse in the western Transvaal on March 7, a strong force under General Lord Methuen being defeated by the Boers under De La Rey; General Methuen was wounded and captured, and the British casualities included 8 officers and 38 men killed, and 5 officers and 72 men wounded; the British also lost four guns....The first colonial exhibition was opened in London; it consisted largely of Canadian exhibits from the recent Glasgow fair....The Italian chamber of deputies elected Signor Bianchieri, a former presiding officer, president, by 350 out of 402 votes....Colombian insurgents have captured the important town of Agua Dulce.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11

DOMESTIC.—Prince Henry of Prussia sailed on the Hamburg-American steamer *Deutschland;* farewell visits were paid to the prince on board the vessel, and messages were exchanged between the prince and President Roosevelt; the *Deutschland* was saluted by craft in the harbor and the batteries at the forts along the bay....President Roosevelt sent his first veto message to congress, disapproving a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of a sailor.

FOREIGN.—The Danish lower house ratified the treaty providing for the sale of the West Indian islands....The sittings of the Spanish houses of parliament were suspended....The Bank of St. Petersburg, at Azov, is insolvent, and the government has taken charge of its affairs....Alexander Mavroyeni Bey, formerly the minister of Turkey at Washington, has been appointed governor of the island of Samos....A tidal wave on the coast of Mexico killed 53 persons.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12

DOMESTIC.—William J. Glenn, doorkeeper of the house of representatives, and a well-known New York politician, died in Washington....John P. Altgeld, ex-governor of Illinois, died suddenly at Joliet, Illinois, of cerebral hemorrhages shortly after finishing a public speech in favor of the Boers....The Mississippi river steamer *Providence* was capsized by a sudden squall at Ione Landing, and twenty-one people were drowned....The Pennsylvania railroad company has decided to issue $50,000,000 of bonds to cover its Hudson river tunnel and other expenses.

FOREIGN.—King Edward's proposed visit to Ireland has been abandoned, owing to the disturbed conditions in the island....The Liberal forces on the Isthmus of Panama have captured the rich district of Chiriqui....Two Boer officers were killed in a fight in Cape Colony.... Two German newspaper men were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for printing a false report about Emperor William.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13

DOMESTIC.—Acting on instructions from Peking the United States, French, and British consuls are amicably adjusting the dispute regarding mission land at Tien Tsin..Mrs. Catherine Soffel, who aided the Biddle brothers to escape fro· the Pittsburg jail, was indicted on three charges....A gift of $250,000 from Mrs. C. P. Huntington made available the conditional gifts to the Harvard medical school.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Brodrick announced in parliament that General Methuen had been released by the Boers, and was on his way to Klerksdorp in charge of a British medical officer, and General Kitchener subsequently announced his arrival there....The Atlantic union, an association formed to draw together English-speaking peoples, held its annual meeting in London, and Lord Monkswell was elected president; its membership has trebled in the last year....Portuguese troops attacked slave traders in East Africa and liberated seven hundred slaves....The British admiralty has contracted for the construction of seven cruisers and two battleships....A town in the province of Kastamouni, Asia Minor, was recently destroyed by earthquake, and four persons were killed and a hundred injured.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Shaw announced that purchases of government bonds by the treasury department would be discontinued for the present....W. A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, resigned from the United States civil service commission....The house conferrees on the question of reciprocity with Cuba were in session again, without reaching an agreement, but it was said that a compromise is likely to be adopted soon.... Announcement of the gift by Mr. Carnegie of $175,000 for a library at Albany was made....The National railroad of Mexico was incorporated in Utah, to operate a road from Laredo to the City of Mexico.

FOREIGN.—Cecil Rhodes is seriously ill at Cape Town; a syndicate has been formed to take over his holdings in the chartered company in the event of his death....King Edward and Queen Alexandra held their first court at Buckingham palace; four American women were presented....Lord Francis Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, has failed; his creditors claim £4,000.... The steamer *Elbe* reached the Azores, to convey the passengers of the disabled Cunard line steamer *Etruria* to their destination....The folkething, by a vote of 88 to 7, approved the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15

DOMESTIC.—The resignation of William M. Johnson, first assistant postmaster-general, has been accepted by President Roosevelt....By an explosion in the powder mixing department of a Cleveland torpedo factory one girl was killed and seven other persons were injured....Blizzard weather, with a heavy fall of snow, prevailed in the Dakotas and Wyoming, and trains were stalled at many places....Two mills of the Laflin & Rand powder works, four miles north of Columbus, Kansas, exploded, and one workman was killed and several others were injured, while thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

FOREIGN.—Messrs. Bainbridge and Ragsdale were appointed to adjust claims of Americans at Peking....The condition of Cecil Rhodes was considered to be very critical....The queen regent of Spain has callen upon Señor Sagasta to form a new cabinet; Sagasta has consented.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16

DOMESTIC.—A site for a new army post has been selected on the Pasig river, seven miles from Manila, by General Chaffee; a quarantine has been put in force at Manila against vessels from Hong Kong, at which port cholera is prevalent....The United States gunboat *Machias* arrived at St. Thomas, D. W. I,; she will probably remain there to take part in the transfer of the islands to the United States....A cyclone at Birmingham, Alabama, wrecked forty houses and killed one man.

FOREIGN.—The Suez canal is blocked by two Shell line steamers, one on fire and the other ashore and abandoned. ....Lord Kitchener transmitted to London further details received from Lord Methuen of the rout of the latter at Twebosch, in the Transvaal; they show that the British infantry and artillery fought well, but the mounted troops fled in panic before the onset of the Boers. ....Emperor William has ordered two battleships to meet the *Deutschland,* on which Prince Henry is returning to Germany from America.

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The Books of The Week

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS. By George Douglas. Cloth, pp. 328, $1.50. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

"THE House with the Green Shutters" is a gloomy study in retribution, in the inevitable reaping that follows the sowing. It is the recognition of this unalterable law of life, together with a terse, direct, unequivocal form of expression, and an analysis of human motives as keen as Zack's, that makes for power in Mr. Douglas's first novel; that explains why it has made something of a sensation in literary circles. The story unfolds itself in a dull little country town in Scotland, where "the passing of a single cart is an event, and a gig is followed with the eye till it disappears." The men and women of Barbie formed a sort of chorus around the central figure, Gourlay, who looked down on the petty burg with full consciousness of the envy he inspired. He knew that those who groveled at his feet hated him in their hearts, yet his keenest delight in life was to make them grovel. "He was a stupid man with a strong character in which he took a dogged pride. He was so dour of wit that he could never hope to distinguish himself by anything in the shape of cleverness. He asserted his superiority and held his own only by affecting a brutal scorn of everything said and done unless it was said and done by John Gourlay." The house with the green shutters was built as a monument to his peculiar pride. Every time he looked at it he had a sense of triumph over his enemies who could not afford to build fine houses. He kept the carrying trade of Barbie all in his own hands, not through any shrewd commercial instinct, nor for greed of gain, but by force of bullying and for sheer love of driving his competitors from the field. He was not content with mere servility on the part of a workman; he never rested till he had broken the man's spirit. In selecting a wife, he chose a well-dowered woman, whose weak will he could bend to his own. His first punishment came in the discovery that this spiritless slattern was not a fit housekeeper for his house with the green shutters, and "the sight of her incompetence filled him with a seething rage." His second punishment came in the worthlessness of the two children of this union. His son proved cowardly, lazy, and weak of will, his daughter, a sickly, characterless nondescript. Gourlay's third punishment came in the form of a powerful competitor, who fought force with sagacity, primitive methods with progressive ideas, until he utterly routed the carrier of Barbie. Eventually the man who had bullied, and browbeaten, and scorned his fellow beings reaped the humiliation of poverty and disgrace, and

THE NEW NATURE LIBRARY

Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, a recognized authority, says in the New York *Times* Saturday Review:

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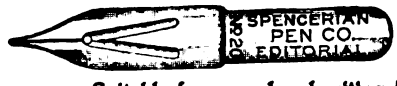

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the gibes and jeers of those whom he had trampled under his feet. The loss of the house with the green shutters was the crowning misfortune, followed swiftly by the final tragedy, the horrible ending of four lives sacrificed to brutal stupidity and pride. As a ruthless picture of the sordid meanness and baseness of which humanity is capable, of life unillumined by a single ray of sweetness or light, "The House with the Green Shutters" is without an equal in modern fiction. While it is given the local coloring of a Scotch village and dressed in Scotch dialect, it is the sort of a story that might belong to any place where men live down to the worst that is in them.

FREDERIQUE. By Marcel Prevost. Translated by Ellen Marriage. Cloth, pp. 396, $1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

THIS is the novel that caused M. Prevost to be hailed as the "apostle of femininism" by his admiring countrywomen. His gospel, briefly and profanely stated, is this: The world is in a very bad way and can only be set right by a great Virgin Force, composed of women of strong wills, and sound morals, and noble aims, women who eschew love and marriage, and devote themselves wholly to the Cause. There will always be women to marry and keep the world going, but it will devolve on the Virgin Force to see that it is run properly. This doctrine is woven into the story of two charming French girls who leave their Parisian home to carry the glad tidings to darkest London. The elder, Frederique, is a well-disciplined, self-reliant creature with scarcely a trace of the old Eve in her composition. The younger, Lea, being more pliable, betrays the Cause to the extent of falling in love with one Georg, a Swedish artist. She will not marry him, however, though she consents to be his "chosen sister in a mystic union of souls." When Georg insists on sending for a clergyman, she flees to Paris, where, strongly entrenched behind a strong Virgin Force, she is able to resist the appeals of the insistent Swede. M. Prevost has made the most of his material. He has convinced us that he is a good story-teller, but a poor preacher.

PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION. By Benjamin Kidd. Cloth, pp. 538, $2. New York: Macmillan Co.

MR. KIDD'S book fulfills the first and most important condition of a great work, it stimulates the reader to do a little thinking for himself. That, by the way, is a quality inherent in all that Mr. Kidd writes. His thesis by which he explains the dominant principles of western civilization and which is in turn explained by those principles is that progress has come, and is to come still more in the future, by the gradual substitution of the future for the present as the ascendant element in human thought. Through the middle ages and down into the last century was presented the antithesis of a church whose whole teaching was of the things of the future dominating over and embracing a sec-

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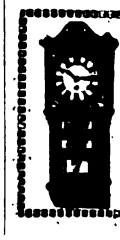

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ular state whose gaze was fixed on the present. Out of this conflict has emerged the consciousness of the need to separate church and state in order that the former may have full freedom to align its practices with its professions and point its adherents to the future without obstacle or contradiction. Now the task of the time is to bring the political and economic activity of the world up to the same high level of ideal and action; to purge all human thought of the base utilitarianism that regards only the wants of today. That way lies progress and growth; any other way is to degeneration and death.

THE GIANT'S GATE. By Max Pemberton. Cloth, pp. 393, New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

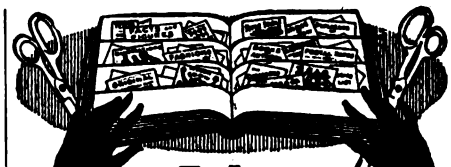
MR. PEMBERTON has no hesitancy in undertaking large themes, and it must be said to his credit that he handles them in workmanlike fashion. The political unrest in France at the time of the assassination of President Faure and on the eve of the second trial of Dreyfus furnishes him with the material for this his latest romance. General Jules Davignon, the idol of the army, is in love with an English girl. The interest of the story centers around his hesitations between love and the calls of duty. When at length, at the urging of his sweetheart, he returns to France it is only to find Loubet, the successor to Faure, too strong for him and his revolutionist friends, and the uprising that had been planned for the day of the Premier de Longchamps ends in a miserable fiasco. Davignon, who had taken no part in the final demonstrations, is sentenced to the military prison at Belfort for a term of years, and the story ends with the English girl at Belfort awaiting the end of her lover's imprisonment.

WITH THE ROYAL TOUR. A Narrative of the Recent Tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York through Greater Britain, Including His Royal Highness's speech Delivered at the Guildhall, on December 5, 1901. By E. F. Knight. Cloth, pp. 410, $2. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

MR. KNIGHT accompanied the tour of the Duke of Cornwall in the capacity of correspondent for the London *Morning Post*, and his narrative has considerable interest quite apart from the character of the tour. He describes the places visited as seen at their best, and such scenes as the opening of the Australian parliament and the particulars of the New Zealand visit are valuable and interesting from whatever point they are viewed. The book is well illustrated by reproductions of photographs.

AMERICA THE LAND OF CONTRASTS. A Briton's View of His American Kin. By James Fullerton Muirhead. Cloth, pp. 282, $1.20. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

MR. MUIRHEAD is the editor of Baedeker's Guide to the United States (and to many other places), and a trained



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observer. His view is a keen one, and, since nothing is more agreeable than reading or hearing pleasant things about oneself, his book is one that we can recommend both for entertainment and instruction. On the whole the view is complimentary, but what are called contrasts in the title often turn out to be contradictions or inconsistencies in the text. The most self-satisfied patriot can not fail to profit by this dispassionate, and at the same time, discriminating examination of the peculiarities, vices, and virtues of his land and its people, as they appear to one whose perspective has not been spoiled by familiarity—by too near a view.

IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Frederick Haynes Newell. Cloth, pp. 566, $2. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

MR. NEWELL, who is the chief hydrographer of the United States geological survey and an authority of wide reputation, presents here the whole subject of the reclamation of arid lands, stating the problems to be met and the most approved methods of meeting them under almost all conditions. The book is not technical, but it is authoritative, and will provide all needful information to anyone who wishes to post himself upon an important national problem, and at the same time be a safe guide, and an inspiration as well, to the home-seeker who must grapple with the practical difficulties of irrigation.

CHARLOTTE. By L. B. Walford. Cloth, pp. 386, $1.50. New York: Longmans Green, & Co.

CHARLOTTE is an unscrupulous coquette who makes the mistake of becoming engaged to a faultless young man who might have stepped direct from the pages of a Sunday-school book. The young man is madly in love with her at first, but experience opens his eyes, and when she runs away with another man on the eve of her marriage he is able to bear up manfully and to receive the commiseration of his friends with equanimity. The only character in the story deserving sympathy is Charlotte.

THE HAND OF GOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY. A Study of National Politics. By Robert Ellis Thompson, S. T. D. Cloth, pp. 235, $1. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A CURSORY glance over the whole field of American history with a view to demonstrating the intervention of Divine Providence in the affairs of the American people at critical periods. Those who are inclined to believe such a theory will believe it any way, and those who reject it are not likely to find any convincing arguments in this book.

THE SILENT PIONEER. By Lucy Cleaver McElroy. Cloth, pp. 391, $1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A STUDY of Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone in which hairbreadth escapes from the Indians follow each other with startling rapidity. "The Silent Pioneer," Boone, manages to get in a number of bits of sage philosophy in his loquacious intervals.

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We offer the only Scientific Appliance ever invented for the relief and cure of this unsightly condition; cured Mr. P. B. Sheldon, the inventor, of curvature of the spine of 30 years' standing.

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STEAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901.

After having worn the plaster-of-paris jackets, I can truthfully say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life-long gratitude and well wishes.

IDA BLOOD.

☞ The plaster-of-paris jacket above mentioned weighed 8¼ lbs. The Philo Burt Appliance put on in its place weighed 17 ounces—a difference of 115 ounces, or more than 7 pounds.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 85 Third Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, March 15

Business in Boston was completely paralyzed by the strike of freight handlers and teamsters, which directly affected thirty thousand men and indirectly rendered other thousands idle by holding back supplies of raw material. Outside of Massachusetts, however, the labor situation is exceptionally free from controversy, and even in the coal mines there is less than the usual agitation as April approaches. Distribution of spring merchandise is making rapid progress, the most sanguine expectations being fully realized in all sections outside the strike area. Effects of bad weather are shown in railway earnings, for the first week of March only 1.3 per cent larger than last year, while there is an increase of 14.4 per cent over 1900. Full returns for February exhibit gains of 3.1 per cent over 1901 and 15.6 over 1900. The slight loss of 7.1 per cent in bank exchanges at New York is fully accounted for by the decrease in volume of speculation, while compared with 1899 there is a gain of 8.2 per cent. At other leading cities the activity in trade is shown by gains of 15.6 per cent over last year and 23.5 per cent over 1899.

IRON AND STEEL

Consumers of iron and steel products are still anxious regarding conditions during the next three months. After July 1 it is believed that deliveries will be ample. According to the *Iron Age* the weekly capacity of pig iron furnaces in blast on March 1 had declined to 330,710 tons, or about ten thousand tons from the production on February 1. All records prior to February 1 are still eclipsed, and the resumption of many idle plants this month practically assures new high-water marks in the near future unless some unforeseen interruption occurs. As operations at steel works were also retarded, furnace stocks of pig iron declined only about 25,000 tons during February. The most important event of the week was the heavy buying of steel bars by makers of agricultural implements in anticipation of higher prices becoming effective on April 1. Billets command large premiums for spot delivery, and more purchases are reported from foreign makers. Pipes and tubes are more active as the season advances, while large contracts have been placed for structural shapes.

COTTON AND WOOL

Labor disturbances have tended to strengthen the tone of textile products by reducing available supplies which were already none too large. All divisions of the cotton goods market are affected, and a general advance in quotations will inevitably follow any protacted interruption to manufacture and transportation, owing to the healthy consumptive demand. Export business is still checked by the firm view of holders. Complaints are also heard as to the delivery of woolen goods, but trade is only fair and cancellations of orders for overcoatings are frequently reported.

STAPLE PRICES

	Mar. 14, 1902	*Mar.* 15, 1901
Flour, strght wint	$3.85@$4.00	$3.40@$3.70
Wheat, No. 2 red	85¼c.	80½c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68½c.	49¾c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	51c.	31c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	63¾c.	60¾c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	9⅝c.	8¾c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3 5-16c.	2⅝c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26½@27c.	28@29c.
Pork mess new	$16.00	$14.75@$15.50
Lard prime, cont'l	9.80c.	8.00c.
Butter ex. cr eamery	27c.	22c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F	12¾c.	12½c.
Sugar, cen trif. 96°	3.40c.	4c.
†Sugar, gr an ulated	4 51@4.46c.	5.25c.
Coffee, No. 7 job'g lots	5⅝c.	7¾c.
Petroleum, rfd gal	7.20c.	7.95c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$17.75@18.00	$16.50@17 00
*Steel billets, ton	$31.50	$22 25
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	12¼c.	17 00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	26 15c.	25.65c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

CORN AND WHEAT

Official indications of farm reserves on March 1 were not surprising as to corn, dealers anticipating that supplies would be only about one-half last year's, but the statement that 23 per cent of the enormous wheat yield remained in farmers' hands was not calculated to sustain values. Needed rains in the southwest made the outlook more favorable for the next crop, and further weakness in quotations developed. A sustaining feature was the interior movement of only 2,681,891 bushels, against 3,902,650 last year, while on the other hand total exports from the United States were

A BUSY WORKER

Coffee Touches Up Different Spots

Frequently coffee sets up rheumatism when it is not busy with some other part of the body. A St. Joe, Mo., man, P. V. Wise, says: "About two years ago my knees began to stiffen and my feet and legs swell, so that I was scarcely able to walk, and then only with the greatest difficulty, for I was in constant pain.

I consulted Dr. Barnes, one of the most prominent physicians here, and he diagnosed the case and inquired, 'Do you drink coffee?' 'Yes.' 'You must quit using it at once' he replied. I did so and commenced drinking Postum in its place.

The swelling in my feet and ankles and the rheumatic pains subsided quickly, and during the past 18 months I have enjoyed most excellent health, and, although I have passed the 68th mile post, I have never enjoyed life better.

Good health brings heaven to us here. I know of many cases where wonderful cures of stomach and heart trouble have been made by simply throwing away coffee and using Postum."

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Surplus, - - - 1,000,000
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E. W. POOR, Cashier. W. L. DOUGLASS, Ass't Cashier
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if you have a life policy in
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of Hartford. In case of death, the family will be protected, the mortgage on the house raised, and shelter left for the helpless ones. Travelers Life Policies provide safe insurance at a lower premium than mutual companies and at a guaranteed net cost. In mutual companies the net cost is usually greater than expected, because actual dividends never equal estimated dividends, and the net cost is never known beforehand.
Nearly every person sooner or later meets with an accident. Injuries mean loss of income and added expense.
An Accident Policy in
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(the largest and strongest Accident Insurance Company in the world) guarantees a weekly income while disabled, and large amounts for loss of legs, arms, hands, feet or eyes. If death ensues, a stated sum is paid. Nearly $27,000,000 have been distributed among 373,000 policy holders or their families, for injuries or death.
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but 2,598,472 bushels, compared with 4,962,674 a year ago. As to corn, both comparisons were striking, receipts aggregating only 1,893,950 bushels, against 4,131,337 a year ago, while Atlantic exports fell to the lowest record for many years, 96,179 bushels, against 3,329,902 in 1901.

FAILURES

Failures for the week were 232 in the United States against 209 last year, and 34 in Canada against 33 in 1901.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, March 15

THE MONEY MARKET.

A firmer tone has been shown in the New York money market during the present week. Gold shipments have been suspended, owing to the fact that foreign-exchange rates yielded slightly as money advanced, which, with the easier feeling as to money in Europe, cut off the profits in gold-exporting transactions. The banks have continued to lose money to the interior and the treasury, and among the incidents of the week was the transfer through the treasury of some $2,000,000 from New York to San Francisco, presumably in connection with payments for the stock of the local traction companies there, which have been acquired by eastern capitalists. Time money is in moderately good supply, rates being generally held at 4¼@4½ per cent for all periods. Call money continues to be offered in volume to supply Wall street's requirements, but early in the week standing loans were as a rule marked up to 3½ per cent, and in some cases 4 per cent has been insisted on, while 4½@5 per cent was touched on Friday. Commercial paper is in fair supply, but there is only a limited out-of-town demand, rates being firm at the figures quoted below.

THE STOCK MARKET

In spite of higher rates for money and the decreasing bank holdings of cash, the New York stock market has shown a strong undertone, and prices recover with ease when subjected to bearish pressure. Speculation, however, is very narrow, and manipulation accounts for most of the activity and improvement in stock values. Specialists and stocks which have pool support furnished most of the transactions. The coal stocks are irregular, in spite of assistance, owing to fear of a miners' strike. The Pennsylvania's proposed issue of $50,000,000 3½ per cent convertible bonds is well received, and the proposition to retire $200,000,000 of United States Steel preferred with an issue of $250,000,000 5 per cent bonds failed to stimulate the Steel stocks. Bonds are strong and tend to appreciate under good investment buying. Foreign exchange is weaker on the rise in rates for money, demand sterling being 4.87½@4.87⅝.

BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings for the week ending Thursday, March 13, aggregate $2,121,137,353, a loss of 1 per cent as compared with the total of last week, but a gain of one-half of 1 per cent over the figures of a year ago. Outside of New York the decrease from last week is 4 per cent, while, as compared with a year ago, there is a gain of 16 per cent.

Various Topics

An apparent slackening in railroad construction activity is indicated by the particulars as to new projects, on which work has been started or is ready to begin. Investigations by the *Railroad Gazette* show 1,308 definite projects now under way in the United States, against 1,689 in October last, and 1,700 in March, 1901.

The Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial institute students, who were engaged in the latter part of 1900 by the German government to teach the natives of Togo-land, German West Africa, how to grow cotton, have, according to the report of the colonial committee, succeeded in producing cotton which is graded on the Bremen exchange above American middling.

What was formerly a waste and expense is now a source of profit. The annual report of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad states that 822,000 long tons of merchantable coal were obtained last year by the washeries located at old culm banks. The recovery of this product has proved so profitable that the construction of an additional washery has been decided upon. The operations of this company represent about 12 per cent of the total anthracite production.

TOOK THE HINT

Friend Told Him to Change His Food

Once in a while one can serve a friend and win a life-long obligation by a little food advice. This is worth while. "Very thankful I was to a friend for his advice when he told me about Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food at the time I was suffering. My stomach trouble originally came from neglect of colds which caused catarrh of the stomach, then followed misery from dyspepsia, headache, loss of vitality and flesh.

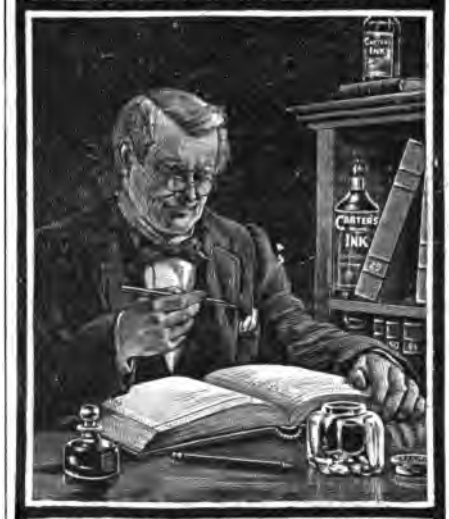
Last August a friend in discussing my health said if I would change my food and take Grape-Nuts instead of any other food or medicine for one week he would guarantee that I would be greatly improved and feel like a new man.

He was so positive that I concluded to try it and, as I said, I am exceedingly thankful to him. In a week's time I lost the heavy, dead feeling in my head nausea had ceased and the action of my general system had greatly improved.

I have stuck fast to Grape Nuts. Now I weigh nine pounds more and am steadily improving. Grape-Nuts has a most exhilarating effect on the system and makes one feel bright and alive, as though he were well nourished as a healthy man should be.

The price of Grape-Nuts is within reach of all, but I consider it worth its weight in gold." John Haywood, 3931 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AFTER ALL, CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST



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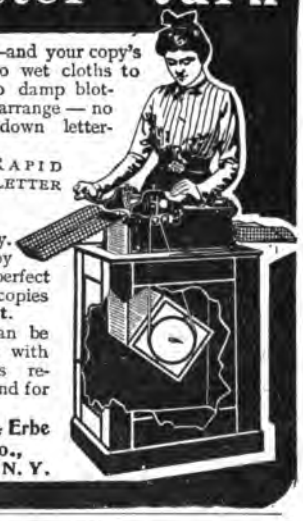

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WIT AND HUMOR

The New, New Song

When all the world is Morgan's, lad,
and all the seas between;
And every lamb a Sage, lad, and every
lass a Green;
Then hey for automobile, lad, and to
Wall street away;
Young bulls must make their pile, lad,
or bears may have their day.

When all the oil is Rockefeller's, and
all the stocks are Hill's;
And all the railways Vanderbilt's, or
Gould's, or D. O. Mills';
To England in your airship, lad, of
Schwab and Yerkes the peer;
God grant you find a billion there, to
found a college here.

—*Life.*

A True American Hogg

(Ex-Gov. Hogg, of Texas, refuses to attend King Edward's levee if he must wear "court dress," consisting of knee breeches, small sword, etc.)

Here's to Hogg of Texas!
Hogg, the pa-tri-ot!
Wear the royal knee pants?
Wow! He swears he'll not.
Hogg, the ostrich-rider;
Hogg, the panther-foe,
Says he'll wear his long suit
Else he will not go.

Hail to Hogg of Texas—
Hogg, the Plutocrat!
Oleaginously
He may be termed that.
Yet he won't wear knickers
To go to see the king.
Short-ribbed Hogg of Texas,
You're the re-al thing!

Root for Hogg of Texas!
Mark how he will loom,
With a most portentous
Presidential boom,
Down with rank and costume!
England's fuss and fog!
Here's what we're demanding—
'Merican-Dressed Hogg!

—*Josh Wink in Baltimore American.*

The Ponger and the Pingstress

If a man who plays at ping pong is a
"ponger,"
Then a singer of a "singsong" is a
"songer";
If the "songer" is a singer,
Then the "ponger" is a "pinger,"
And the man who says it's wrong must
be a "wronger."
If your charming partner at the game's
a "pingstress,"
Then an operatic nightingale's a "sing-
stress";
If the song she sings is sung,
Is the game of ping pong "pung"?
And is the girl who lingers called a
"lingstress"?

—*London Mail.*

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Digging on the Isthmus

They are digging up the data
That will aid them in debate;
They are digging up the influence
Where dollars congregate;
They are digging up those arguments
We listen to with awe—
And some say "Nicaragua"
And some say "Panama."

They're digging up enormous words
(They quite despise the small),
Till we fear the pick and shovel
Will not get a show at all.
But cheer up, weary brethren,
We can do it, and we shall—
But it takes a heap of digging
To construct a ship canal.

—*Washington Star.*

Ajax's Mistake

Ajax stood under the open sky and shook his fist.

"What's the matter, Jax?" asked Achilles, who happened to be returning from his club, for the hour was early.

"Sat! Don't bother me!" replied Ajax, angrily. "Can't you see that I'm defying the lightning?"

"Lightning be hanged!" answered Achilles, with fine scorn. "That isn't lightning; it's the last speech of Tillman's going to New York by wireless telegraphy."

Naturally, Ajax folded himself into the smallest possible compass and sneaked off.—*Portland Oregonian.*

"Ah!" sighed the young widow, "no other man can ever fill poor John's place. I loved him from the bottom of my heart."

"Of course," rejoined the sympathetic friend, "but you know there is always room at the top.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"Does a marriage ceremony make you nervous?" asked the Philadelphia woman.

"It used to," replied the woman from Chicago.—*Philadelphia Record.*

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CINCINNATI, O.

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It maun be true what a' men say."

PUBLIC OPINION

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 13
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
March 27, 1902

THAT opposition to the shipping subsidy bill was not dead but merely sleeping, is shown by the leading summary in the American department of this issue. Indeed, now that the bill has passed one house of congress, this opposition is stronger than ever. It is a long time since any party measure has been so generally attacked by those who in the ordinary course of events would be its supporters. And with staunch party organs giving warnings of the fatal political effect of such a piece of legislation, it is not remarkable that it should be thought that the house will show no eagerness to follow the senate in voting government bounties to shipbuilders, the congressional elections being so near at hand as to make it unsafe to take risks with public sentiment.

FOR once General Miles appears to have public support behind him in one of his frequent clashes with his civil superiors. The Washington correspondents agree that President Roosevelt and Secretary Root want to retire him summarily for his opposition to the army reorganization bill, which opposition has recently been accompanied by assertions that the proposed legislation is designed mainly to concentrate arbitrary military powers in the president, and to make the commanding general subordinate to favorites of the department. The correspondents also agree, however, that the administration does not feel free to shelve General Miles because he has too many friends in congress (among whom is Senator Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee), and out of it who would retaliate by blocking the legislation of which the general disapproves.

WE have no means of knowing whether or not the lobby against tariff concessions to Cuba has given up hope, but newspaper opposition, such as it was, has almost entirely ceased, the New York *Press* being alone in demanding a continuance of the fight against modifying the tariff in Cuba's favor. The *Press* and its kind do not think that any great harm will result to any American industry from the lowering of duties on Cuban products; but they do fear that concessions to Cuba will be an entering wedge in the hands of those who would split the protectionist policy. As the Philadelphia *Inquirer* puts it, "The twenty per cent reduction isn't much, and it will have little or no effect upon the growers of sugar beets in this country. The real objection is the principle involved." From many quarters comes the demand that since the principle is to be violated, a sufficient reduction be made to give Cuba adequate relief. This would mean a reduction of at least thirty-three and one-third per cent instead of twenty per cent in the Dingley duties.

DISREGARDING the arguments of constitutional hair-splitters, editorial and congressional, the senate has passed the bill making an attempt upon the life of the president or any official in the line of succession to the presidency a capital offense. Those who shall "aid, abet, advise, or counsel" the assassination of the president are made liable to a penalty of twenty years' imprisonment, and the threat to kill the president or his possible successors is made punishable by a term of ten years' imprisonment. The propagation of anarchy, when this includes the advocacy of assassination will be virtually impossible in this country, if this bill becomes a law and is enforced. No one objects to the attainment of this desirable result, but there have been objections to the passage of a law which assumes that the life of a president is more valuable than that of any other citizen and that he is entitled to special measures of protection. Another objection was that the law would give the courts arbitrary constructive powers to suppress merely undesirable utterances.

RUSSIA being unready to assert her full strength in the far east expresses herself as being altogether pleased with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese convention. If the transsiberian railway were in better shape, if Russia had plenty of money and better port facilities for her fleet, her answer would doubtless have been very different in tone. But when she is prepared to meet England and Japan, or whatever powers may oppose her, a growl may be expected to follow the soft notes that now come from St. Petersburg. This is the opinion of the best informed observers, who also point out that the situation must be such as to give us no concern for some years to come. The open door is secure because all the powers are pledged to keep it open—Russia, because she is not yet strong enough to close it; France, because she is no stronger than Russia; England and Japan, because it is to their advantage, and Germany, because her trade interests are of more practical importance than her colonial aspirations.

BETWEEN the "never-ending war" and Irish disturbances, the British parliament passed a lively week. The Liberal leader made an unusually severe attack on the conduct of the war, and moved the appointment of a select investigating committee to inquire into the letting of contracts for transportation and for the purchase of meat, forage, and horses. The secretary of state for war rather took the wind out of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's sails when he replied that the government not only did not fear, but would welcome such an inquiry, and would, in fact, insist upon it at the proper time, that is, when the war was over. The house indicated that it was thoroughly in accord with this view of the matter by a vote of 346 to 191—a somewhat larger majority than the government has been able to muster on several occasions recently.

LATER in the week, when the war was again under discussion, Mr. John Dillon took occasion to call Mr. Chamberlain "a damned liar"—this in reply to the colonial secretary's assertion that the honorable member was a good judge of treason. Promptly suspended for a week, Mr. Dillon proceeded to Ireland, where he was, of course, welcomed as a hero, the severest commentator upon his performance being the Dublin *Telegraph*, which remarks that it is anticipatory to say that Mr. Chamberlain is damned, and adding: "As to his being a liar, that goes without saying." All accounts agree that the Irish question was never in a more acute state, and that the government would take drastic measures against the United Irish league if it were not for the fact that they hesitate to introduce a jarring discord into the harmony of the coronation anthem. Other explanations coupled with commendations of the government's course will be found in the foreign department of this issue.

THE thing of immediate importance in the reorganization of the Spanish cabinet is that Sagasta remains at the helm and that General Weyler is retained, thus securing to the young king, when he comes to the throne next May, the services of the wariest politician in Spain, and of the only man who can control the army. The new minister of finance will probably have no better success than his predecessor, and the troublesome religious questions will remain unsettled, beyond the trifling concession involved in the reduction of the number of bishops, but it is now believed that Alfonso will at least be allowed to begin his reign in peace in defiance of all the prophesies to the contrary. There have been rumors that the young king was incompetent, and that the regency was likely to be continued, but these have been denied.

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AMERICAN

Shall the Shipping-Subsidy Bill Become a Law?

THE senate passed the shipping subsidy bill by a vote of 42 yeas to 31 nays. Six Republican senators voted against the bill on final passage—Messrs. Allison and Dolliver, of Iowa, Proctor and Dillingham, of Vermont, and Spooner and Quarles, of Wisconsin. Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, was the only Democrat who voted for the bill. An amendment, offered by Mr. Allison, limiting the extra compensation to mail lines to $8,000,000 a year, was adopted. Senator Hanna introduced amendments at the last moment, which were adopted as the closing paragraphs of the bill, providing that no foreign-built ships should get the benefit of the proposed subsidy, and that American registers should not hereafter be granted to foreign-built vessels.

The bill, as indicated by comment quoted in PUBLIC OPINION in the past few months, is generally condemned by the press without regard to party. The New York press is a unit against it, and the Republican *Press* rails against the "dowager leadership" which throws Republicans into conflict with each other. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.), however, hopes that the bill will become a law because the granting of shipping bounties is "in perfect harmony with the party's pledges and principles." The Manchester, New Hampshire, *Union* (Dem.) thinks that representatives will hesitate about voting for a bill "which looks like a steal" to the voters. From New England, nevertheless, comes the only hearty support of the bill. The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) says that the date of its passage by the senate was "a grand one for the American flag, American ships, and American seamen," and calls attention to the fact that "those senators who voted against the bill hail from states that do not own a single ship or a single mile of seacoast." The Bangor, Maine, *Commercial* (Rep.) declares that the bill is "a measure in the direct line of national progress and the building up of the merchant marine." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) looks for the passage of the bill by the house, defending the measure on the ground that it will establish new lines of American ships, increase our commerce, keep at home vast millions now paid for foreign ships and foreign labor, and furnish needed auxiliary cruisers. "It is a wise measure and ought to go on the statute books as soon as possible." The *Inquirer* (Rep.), of the same city, also approved the bill, but the *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) hopes for its defeat by the house because it "is unwise, unjust, and certain to carry in its train mischievous consequences besides the waste of public money." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) sees the set of a current against the granting of shipping subsidies and thinks this may defeat the bill in the house. The *Times* (Ind.) warns Republicans of the political consequences of their "high-handed" course.

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) opposes the bill because congress "has no right to tax the whole American people in order to put money into the pockets of a few individuals." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) denounces the plan of the bill as one "to spend public money for the benefit of a particular industry," and hopes that the house "will be able to withstand the temptation and defeat this great job." The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) approves the bill.

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) pronounces the bill "one of the most dangerous measures ever introduced in congress; its effrontery is the amazing and discouraging feature of it," and the *Tribune* warns the party that the passage of the measure would be "an invitation to a popular uprising" against it. "It is not too late to secure the defeat of this scandalous bill," says the Chicago *News* (Ind.), and this course is urged upon the house. The main objection of the Chicago *Post* (Rep.) to the bill is that it contains no assurance that it will accomplish the object sought. This is also the objection of the *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.), while the *Chronicle* (Dem.) hopes for the defeat of the measure in any form.

The Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) contents itself with observing that "popular sentiment" is against the bill. The Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) denies that the bill is in the interests of the trusts, and pronounces this charge "a buncombe cry; Mr. Morgan and his foreign-built ships will not receive a penny." In spite of this, the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) admonishes the senate "that if it thinks this kind of business popular, it is likely to discover that it is possible for its judgment to make a miscalculation." The bill "is simply a grab," says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "and the only thing to do is to beat it. It is vicious from every point of view." The St. Louis papers, in varying degrees, are opposed to the bill. Farther west it finds some support, as, for example, at the hands of the Salt Lake City *Tribune* (Rep.), which thinks that it should become a law; "the American people have been bled on ocean transportation long enough." The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) hopes for the defeat of the bill by the house, while the *Call* and the *Bulletin* (Rep.) are lukewarm in their support.

Senator Hanna as a Presidential Candidate

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) offers this explanation of the reappearance of "the Hanna boom": "Senator Scott, of West Virginia, and some other members of the Republican national committee, are behind the project to boom Senator Hanna as a candidate for president in 1904. The senator himself is far from pleased with this 'previousness.' It is said here that behind the members of the national committee in this movement are the representatives of certain large business interests, who are not altogether pleased with the course of the administration, and who would be glad to see Republican sentiment diverted from President Roosevelt. Senator Hanna's name appears to be the only one at present available for their purpose." The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) confirms this dispatch, and says that "talk about the Hanna boom for president amuses nobody more than it does Mr. Hanna himself. Mr. Hanna does not expect to be

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president of the United States nor to be nominated for the presidency by a Republican national convention. Nobody intimates that a presidential bee is buzzing in the senator's bonnet. He is gratified as now and then some newspaper article comes under his eye in which favorable comment is made on the suggestion that he would be a good man to head the Republican ticket in 1904, but he knows that he would not be a vote-winner, and he knows there is not the slightest chance that his capacity in that line will be tested."

The "talk" which is said to give Mr. Hanna so much amusement nevertheless goes on. The New York *Press* (Rep.) is not inclined to dispute the contention that Mr. Hanna would make a good "business man's" president. He might, the *Press* admits, give the country a business man's administration—if elected, but the "if" is a big one. The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) has observed that "Hanna's candidacy is by no means to be dismissed as an idle dream." He has been shrewd enough to recognize the popular objections to protective tariffs, subsidies, and "the whole scheme of distinctively Republican policy," and he "has made himself conspicuous as a friend of the laboring man. How far this latest attitude would serve him in a campaign is not easy to determine, but it is significant of his expectations. Both the practical politicians and the powerful business interests of the country would find in Hanna an entirely acceptable candidate, whose strength it would be a gross error to underrate."

The Albany *Press-Knickerbocker* (Ind.) has also noticed that "slowly but surely Mark Hanna, the man of millions, the former controller of legislation in favor of trusts, is gaining a reputation as a person who has lost the thirst for gold and is now seeking to secure fair treatment for the masses. There have been instances of wealthy and noble men laying aside luxury and power in order to elevate mankind; but we are inclined to believe that any manifestations by Senator Hanna of interest in the toiling masses is prompted by selfish motives, and that he has become 'the friend of the people' in the hope that he will eventually secure the presidential nomination. With Senator Hanna in the White House, the money power would be in its glory."

In connection with the talk of Mr. Hanna's candidacy has come up discussion of Mr. Roosevelt's future. A garbled story in regard to the reappointment of Mr. Lyons, the colored register of the treasury, who announced that he was pledged to the support of Mr. Hanna if he should be a candidate, was the starting point of this discussion. The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) asserts that "at the present time Mr. Roosevelt seems to be making about the same kind of appointments that politicians like Blaine or Conkling would have made in his place. He is still a great reformer, of course, and the reform to which he devotes most of his effort is the selection for federal office of men who know how to work for the party all the time 'without violating any of the rules.'" On the other hand, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), not an extravagant admirer of the president, has faith that "if it comes to having to buy a continuance in office with patronage or other official favors, or by building up a personal 'machine,' he will assist, with the utmost serenity, in the inauguration of his successor on the 4th of March, 1905, and leave the field with the sense that he has made 'the best possible run for his money.'" The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) refers with approval to the statement of its Washington correspondent that "the president pays so little attention to his 'fences' in making nominations as to arouse the wonder of some of the politicians," and adds that "if Mr. Roosevelt continues to follow his own ideals of the duty of a president of the United States, his 'fences' may be left to take care of themselves."

THAT BEE AGAIN.—*Pittsburg Gazette*

The Argument Against the Popular Election of Senators

SENATOR HOAR'S objection to the proposed amendment of the constitution providing for the popular election of senators finds support in some quarters. The New Orleans *States* believes that "Mr. Hoar suggests dangers that are worthy of serious consideration. As the wealth of the country becomes more and more congested in the great financial centers of the north and east, and with the growing insolence of corporate greed, there is danger that the barriers of the constitution, already weakened, may become weaker still, if encouragement be given to the efforts to tinker with its provisions. Thus, Mr. Hoar suggested, that a change in the constitution regarding the manner of electing senators might encourage others to demand a change in the basis of senatorial representation, and thereby sweep away the protection provided by the framers of the constitution for the weaker states. Some of the large states have often chafed in the past against what is termed the inequality of state representation in the senate, and these might easily be induced to join in an agitation for representation upon a population basis. Of course, such a propaganda could not hope to accomplish anything as conditions now stand, but there is no knowing what developments might take place in a few years of this swift-moving age of the world; and with the equality of the states in the senate once disturbed, we should soon see an end of state autonomy, and then farewell to a Republican form of government."

Previous summaries in PUBLIC OPINION have already shown that the election of senators by popular vote is very generally advocated; this is also shown by the action of many state legislatures and the vote of the house in favor of the constitutional amendment now before congress. The Chicago *Chronicle* rejoices that "the objection which is urged to the very insistent demand of the people that United States senators be chosen by popular vote is at length openly avowed. Various senators have publicly stated of late that 'the proposed reform would remove one of the two bulwarks set up by the fathers against

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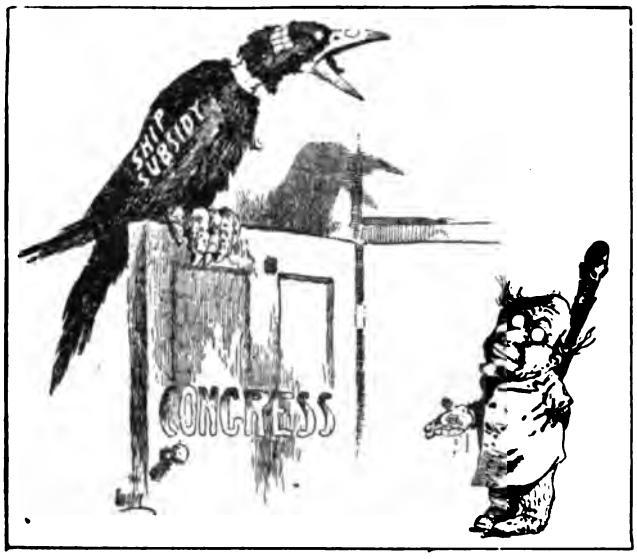
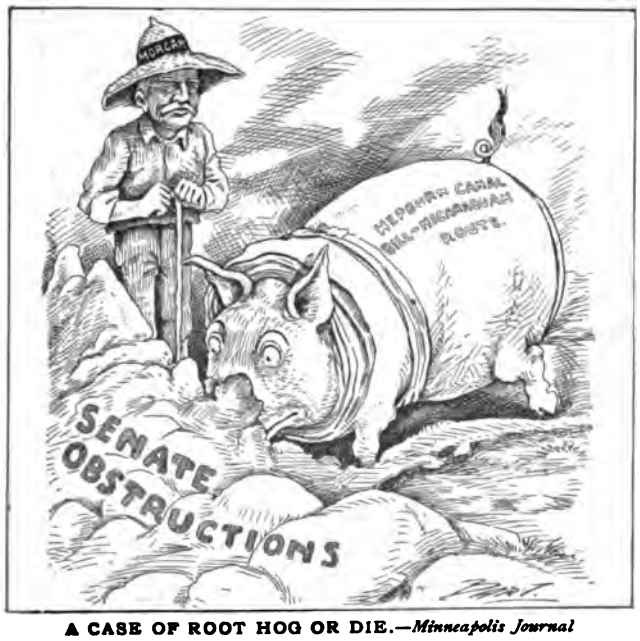
NATIONAL QUESTIONS IN CARTOON



SAME OLD CROW.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

THE G. O. P.: "Guess I better get this into the barn before the Donk gets at it."—*Minneapolis Tribune*



A CASE OF ROOT HOG OR DIE.—*Minneapolis Journal*

hasty and ill-advised action by the people.' The senate is one of these bulwarks and the supreme court is the other. The proposition to change the method of electing senators is favored by the great mass of the people. Very few men in public life who aspire to a future will oppose it. It would be worth while to see if the people, when practically agreed upon the desirability of an object, can bring it to pass without violence and in the manner laid down in the constitution itself. If they shall succeed they may be moved to experiment in some other direction."

The Concession to Cuba

The Action of the House Caucus

LAST week the caucus of Republican members of the house, by a vote of 85 to 31, approved the measure granting a 20 per cent reciprocal reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban products. Any measure for the relief of Cuba has yet to pass the house and senate, but in the meantime we give the comment upon the action of the caucus.

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says: "The caucus did well. It might have done better. It might have voted for honor and for profit weeks or months ago. It might have done so by unanimous vote, instead of merely by an overwhelming majority. It might have made the terms of reciprocity more liberal. Nevertheless, what it did on Tuesday night will serve. The door was opened. The Republican party was put upon record. The administration was sustained." The *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) calls the action of the caucus "a farce," but declares that it is not too late for the senate and the president to insist upon doing the right thing for Cuba. Any man or party, says the *Evening Post* (Ind.), that can see "magnanimity" in the pitiful concession made to Cuba "would laud a skinflint millionaire for giving a quarter to the sailor who saved his life." The *Press* (Rep.) very strongly objects to the policy approved by the caucus, but on quite different grounds. Reduction of the tariff, says the *Press*, involves a subversion of protection and represents "a policy of wreck and ruin. This is war. It is the slaughter of the American tariff system." Cuba needs no relief, the *Press* claims.

The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) grants that 20 per cent is not a large rate of reduction, but calls attention to the fact that it covers all Cuban products, and asserts that "our concession is therefore more generous than the mere figure of 20 per cent would indicate." The *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) does not see how the small concession made can be of any benefit to the island's industries, but it thinks the caucus action very significant as an indication that powerful protected industries can no longer dictate congressional policy.

Any further opposition to the relief of Cuba through tariff concessions should cease, the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says: "It would be against the president, against declared party policy, against Republican unity, against national duty, against a general public opinion." The Pittsburg *Press* (Rep.) calls the caucus action "a victory of considerable proportions for public sentiment," but adds that the concession of 20 per cent was "hardly what the Cuban sugar-planters were entitled to." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) says that "it is worth something to have won a victory over the beet-sugar crowd, but it is not

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a victory over which there can be much boasting." Cuba asked for bread, the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) observes, and we have given her a stone. "Commercially the 20 per cent reciprocity proposition is a subterfuge; morally it is a mockery." Using the same figure of speech, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.) declares that we have given Cuba but a fifth of a loaf in response to her cry for bread. The Chicago *News* (Ind.) calls the concession "20 per cent of justice," but hopes that Cuba will be able to get along in spite of our parsimony toward her.

Replies to the "Confessions of a Provincial Editor"

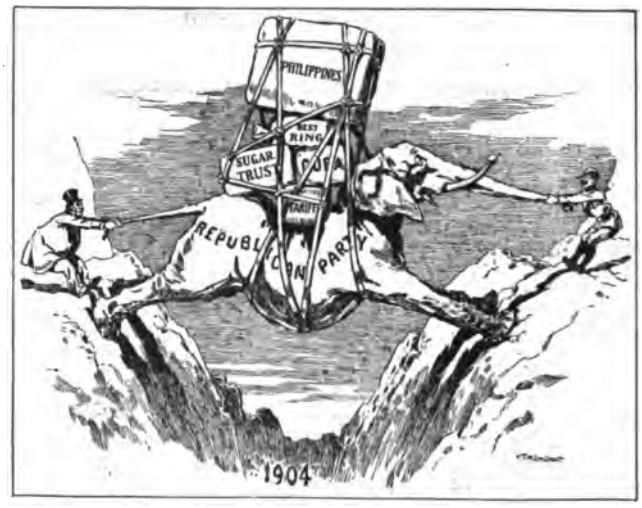
IN our issue of March 13, we referred to the Confessions of a Provincial Editor in the March *Atlantic*. The substance of the confession was that "a small newspaper sells its space to the advertiser, its policy to the politician—the ultimate editor of a small newspaper is the advertiser, the biggest advertiser is the politician." One would naturally expect the provincial editors to take up the cudgels in defense of their craft, but it is a metropolitan weekly, *Harper's*, that makes the strongest reply. "The mischief of such a view is that the public is led to believe that the entire fabric of so-called provincial journalism is a gigantic sham, where editors making well-sounding pretensions buy their material prosperity by trading with the community's rights, and never dare once to assert themselves. Few newspaper men of long experience in small cities—or in large ones, for that matter—would assert that they had never done things for which they were not sorry or ashamed. Like men in any occupation, they yield sometimes under stress, to their lasting regret; but like men in other occupations, too, they keep the faith when keeping involves, or seems to involve, some sacrifice. Nor is it true that they go without food in their larders and flowers in their gardens in order to maintain their ideas of what they owe to their communities."

The Norfolk (Virginia) *Landmark* also makes the easy rebuttal of flat contradiction. While admitting that there are many newspapers controlled by, and conducted for, special interests, the *Landmark* asserts that "there are many newspapers in this country, and just as many of them proportionately outside of the great cities as in those teeming centers, which are absolutely independent. Neither indirect nor direct bribers would dare to approach them. These newspapers are the real 'free press' of the country, and make up, therefore, 'one of the bulwarks of liberty.' A single one of them will have more influence with the people than any number of organs of special commercial or political interests."

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Free Press*, on the other hand, confesses that the sanguine and ambitious young editors are soon "brought face to face with the fact that their readers are not especially interested in the reformation of the world, but are looking rather for their own individual profit, particularly in a financial light. If a newspaper stands in the way of such profit, it must be induced, or compelled, to get out of the way if possible. And with a country newspaper existing from hand to mouth, it is often easy for the enemy to bring such pecuniary pressure to bear upon it as to convince the proprietor that there is no practicable way out of the difficulty short of selling out."

THE DONKEY AND THE ELEPHANT

Political Pointers in Cartoon



HELP FOR THE ELEPHANT!
—*New York Herald*

NIXON: "Do you see any place to land, Dave?"
—*New York Herald*

BRYAN BARS THE SOUND-MONEY ROAD
—*Indianapolis News*

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Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

MARCH 17.—The shipping subsidy bill was passed by the senate by a vote of 42 to 31; Senators Allison, Dolliver (Ia.), Dillingham, Proctor (Vt.), Quarles and Spooner (Wis.), Republicans, voted against the bill, and McLaurin (Dem., S. C.) for it; the Allison amendment limiting the time of contracts to July 1, 1920, was accepted by Mr. Frye and adopted. The house spent the day in consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

MARCH 18.—The senate debated the bill providing for the protection of the president of the United States and for the punishment by United States courts of those who commit assaults on him; Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) opposed the bill, and Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) supported it; the committee on finance ordered a favorable report on the bill repealing the war taxes, and the committee on privileges and elections began consideration of the house resolutions providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The house continued to debate the river and harbor appropriation bill.

MARCH 19.—In the senate, the bill for the protection of presidents was under consideration throughout the session, an elaborate legal argument in its favor being made by Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.); Senator Proctor (Rep., Vt.) introduced a bill continuing in force the present law for the exclusion of the Chinese until the expiration of the existing treaty with China, or until a new treaty shall be negotiated. In the house, the ways and means committee's bill for reciprocity with Cuba was introduced by Chairman Payne; general debate on the river and harbor bill closed; the Democratic members of the house, at a caucus, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that congress should express the sympathy of the American people for the struggling Boer republics.

MARCH 20.—The bill for protection of presidents was under consideration in the senate, and an agreement to vote on it was reached; the war tax repeal bill was reported from the finance committee with amendments. Slow progress was made on the river and harbor bill in the house.

MARCH 21.—The war tax repeal bill and the bill to protect presidents were passed in the senate, and the river and harbor appropriation bill was passed in the house.

MARCH 22.—The senate was not in session. The house spent the day in the consideration of contested election cases. The Democratic contestant from the VIIth Alabama district was seated.

FOREIGN

The "Practical Certainty" of a Russo-Japanese War

A WRITER in the March *Contemporary Review*, London (New York: L. Scott Pub. Co.), outlines a state of affairs in the far east, from which, he says, it is pretty safe to conclude that a Russo-Japanese war can be predicted as some day a practical certainty:

Of the many points deserving attention in the present tangled skein of politics in the far east, few are more important and interesting than those which await solution between Japan and Russia. On the one hand is seen a great continental state, autocratically governed, ruthless in its systems, and unprincipled in its policy, driven, partly by political "tradition," partly by the desire to participate in the wealth accruing from sea trade, to find an outlet on salt water. Shut off by an unbroken barrier of alien territory, however, from all the seas and oceans which wash the southern shores of Europe and Asia, the stream of her advance has been consistently diverted farther and farther east, and after an infinity of patient labor and steadfast purpose has successfully traversed the largest continent in the world, and reached the coasts of the distant Pacific, where it now seeks the most suitable outfall. But even here there are checks; for it happens that where the artificial restrictions of foreign territories end, the natural and more formidable difficulties of winter ice begin, and Russia has consequently cast her eyes southward again, in an endeavor to find and follow the line of least resistance toward any of the good harbors on these shores. She has already one at Port Arthur, and seeks to connect it with her northern territories through Manchuria. But Port Arthur does not come up to her hopes, and she now turns, therefore, to the one remaining region which contains harbors that are preëminently suited to fulfill her requirements. The Korean peninsula is situated in an excellent position, has at least one admirably sheltered and capacious anchorage, is peopled by a feeble and primitive race, and in its natural features lends itself easily to defense, in accordance with the methods of modern scientific warfare, after being once occupied. Russia is therefore secretly determined to have Korea.

On the other side of the question, however, we find a new world power forty millions strong, which has within very recent years appeared on the scene, equipped with a political ambition in some ways at least as unbounded as Russia's, the advantages of an insular position, and an equally strong and natural desire to accumulate wealth by commerce; animated, moreover, by a spirit of patriotism which, in some of its moods, verges on the fanatical, and is ready to accept unhesitatingly any sacrifices for the national honor; and, lastly, impelled to seek territorial aggrandizement by the wants of an increasing population. Japan has for long regarded Korea with the jealous eye begotten of the necessity to live, which is the strongest of human motives. With a rapidly increasing number of mouths to feed, and a congestion of population which threatens to become serious, she sees there—and at present nowhere else—exactly what she needs in the way of a land suited by climate and other natural resources to her requirements. Japan is therefore determined that Korea shall never fall into Russia's hands, and the resolve is very openly expressed.

The author, who signs himself "China Station," then considers the advantages and disadvantages under which the belligerents will enter the lists: "Taking Russia first, we find that the numerical preponderance lies with her, both as regards population, fleet, and army. She also has in the end the longer purse, and can better afford to await events, as the matter is less pressing so far as she is concerned. Lastly, she reaps the great benefits conferred by the possession of an autocratic form of government, which can frame its policy and carry out its intentions without the interference of nervous and uninstructed popular criticism. But here her advantages end."

Japan would open hostilities under conditions almost exactly reversed. "The numerical strengths of her population and fighting services are less than those of her huge but unwieldy rival; her finances are burdened, and at present she finds money very 'tight'

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on all sides. But, on the other hand, she can apply her whole available forces in the matter; her home bases are, and of course always will be, situated in commanding positions immediately on the spot; she is quite independent of foreign coaling stations or other extraneous aid; and finally, she can rest assured that even if she suffers defeat on the sea she will still be safe from invasion."

With many qualifying "ifs," the writer gives the fight to Japan, even if the war should be fought out between the two original combatants. He also shows that Russia can not for the present hope to wage successful war against Japan without the help of the French coaling stations on the eastern route, which would, of course, constitute a serious breach of neutrality on the part of France and thereby bring into operation the new Anglo-Japanese treaty.

The Russo-French Note on the Anglo-Japanese Convention

LAST Thursday the *Official Messenger*, of St. Petersburg, printed the text of a Russo-French joint declaration regarding the convention recently signed by Great Britain and Japan. The note states that the allied Russian and French governments are "wholly pleased" to observe that the convention supports the Russian policy of the open door and the integrity of China—and of Korea, it is added, doubtless for the benefit of Japan. Following this declaration is the statement that "They (Russia and France) are compelled, however, not to lose from view the possibly inimical action of other powers, or a repetition of disorders in China, possibly impairing China's integrity and free development, to the detriment of their reciprocal interests. They, therefore, reserve to themselves the right to take measures to defend these interests." Paris papers are much gratified by the publication of this declaration, which, in addition to its effect on the situation in the far east, is taken as a "striking consecration" of the dual alliance. The *Gaulois* thinks that the declaration "comes at an opportune moment to remind Great Britain that her treaty with Japan does not leave her such a free field as she seems to believe."

The renewed avowal of Russia that her policy is aimed to secure the integrity of China is regarded in London as the first practical evidence of a new order in the far east. But one or two suspicious commentators take a less favorable view of the note, the New York *Tribune* correspondent says, and assert that while the phrasing is harmless, its issuance is proof that the powers against whom the Anglo-Japanese agreement was aimed accept full responsibility and stand together.

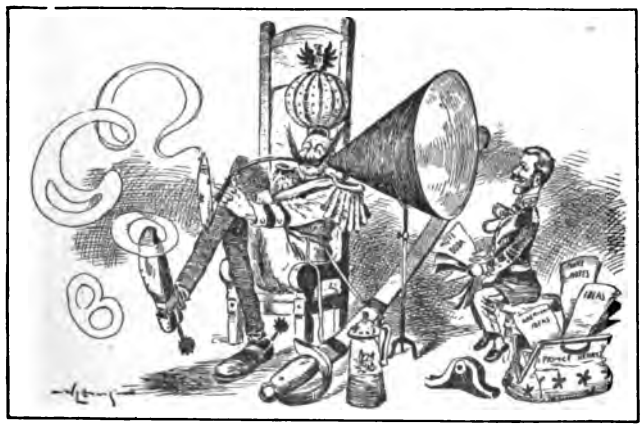
The Outlook in Russia

Rioting and Distress

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* describes a great demonstration in the Russian capital on Sunday. It was, he says, organized by two committees, one of students and the other of workmen. Students to the number of 10,000 attempted to organize a procession, singing revolutionary songs and shouting "Free Russia!" "Down with the autocracy!" The police and cavalry then charged, but used only their Cossack whips and the flats of their sabers. Many persons were hurt, but only a few were seriously injured.

From other parts of Russia, the *Times* correspondent goes on to say, disquieting reports have been received. The most significant disturbance occurred a fortnight ago at Poltava, an unimportant place near Kieff, with no university or factory. In the course of a performance in the theater cries of "Down with despotism!" were raised and revolutionary proclamations were distributed.

A writer in the March *Westminster Review* emphasizes the extent of agricultural distress in Russia and its attendant evils. Since 1888 there has been a partial or severe famine, reports of which are suppressed by the government, and "that the Russian people are being roused up to the real state of matters is quite evident. For months back it has been rare that an issue of the *Novosti* or *Novoe Vremya* has not contained several long and interesting letters from provincial correspondents describing the utter destitution of the peasants and the means taken by the government and Red Cross society to help them with food, seed, and horses. Not only the peasants but the nobility have suffered. The *Novoe Vremya* recently published advertisements of the sale of between 1,700 and 1,800 estates for loans and taxes. The Nobles' bank holds in pledge 20,000 estates against which £68,000,000 has been advanced. In the northeast half the peasant children born do not survive their infancy. Dr. Nikiteno is quoted as saying that "in many parts of Russia cattle get better food and more attention than children, and these figures are sufficiently corroborative of his statement. The never-ending influx of whole families of needy peasants to the large cities is constantly worrying the government, while it is estimated that no fewer than 200,000 people crowd annually into Siberia—driven from a rich and fertile country which can not support them, though they be only twenty-eight to the square mile."



SCENE IN GERMANY.—*Cleveland Leader*

THE NATIVE: "Ye'll miss a great reception if ye don't come over."—*Detroit News*

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When asked what he thought were the causes of his misfortunes, the Russian peasant promptly gave six reasons; they were: "Unfavorable weather; want of land; excessive rents; burdensome taxation; want of seed; want of horses to work the land." Taxation, the author says, may seem to be the prime cause of the miserable condition of the peasants. "Tax-collectors seem as numerous as the sands of the sea, and their powers, short of hanging, unlimited. But, he adds, "let the peasants assign what causes they will, *the* cause of Russia's agricultural depression is simply exhaustion of soil. From a modern point of view —farming at high pressure—the Russian peasant belongs to the mediæval ages; he has yet to learn the very A B C of the practice of crop rotation."

In conclusion, the author, David Bannerman, says that "it might be going too far were we to suggest that to-day we find Russia much as Young found France on his famous visits on the eve of the Revolution, but we think we have supplied some strong points of resemblance, so far as purely agricultural conditions are concerned. We hear much of a deep spirit of unrest and discontent pervading every class of society all over the country; let us hope that the cry for light is not followed by too lurid a dawn."

Pan-Germanism

Vienna Correspondent London *Times*. Excerpt

FOR sundry reasons, it would be a serious mistake to ignore the circumstance that the principal champions of continental Anglophobia have been, and still are, the Pan-Germans. They take their stand on the theory that the Boers, like the Dutch, the Flemings, and the German Swiss, are kinsmen of their own, and that a not distant future will and must bring about Pan-Germanic unity in its most comprehensive form. Extravagant though such aspirations may appear to the casual observer, they are not altogether excluded from the domain of practical politics. Pan-Germanism is beginning to play very much the same part in the general tendency of German foreign policy as did for so many years what was at one time looked upon as the mere Utopia of Pan-Slavism in the foreign policy of Russia.

There has, at all events, been one substantial result of Pan-Germanic propaganda, and that is in Austria. We have heard from the very first that official Germany had nothing to do with it, and even regarded it with anything but a favorable eye. There are people who believe that to be the case; but it would be a travesty of the truth to maintain that there is only one opinion on the subject. Of course, there is no tangible connection between official Germany and the Pan-Germanic agitation, nor would any such connection materially promote the ends which the Pan-Germans have in view. But the propaganda is, nevertheless, an increasing and already formidable danger for the world. At the present moment it involves far greater peril than the older movement of Pan-Slavism. The latter has already realized a portion of its program, whereas the Pan-Germanic movement, although not in its infancy, is at all events far from having reached maturity.

Meanwhile, it may be well to put before the public an example of the attitude of that party in Austria towards South African affairs. The *Ostdeutsche Rundschau* publishes a long article welcoming the return to Vienna of Dr. Florian Albrecht, a young Austrian medical man who served for over two years in the Boer ambulance, and who has now brought an autograph letter of thanks from General Botha to Herr Schönerer, the well-known leader of the Pan-Germanic party in this country. It attributes greater importance even from a political standpoint to the modest greeting conveyed from South Africa to "Germans of the Eastern Marches" than to the fraternal hand which the German emperor has just reached across the Atlantic ocean. The *Ostdeutsche Rundschau* concludes by heartily thanking the Boers for having shown that the great Germanic race can scatter all its oppressors to the wind if it once acquires the consciousness of its own Titanic strength.

The Situation in Ireland

Coercion Disapproved in England

CONDITIONS have not altered since the meeting of the cabinet council on March 11 to consider the condition of Ireland. The ministers then decided that the time had not yet come for bringing into play the more drastic features of the crimes act, nor was it thought necessary at present to suppress the United Irish League as a national organization, or any of its local branches.

The London *Telegraph* says that "There will be none so disappointed as the professional Irish politicians when they learn that, though the government intends to deal severely with individual disturbers of peace, it does not mean to give Mr. O'Brien's league the cheap advertisement of suppression." The London *Daily News* also approves the government's course, but for a different reason. To suspend the law in Ireland," the *News* says, "is a shameful business at any time, but to suspend it at a moment when we are busy making another Ireland in South Africa, would be madness. Coercion is only another name for martial law. It means government by police, soldiers, and informers. It is an open substitution of force for the process of law and justice. But if you are going to rule by force, it is tolerably obvious that you must have the force available. Is it available in Ireland? There is the usual complement of constabulary and soldiers there, but if it is to be a case of coercion, every one knows that this force will be insufficient, and that no means exists of recruiting it. We repeat that to declare war on the Irish organizations at such a moment is stark madness. Not that the government will abstain on this account. Judging by their monumental inability to read the plainest facts, or to take account of the most elementary forces, the probabilities are, on the whole, in favor of coercion." The *Morning Leader* declares that coercion is out of the question, because "Ireland is crimeless. The whole trouble is caused by the poverty of the west, poverty which would have driven a less religious population into anarchism. The one thing which you can not repress by a crimes act is poverty."

Speaking of the abandonment of the king's visit to Ireland, the London *Times* says that "it is the natural consequence of the flagrant display of disloyalty and seditious feeling in which some representatives of Ireland have chosen to indulge." The *Standard* observes that since Irishmen "have filled the air in Ireland with talk of sedition, and have found dupes to serve their purposes, there need be no cause for surprise if their country is looked upon rather as one to avoid than to live in while their influence lasts."

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SOCIOLOGICAL

Stony Wold Sanatorium

A Model Institution for Tuberculous Working Women

WE have recently recorded in this department a number of philanthropic enterprises in behalf of sufferers from tuberculosis, notably the "Kaiser Friedrich Hopiz" for tuberculous German children, the sanatorium soon to be erected in England through the generosity of Sir Ernest Cassel, and the New York State Sanatorium for Consumptives, for which a site has recently been purchased at Ray Brook, in the Adirondacks. Another institution to be established in the Adirondacks is the Stony Wold sanatorium, for self-supporting women who can pay a small charge, and for the wives and children of self-respecting workingmen, who can support their families, but have not surplus enough to pay the large charges of special treatment for those of tuberculous tendency. It is not in any way connected with the state institution at Ray Brook, which cares for wholly destitute victims of consumption. The Stony Wold sanatorium is intended to be a model for all future sanatoriums, and will have every advantage that thought and experience can put into it. The entire first floor is given up to the patients. A large dining-room, an assembly-room for recreation, with a stage for amateur performances; a library, the physicians' offices and laboratory, and an immense hall, with great open fireplace in which real logs will be burned, are on this floor. The second floor will be devoted to the family of the physician in charge, the medical attendants, and nurses. The "help" will be lodged on the third floor. At each side of the main building a large wing is planned for the patients' sleeping-rooms, and an enormous porch, 178 feet front, will give them a pleasant outdoor sitting-room, with hammocks and every comfort. The entire building is constructed with a view to the best possible ventilation, and the patients will be kept in the open air practically all the time. The capacity of each of the four dormitories will be twenty-five persons, the largest number that is permitted to be grouped together by the newest method of treatment for tuberculosis.

Stony Wold sanatorium is a non-sectarian institution; it is the outcome of the connection of its president, Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, with various clubs for working girls and women, where she heard constant and earnest inquiries for an institution where tuberculosis patients could be effectively treated at low cost. A little more than a year ago this enterprise was barely conceived. At the present time it is thoroughly organized and incorporated, with a board of directors, a medical board, an advisory board, and twelve auxiliaries, whose work is far-reaching.

The sum of $55,000 has already been raised by subscription, and $200,000 more is needed to complete the institution. The site, bought for $20,000, consists of 1,250 acres, a solid mass of pines and balsams, sixty feet above the level of Lake Kushaqua. On the grounds are several well-fitted camps that will be rented to families of means as a source of permanent income.

Chinese as Servants

A Woman's View of Chinese Exclusion

CLARA E. HAMILTON, writing for the New York *Independent*, says that Chinese exclusion would eventually rob the Pacific coast of its only servant class. "It is difficult," she says, "for those living in the east to understand the domestic problems of the Pacific coast. We have no servant class, and when one stops to consider all that this fact implies, it is not hard to see that the householder here has many perplexities to face. It is not to be supposed that we have no working people on the coast, for we have, although not in due proportion; but that solid class of men and women who take daily toil cheerfully and as a matter of course are conspicuously absent. Just why this is true, it is hard to determine—partly, perhaps, because the working classes, as well as those of wealth, are shifting and unsettled, not only in point of residence, but in the matter of finance as well. It is a country of frequent ups and downs,

PLAN OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS OF STONY WOLD SANATORIUM

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employer and employed often changing places. However that may be, the fact remains that nowhere in the country is it so well-nigh impossible to get a fair amount of service in return for reasonable wages. All this would be less intolerable if the quality of service rendered were in any sense equivalent to the remuneration. But the work is carelessly done, and the workers, as a class, are utterly unreliable. Matters have been going from bad to worse for some time, and the past two years have witnessed a marked increase in the number of families living at hotels, while more than one woman of wealth, who still clings to old traditions and desires to maintain a home for her family, has been obliged to do her own cooking, not to mention taking care of her house."

This writer says that the Pacific coast needs Chinese servants because their service is uniform, reliable, equivalent to the remuneration received, and because it acts as a check upon the unjust demands of other servants. "If you have a well-trained Chinese cook, you have a treasure. You explain to him carefully, upon his arrival, just what you expect him to do, how many meals he is to prepare, what sort of cookery, in a general way, you prefer, and how far beyond the kitchen and dining-room you wish his duties to extend. If he agrees, the matter is ended. He will give you but little extra service, but he lives up to his contract to the very last letter. He is quiet, usually respectful, and always orderly, deft, and capable."

According to this writer, the Chinese do not cheapen servant labor. It has always been the case, she says, that a Chinese cook commands higher pay than does a white cook. "A few years ago, when a girl for general housework could easily be found for eighteen dollars a month, you must pay a Chinaman twenty-five, and besides that, he would smilingly inform you that he 'no sabe sweep.' Now that so many of them have left the country, it is impossible to secure a good one for less than thirty-five or forty dollars a month." It is this writer's conviction that California can command such uniformly well-rendered service from no other class.

Foreigners in New York City

ONLY 737,477 OUT OF 3,500,000 ARE AMERICAN BORN

THE census of 1900 reveals the fact that of the 3,500,000 people in the city of New York, only 737,477 are white persons born of native parents, or 21.4 per cent of the population of the city. New York's foreign-born exceed in number the foreign-born of Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Boston combined, and exceed in percentage all of those cities and every other city in the United States except Fall River. Within every group of 100 persons in New York city, seventy-eight are either (a) foreigners or (b) the children of parents one or both born outside of the United States, or (c) colored people. Only twenty-two of the 100 are white persons born in America, of American parents. In a bulletin issued by the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations of New York city, Dr. Walter Laidlaw, the secretary, says: "In the last ten years the net increase of New York's foreign-born population has been 307,317 persons, of whom 102,249 are Russians, 94,236 Italians, while from Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania combined, the increase has been 101,250. There has been an increase from every country in Europe, except Ireland, Germany, and Scotland; but Italy, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Greece, and Turkey have contributed 97.6 per cent of the increase, while all of the rest of the world has contributed only 2.4 per cent. That is to say, a detailed comparison of the increase of the foreign-born population of New York, by nationalities, shows that southern and eastern Europe is almost entirely responsible for the increase of New York's foreign-born. The Irish-born number 20,728 less than in 1890; the German-born 5,431 less, the Scotch 369; the Australians 40 less."

An Unusual Criminal

THE PUZZLING CASE OF THE LIVERPOOL FORGER

THE criminal Goudie, the principal figure in the forgeries on the Bank of Liverpool, has proved a puzzling study to criminologists. The London *Spectator* presents his case as follows: "Here was a quiet young Shetlander of the steadiest habit of life, without ordinary vices, without ambitions, without taste for luxury, who lived like a poor bank clerk, and did his six hours a day of monotonous work with unfailing assiduity, yet who, all the while, was stealing on a colossal scale—the total reached £160,000—for the benefit of others than himself. He never had £1,000 of the money for himself, never accumulated any hoard, never made any preparations for flight, though he had evidently thought over that ultimate necessity, but at the instigation of blackmailing sharpers quietly went on forging as if that was part of his regular duty. It is suggested that he was a coward, and continued forging merely to avoid exposure of his first offense; but his conduct at the last was that of a very cool person, who did not care particularly when the end, which from the first was inevitable, arrived. He could have defied his blackmailers at any moment if he had chosen, by simply threatening to "give them away" to the police, the course which, when arrested, he at once pursued. There was nothing to prevent his taking a great sum and bolting, and he never attempted it, but went on dully from month to month stealing, stealing, stealing money which, as an old Yorkshire woman once said, "gave him nowt, not even wickedness." He is quoted as an illustration of the passion of gambling; but except at first he never really gambled, his confederates never allowing him to win, a fact which must have been patent to him from their letters. The only possible explanation of him, to our mind, is that he was an exceptionally stupid and unimaginative person, with the fondness for dull excitement which such persons often display, and who found it in the forgeries themselves, in the danger he ran, in the way he was getting the better of the bank, in the contrast between the little he received and lived on and the great sums of which he disposed, between himself as the humble bank clerk and himself as one of the most successful of criminals. His repayment for his danger was, while the game lasted, the consciousness of power, a feeling akin to that enjoyment in a control like that of a deity over the issues of life and death to which several of the great poisoners have confessed as the moving-spring of murders from which they reaped no sort of personal advantage."

A CORRECTON: The article in our issue of March 20 on "The Increase of Tramping," should have been credited to the *Independent* instead of the *Outlook*.

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LETTERS & ART

The Work of Sir Philip Burne-Jones

As Viewed by American Critics

SIR PHILIP BURNE-JONES, son of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, is exhibiting twenty-six paintings at the Knoedler galleries, New York. The exhibition has made something of a sensation, which the New York *Times* accounts for as follows: "There are artists who steal into notice because it is found that certain collectors, whose attention has been called their way by fellow-craftsmen or by critics, have been purchasing the works of the favored ones, whereupon other collectors rush in and the art dealers discover that it is safe to venture. There are others who float into notice buoyed up by some story or relationship that has little to do with the quality of their work. They achieve notoriety and are talked about for a time, but, as they have no body of convinced admirers behind them, soon become the victims of the craving for a new sensation, and so disappear from the scene. Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart., has inherited from his distinguished father a title, but also the awkward bequest of a comparison. Edward Burne-Jones was a romantic and a literary painter, gifted with a style whose distinction lay in the study of line. He was a poet and an illustrator of themes from the old romance. His son is an illustrator, but hardly a poet." The *Commercial Advertiser,* on the other hand, says that the artist demonstrates his claim to attention by originality and invention.

THE VAMPIRE
(By Sir Philip Burne-Jones)

Sir Philip's vogue rests chiefly upon his picture "The Vampire," which inspired the well-known verses of his cousin, Rudyard Kipling. According to the *Times,* "Sir Philip's illustration is quite as flat, unmoved, and untrue of ring as the verses; it does not represent Kipling's idea any more than Kipling's verses represent it; there is no vampire about it, also none of the suggestion in Kipling's verse that the man—some man—any man, is the victim of the woman—some woman—any woman, who uses and abuses him and remains always an overrated enigma who 'never could understand.'" To the critic who writes for the *Advertiser,* however, "the meaning is not to be mistaken, and the moral is no less evident. The light is that of the moon, which plays on the white garments and surroundings, and the general effect is impressive, if rather uncanny. It is much the best piece of painting here, for the technical shortcomings are less pronounced, and the theme itself is sufficient to hold the attention of the spectator."

The other prominent pictures in the collection are thus described by the *Times* critic: "A little more serious work is the illustration of 'An Unpainted Masterpiece,' the short story by Henry James. The studio and its light and shade are good in atmosphere, and for once Sir Philip puts a little verity into a figure, that of the artist who has worked on his picture until he has destroyed every vestige of it. That figure does look dejected. But what is to be said of 'Ave, Stella Maris!' A woman on a rock and a man in the water, which, so we are told, represents this: 'A statue of the Virgin comes to life and stretches out its hands to help a drowning sailor.' Statue? Virgin? Drowning sailor? There are none of these. 'The Man and the Mask' is a larger illustration to symbolize the same idea that Kipling has revamped in his 'Vampire,' namely, that man does not understand woman because woman wears a mask. 'The Shadow of the Saint,' like the 'Ave Stella Maris,' comes dangerously near the ridiculous. It is St. Simeon Stylites, the champion sensationalist in Christian hagiology, whose lean shadow, as he stands on his column, falling on a moonlit wall, is to startle two girls returning from a feast. To do these girls justice, they look as if they were fresh from a Dorcas sewing circle, and they are not in the least startled—as why should they have been, seeing they lived in the same town with a tiresome sensation monger, who roosted for years on the top of a pillar in order to shirk work and have fools bring him his breakfast. The best things among the twenty-six pictures are two portraits, one of Mr. Kipling, the other of Mr. Louis N. Parker. They are straightforward, painstaking likenesses of the two authors which will please their respective relatives because they resemble the sitters as much as a nicely colored photograph."

Both critics agree that Sir Philip is a literary artist pure and simple, who depends entirely on the story or parable or symbol he illustrates, not on the artistic artfulness of his brush. The *Times* thinks it "exceedingly unfortunate that so much pother has been raised in the papers about Sir Philip and his 'Vampire,' for expectation naturally rose mountains high, and all that appears is a little mouse of a talent, which seems to have lost its way." This is not far from being the general conclusion of the critics.

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The Case Against Maurice Hewlett

THE CORRUPTION OF FREDERIC HARRISON

READERS of PUBLIC OPINION are already acquainted with Frederic Harrison's enthusiasm for Maurice Hewlett. In a series of skits entitled "Authors at Bow Street," London *Punch* thus states the case against Mr. Hewlett: "Maurice Hewlett, Cinque-centist, was charged with producing inflammatory literature detrimental to the best interests of Positivism and demoralizing to Mr. Frederic Harrison. He was further charged with stealing a suit of mail from Wardour street, and a title from Geoffrey Chaucer, an elderly man, who failed to attend. Eliza Comte, who said that she was Mr. Harrison's cook, gave evidence as to her master's change of habits. Before Mr. Hewlett's 'Richard Yea and Nay' came into the house, she said, Mr. Harrison was always that Positive; but since then you never knew whether he meant it or not. And his language! He never used to say things like 'By my Halidom!' But now —well! Once Mr. Harrison was all for guillotines, but now he cuts the bread with a battleaxe. And Mr. Harrison used to come home from Fetter lane on Sunday evenings quiet as a mouse; but now he halloas in front of the house—'What ho, without there! Let down the drawbridge! Raise the portcullis! A stoup of wine, I say!' But the worst was when he wanted her to change clothes with him. (*Sensation.*) . . . The bench, after a short deliberation, condemned Mr. Hewlett to abandon fiction for history, to forswear Canary, and exchange chain mail for Jaeger. The other charges were not proceeded with."

What Is Popular Poetry?

MR. YEATS'S OPINION

MR. W. B. YEATS, the Irish poet, is of the opinion that what we call popular poetry never came from the people at all. Writing for the *Cornhill Magazine,* he says: "Longfellow and Campbell and Mrs. Hemans, and Macaulay in his Lays, and Scott in his longer poems, are the poets of the middle class, of people who have unlearned the unwritten tradition which binds the unlettered, so long as they are masters of themselves, to the beginning of time and to the foundation of the world, and who have not learned the written tradition, which has been established upon the unwritten. I became certain that Burns, whose greatness has been used to justify the littleness of others, was in part a poet of the middle class, because though the farmers he sprang from and lived among had been able to create a little tradition of their own, less a tradition of ideas than of speech, they had been divided by religious and political changes from the images and emotions which had once carried their memories backward thousands of years. Despite his expressive speech, which sets him above all other popular poets, he has the triviality of emotion, the poverty of ideas, the imperfect sense of beauty of a poetry whose most typical expression is in Longfellow. Longfellow has his popularity, in the main, because he tells his story or his idea so that one needs nothing but his verses to understand it. No words of his borrow their beauty from those that used them before, and one can get all that there is in story and idea without seeing them, as if moving before a half-faded curtain embroidered with kings and queens, their loves and battles and their days out hunting, or else with holy letters and images of so great antiquity that nobody can tell the god or goddess they would commend to an unfading memory. On the other hand, when a Walt Whitman writes in seeming defiance of tradition, he needs tradition for his protection, for the butcher and the baker and the candlestickmaker grow merry over him when they meet his work by chance. Nature, which can not endure emptiness, has made them gather conventions which can not disguise their low birth, though they copy, as from far off, the dress and manners of the well-bred and the well-born. The gatherers mock all expression that is wholly unlike their own, just as little boys in the street mock at strangely dressed people and at old men who talk to themselves."

Brieux and His Works

THE INTERPRETER OF THE BOURGEOIS

A WRITER in the current *Contemporary Review* discusses the work of M. Brieux, the French playwright, who, within the last ten years, has produced fifteen plays depicting the every-day life of the ordinary bourgeois. This writer, Claire de Pratz, says that M. Brieux has lived long in the provinces; he is a democrat in every sense of the word, being the son of a carpenter, and having received first the education of a primary school and later on of the Lycée. He is now forty-three years of age; but he began his literary career on the staff of a provincial paper, the *Nouvelliste de Rouen.* He is not a Parisian in any sense of the word. He has none of the wit of a *boulevardier, blase,* or *roue.* He can not understand it at all, and does not wish to acquire it. He is morally most courageous, almost rash, and dares to study openly the larger questions of humanity with a new insight and understanding, as well as with an upright judgment and a warm heart.

Each of his plays, we are told, is in a measure a didactic comedy in defense of an idea. In "Blanchette" he studies the question of the relative positions of parents and children in the character of Elise Rousset—the educated daughter of uneducated parents. "L'Engrenage" treats of political corruption, and of the means by which a perfectly honorable man may be led through political ambition to do dishonorable actions, although he returns to strict honesty afterward. In "Les Bienfaiteurs" false ideals of philanthropy are shown up to derision and scorn, and their evils castigated. In "Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont," a feminist play *par excellence,* the three careers hitherto open to the modern woman are relatively compared and discussed, and so far as the construction of a play and its inherent qualities are concerned, this is perhaps one of the finest productions of the author. "Le Berceau" is directed against divorce. "Les Remplaçantes" concerns the evils of wet-nursing, evils which affect the very source and strength of the race. "Ménages d'Artistes," one of his first plays, was written to prove that the creative artist has not necessarily the right of immolating the happiness of others in the interests of his art. "L'Evasion" is a vehement protest against the more pessimistic theories of heredity. "Le Résultat des Courses" shows us the evils of gambling, while "La Robe Rouge," which is at present

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being translated into English, treats of the abuses of "La Magistrature."

Mlle. de Pratz says that "it is evident, strongly evident, in everything that he has written that he is truly a sincere thinker as well as a keen observer, and that the theories he develops in his plays form an indestructible part of his own moral and intellectual development. He is no mere dilettante, mainly propelled by keen, vivid introspective interest or by outward observation toward the creation of those types and characters which constitute the puppets in the play of life. The struggles of the passions do not interest him. The whys and wherefores of this lady's loves, of that man's infidelity, of this prejudice, or of that dramatic situation, in no way appeal to him. The hard, stern questions with which modern men of science and thought are now battling, the solution of which in a right or wrong sense will help to make or to mar the onward movement of civilization, are the subjects which attract the muse of M. Brieux. And in all his work there is so much vigor, such profound sincerity, that even those dilettantes—those lovers of impeccable form who represent, defend, and uphold the classical paganism of our modern France—are bound to declare themselves won over to his side."

The Versatile Richard Strauss

W. von Sachs, in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. Condensed for Public Opinion

DURING the past season, Herr Richard Strauss has, for the musical public of Vienna, been the hero of the hour. He appealed to his auditors in a threefold capacity—as composer, as illustrator, and as accompanist. In the first, he presented his new one-act opera, "Feuersnoth" (Fire's Dearth); in the second, he furnished a melodramatic background to Herr Ernst Possart's reading of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," while in the third he assisted, at the piano, his wife in her interpretation of upward of a score of his songs. However much or little one may be in sympathy with Richard Strauss as a composer, critical opinion all the world over is pretty well agreed that he is one of the few modern tone-poets who have attained prominence, and whose works, no matter how revolutionary their form or matter, merit, by reason of their superlative cleverness, the attention they have everywhere elicited.

Unlike Strauss's first music-drama, "Feuersnoth" does not unfold a tragic tale. Its author, Herr Ernst von Wolzogen, calls it a "song poem" (*Singgedicht*), and on a somewhat tenuous mediæval background he dramatizes an episode taken from an old Dutch legend. To this libretto, which is neither very diversified nor rich in incident, and which, in point of phraseology, keeps more than closely to the model set by Wagner, Richard Strauss has written a score that, in many of its features, has an unquestionable affinity with that of the "Meistersinger." The characteristic note of both is the musical illustration of the German burgher's life in the days past and gone. Compared with one another, the older work seems simplicity itself, and melodiousness, too, many will be disposed to add. For though "Feuersnoth" has that in common with all of Richard Strauss's compositions, that it possesses passages of singular beauty, it likewise offers wastes of efforts, which, however cleverly they may document inventive ability of a high order, are positively distressing to the ear. This Munich townspeople speak a musical language that is composed to an overwhelming degree of dissonances, and hardly ever do their phrases flow naturally, let alone mellifluously. A few snatches sung by a trio of girls who seem to have descended in a direct line from our old friends the Rhine daughters, and a tuneful, catching waltz are about the only distinctly pleasing bits until we are well on in the latter half of the opera, and here the score gains in interest and attractiveness from page to page till the superb fire scene is reached, which certainly deserves to stand forth as one of the most effective pieces of musical coloring in the entire literature of modern composition.

Various Topics

THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, the venerable painter who had exhibited at the Royal academy for sixty-seven consecutive years, died recently at the age of ninety-eight. Almost to the very last he maintained the excellence of his workmanship, betraying no loss of manual dexterity. His pictures were exceedingly popular, and a vast number of fraudulent imitations of them were put upon the market.

THE SOCIETY OF AUTHORS has just issued its report for 1901. With regard to the pension fund of the society, it is pointed out that during the past year a great advance has been made—the first pension has been awarded—£60 per annum, to Mrs. J. H. Riddell. The fund is slowly but steadily increasing. Three considerable law-suits were supported by the society during the year, particulars of which are given.

INTERNATIONAL "SHERLOCK HOLMES": Three companies are playing "Sherlock Holmes" in England, one in London, two in the provinces, two companies are playing the piece in Holland, and it is to be produced in Danish for Copenhagen, and in Russian for St. Petersburg; and the German version will be heard speedily in Vienna and Berlin. Mr. Gillette's acting has been understudied by Dutch, Russian, German, French, and Danish Sherlocks, and will be closely imitated in one capital after another. He has converted Sherlock Holmes into a good European, who is welcomed in every continental tongue as the most cosmopolitan figure on the modern stage.

MASSENET'S NEW OPERA, "Le Jongleur de Nôtre Dame," inspired by the fourteenth century legend, narrated by Anatole France in "Etui de Nacre" and produced recently at Monte Carlo, is pronounced by Lucien Muhlfeld, the musical critic of *Le Journal*, to be superior to "Griselidis" and on the same level with "Manon" and "Werther." The *Gaulios*, *Figaro* and *Soleil* also proclaim "Le Jongleur" to be one of Massenet's finest compositions, notwithstanding the fact that it does not contain a single female character.

WHEN JAN MEETS JAN: Paderewski had held the money-making record for European musicians in America until Kubelik came, and he has not been enamored of the Bohemian boy. When he discovered, in the midst of a recital in Cleveland, that his program contained an advertisement of the violinist, he donned his overcoat, gloves, and silk hat and went out on a strike. On the promise of the local management to furnish twenty copies of the Kubelik program with Paderewski's name in big type he was induced to finish the program. We will not attempt to describe the scene made by Kubelik when the incident was reported to him. The Columbus *Dispatch* cartoonist suggests that when Jan meets Jan, they fight out their feud with their own weapons.

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SCIENTIFIC

The Harmonograph

ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS, in the April *Pearson's Magazine*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

A HARMONOGRAPH may be briefly defined as an instrument for registering the curves formed by the combined action of two or more pendulums. A single pendulum suspended from a bearing that permits free motion in all directions can be made to trace a beautiful spiral curve, diminishing toward the center of points of rest. Suppose that from the "bob" of one pendulum a second is hung. The motion now becomes very complicated, because each pendulum has to adapt itself to the other. By registering the compromise, or composite motion, we obtain a beautiful curve known as a harmonogram, or harmony drawing. It can be made by anyone possessing patience and a little mechanical skill.

The upper pendulum is a wooden "batten" 2½ inches broad, 1 inch thick, and 84 inches long, with a small platform screwed transversely to the lower end. It swings on what is known as a "universal joint," or one that allows the rod to move in all directions, but not to twist on its own axis—which would spoil the diagrams. From the platform of this pendulum (shown below) is hung a second pendulum with a heavy weight attached. This bearing need not be "universal"; in fact, a weight on a chain serves well enough for the lower element of the harmonograph. An arm, swinging on the top of a support resting on the floor, carries the stylus, which must move upward and downward, but not sideways. In order to make successful harmonograms, the two pendulums must be "tuned"—that is, so adjusted that the motions of the lower bear a definite numerical proportion to those of the upper. All the compound numerical diagrams here given result from the ratio 4 to 1, the pendulums being 84 and 21 inches long.

As the time of oscillation of a pendulum varies inversely with the length of the pendulum, it is obvious that the lower and shorter pendulum will swing four times while the other swings once. In tuning, weight as well as length must be considered. The upper pendulum should be heavier than the other; in this case the weights are 50 pounds and 17 pounds, respectively. The exact weight and length can only be found by experimenting with diagrams.

We fill the stylus with ink—red or an aniline will do, but not Indian, which is full of clogging suspended matter. A card is then laid on the platform and adjusted until its center is exactly under the point of the stylus. Grasping the upper pendulum, we sway it slowly till the oscillations almost cover the card, and then release it. Immediately afterward the stylus is lowered and the tracing begins.

The chief charm of the harmonograph is the infinite variety of the designs produced. Even if the general characteristics of several diagrams are the same, the details will vary, unless special measures have been taken to insure the repetition of a given design. And not only can an infinity of varying harmonograms be produced with one ratio of pendulum length, but the ratio can be altered, opening at each change a fresh field to the experimenter.

We might add that the ratio 4 to 1 is an easy one to begin with, and its results are most satisfactory. The fact should be kept in mind that length is of primary importance, and weight of secondary; for, though the one can be partially compensated by the other, it holds as a general rule that, until the length ratio is approximately correct, the figure will be out of harmony. The effect of added weight in both elements is to produce more delicate tracings, with the lines closer together, since the air resistance to the machine does not increase in proportion to the weight.

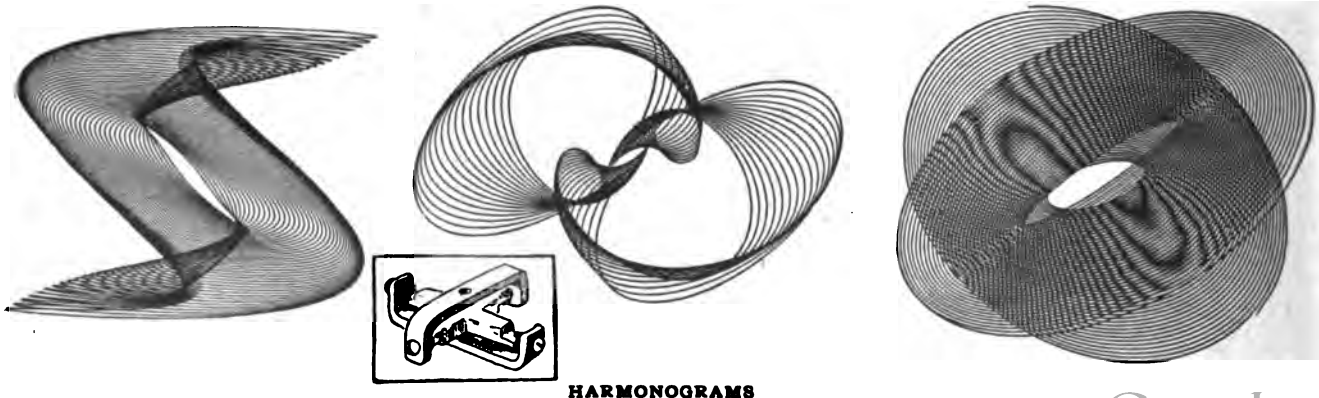
Automatics in Gun-Making

March *World's Work*, New York. Excerpt

A NEW semi-automatic gun recently brought out by Commander W. H. Driggs represents a distinct advance from the older rapid-fire gun and extends to our ordnance the same evolution which commercial mechanisms are undergoing. In the invention of war material, simplicity must not be sacrificed to automatic action or rapidity of fire. Previous to the invention of this gun a semi-automatic gun had been brought out in Europe, but its mechanism was more complex and its rate of fire slower.

In the new semi-automatic gun which possesses the advantage of simplicity, our navy possesses the fastest rapid-firing gun in the world. In tests on the naval proving ground at Indian Head, Maryland, a six-pounder gun of the new type was fired for a short time at the rate of seventy-five shots per minute, and showed a sustained speed of sixty shots per minute.

Under the same conditions, the foreign gun of the same caliber with which it was compared fired forty-two shots per minute. This means that at a critical moment three of our guns would be equivalent



HARMONOGRAMS

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to more than five of the foreign guns. The speed need not vary greatly whether the shots are aimed or unaimed, as the sole duty imposed on the firer is to keep the gun trained on the target. When the gun is fired it is unclamped and free to move in any direction on a universal joint. It is aimed by placing the right shoulder against the shoulder bar and grasping the pistol grip with the right hand. Thus it is as easily directed as a rifle. When firing rapidly, the trigger, which is forward of the pistol grip, is pulled to the rear and held there; the firing is performed automatically by the closing of the breech.

The gun is mounted on what is known as a "hydraulic recoil mount," on a "crinoline" or (cage) stand. In this mount the recoil after firing is checked by liquid in the recoil cylinder, and at the same time a spring is compressed which returns the gun to the firing position. The gun recoils, the breech remaining closed and locked until the movement is stopped by the action of the recoil cylinder. On the return movement to the firing position, the breech is opened, the fired cartridge case ejected, the firing mechanism cocked, and the breech block caught in the open position. The movement of the breech block in opening extends the coil spring on the left side of the gun, and furnishes the power for returning the breech block to the closed position. This, however, can not take place at once, for as the breech block starts to return, it is caught and held in the open position. The insertion of a fresh cartridge releases the mechanism, closing the breech and firing the gun.

With the exception of the loading, all the operations are performed automatically, so that the gun may be operated by two men, one to point the gun and another to throw in ammunition. An idea can be had of the work accomplished by a six-pounder gun of this type, by considering that in one minute 750 pounds of cartridges are handled, ninety-four pounds of powder burned, and 450 pounds of steel discharged, and that each one of the six-pound projectiles will perforate a three-inch steel plate.

If there is any machine in the handling of which manual labor should be dispensed with it is the gun. The introduction of the semi-automatic principle produces two important advantages—a reduction in the number of each gun's crew, with the exposure of fewer men to the enemy's fire, and the avoidance of confusion around the gun during the stress of action.

The Talking Electric Arc

M. J. Leroy, in *La Nature*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for Public Opinion

THE electric arc can be used as a telephone receiver as well as a telephone transmitter. It is only necessary to place the arc in the telephone circuit, in the place of the ordinary receiver, or in the place of the transmitter, and one shall hear at a distance in the arc or in a telephone receiver the pronounced words. This experiment has been made many times, and has succeeded perfectly. We have heard at the factory of Messrs. Heller, Coudray & Co. a lamp which sang and talked, and the following is the method employed: The principle of the experiment is always the same, and consists of producing variations in the intensity of the current and of closing the telephone circuit with the electric arc.

A first circuit is formed with a pile, a microphone, and the primary circuit of an induction coil. The secondary circuit of this coil is connected directly with the carbons of the arc; this latter is fed by a circuit proceeding from the distributing wire with a resistance in circuit. In speaking before the microphone, the vibrations of the membrane determine the variations of intensity, and the secondary induced currents in their turn act on the electric arc and produce the sonorous waves which one clearly hears. As is evident, the arrangement is very simple, it being necessary, however, to take certain special precautions. The quality of the carbons should be seen to, as well as the space which separates the two. The best results are obtained with the Siemens carbons and with a space of two to three centimeters. Sharp sounds are transmitted with extreme clearness, as well as words, and it would appear that valuable applications could be made of this property of the electric arc. One might use the arc lamps in railroad stations by placing at the end of trains the microphones, and before departing, the conductor of the train could cry for the last time, "All aboard for Cherbourg." This signal would be immediately repeated in the interior of the station by the arc lamps.

The Conversion of Milk

London *Sun*. Excerpt

MILK, of whatever kind, is always composed of four things—water, fat, sugar, and protein. The last is a substance that goes to make muscle and blood. One milk differs from another only in the proportions of fat, sugar, and protein which it contains. The expert knows, to begin with, that his ordinary, every-day cow-milk is, say, 4 per cent fat, 4½ per cent sugar, and 3½ per cent protein. His recipe tells him that to convert this into pig-milk he must change these percentages to 4¾ per cent fat, 3½ per cent sugar, and 1¼ per cent protein. The pig-milk, in a word, is richer in fat than cow-milk, but poorer in sugar and flesh-forming stuff. By dilution with distilled water the sugar and protein are reduced, while more cream is put in to add the extra fat required. The same process varied, using cow-milk always as a basis, produces dog-milk, sheep-milk, or goat-milk. This method is also applied to the feeding of human babies on a very great scale. At the present time thousands of infants in Chicago, and similarly in other large cities, are being regularly fed with artificial milk, prepared in the manner above described from cow-milk. It is done usually by doctor's prescription. That is to say, the family physician who has an infant in charge sends a prescription to the milk laboratory, stating the percentages of fat, sugar, and protein wanted, and the prepared fluid is delivered twice a day in sealed bottles.

How many milk-drinkers know that milk is seldom sterilized as a precaution against contagion? The truth is that the medical profession long ago learned that while it purified milk to kill all the germs in it by the sterilizing process, the indiscriminate slaughter of microbes injured the quality of the lacteal fluid. In other words, superheating, it was found, disastrously affected the proteids of the product. So, for a long time, none of the patients in the hospitals has been given sterilized milk. It is merely Pasteurized, and that is quite another thing, though the distinction is not generally understood even by the few persons who know that it is made. In the sterilizing process milk was brought to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. In order thoroughly to kill the germs of disease, it was either boiled three times on three suc-

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cessive days for half an hour at a time, or the bottles of milk were put in a vessel known as an autoclave and therein superheated, by retention of the steam, to the requisite degree. In Pasteurization a far lower temperature is reached, and the milk is heated only once. Pasteurization kills the disease microbes, but does not kill the spores which cause the milk to ferment, so, while it was possible to keep sterilized milk a considerable time in good condition, the Pasteurized article turns sour as other milk does.

"Thermite"

A Government Report That Steel Exposed to Its Action May Be Cut as Easily as Lead

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that there is no such thing as a burglar-proof vault or safe, according to a report submitted by treasury experts to Assistant Secretary Taylor last week.

The best-tempered steel, no matter how thick, is not proof against a new chemical compound which professional cracksmen have learned to use. This compound, called thermite, when mixed with magnesium powder, will destroy the hardness of the metal and rob it of its temper, enabling a burglar with ordinary tools to cut into it as though it were lead.

The investigation of the reality of the security afforded by these steel structures was made by J. E. Powell, the chief mechanical and electrical engineer of the treasury, and John P. Bergin, vault, safe, and lock expert. These men went to Chicago and other cities and made experiments with thermite and also with electricity. They have come back to Washington convinced that the present value of safes and vaults as against burglars is much overestimated. An application of thermite and magnesium made to a steel plate of the highest temper and five-eighths of an inch in thickness reduced the metal to a condition rendering it possible to cut a hole through it with an ordinary chisel.

Messrs. Powell and Bergin have submitted a set of conclusions and recommendations as a result of their investigations. They say that, inasmuch as the best types of safes and vaults are not invulnerable, it would be advisable, in their judgment, for the government to install alarm systems in the new vaults now being constructed at the New York custom-house, at the sub-treasury in Philadelphia, and wherever else government moneys are kept.

PURIFICATION OF SUGAR SOLUTIONS: MM. Lavollay and Bourgoin, of Paris, have recently patented a method for the purification of crude sugar juices, consisting in outline in electrolyzing them between zinc plates while maintaining in suspension a pulverized mixture of calcium fluoride and manganate. After a few minutes' treatment barium carbonate is stirred in to complete the decolorization.

RELIGIOUS

Pulpit Handicaps in America

An English View of American Conditions

AN English Nonconformist minister who has spent some time in this country writes in the *Independent* of some of the handicaps that rest upon the American preacher. The things he cites may seem trivial, but he contends that they make the difference between a tolerable and an effective preacher.

The first of these is the domination of false and harmful conceptions of the function of music in public worship. Music is appropriate and helpful in a service in so far as it either is used by the members of the congregation to express their religious emotions, or is employed by some devout and skillful singer or singers to carry a message of Christian stimulus or comfort to the hearts of the listeners. As a means of entertainment it has no place at all in the distinctively religious meetings of the church, but the strongest impression left upon me by what I have heard Sunday after Sunday has been that it is for providing musical entertainment that the average church quartet earns its salary. I admit the technical ability which distinguishes the performance in the best-equipped churches. My complaint, however, is not against exhibitions of imperfect training, but against exhibitions altogether. The concert-room and the Christian sanctuary can not be satisfactorily combined under one management.

Not the least of the surprises that a year's residence in America has brought me has been the discovery that, though a Nonconformist of the Nonconformists, I have felt more at home in congregations of the Protestant Episcopal church than in those of any other denomination. In England, an Anglican church is one of the last places I should think of going to for spiritual refreshment. The spread of the ritualistic movement in town and country has been so rapid and complete that one would have to take some pains to find an Anglican church where the element of display was not painfully obtrusive. I have, therefore, been astonished to find that a service corresponding in simplicity and freedom from ostentation to the usual type of a Nonconformist service in England is most likely to be afforded in this country among those who derive their ecclesiastical origin from the Established church of England.

The second great difficulty with which American preachers have to contend is suggested by Mr. Spurgeon's remark that nobody was ever converted when his feet were cold. The necessary adaptation of this most orthodox dogma for American consumption is that nobody is likely to be spiritually receptive when his body is uncomfortably hot. The excessive and unwholesome artificial warmth of American churches is a real foe to devotion. Regarding my recent experience in the American pew in the light of my earlier experience in the English pulpit, I am convinced that the American preacher is handicapped by these local customs more seriously than he himself realizes. When he stands up to begin his sermon he is not touching the highest point of an ascending scale of spiritual emotion. His discourse must be disjointed from what has gone before; the preceding part of the service is no preparation for what is to come. The devout mood has yet to be created, and created in spite of lassitude and wandering thoughts. The preacher has to overcome not only his own languor—the product of an unwholesome atmosphere and the tediousness of listening to uninspiring music—but the languor of his hearers. In listening to American

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preachers I think I have noticed a certain lack of spontaneity and naturalness. There is a sense of effort and over-elaboration on the part of the preacher. The discourse smells of the lamp. It would not be safe to leave anything to the influence of the occasion. The congregation, instead of helping the preacher, has to be helped by him out of its listlessness, and he must, therefore, spice his sermon plentifully with epigram and anecdote in order to keep his hearers awake. That which should have prepared the path of the gospel has degenerated into a dead weight that has to be removed out of the way. I am not surprised to hear of so many breakdowns among American preachers. The strain of working under such conditions must be a heavy tax upon the strongest.

Social Democracy and the Church in Germany

CHRISTIAN LUHNOW, in the *Outlook*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE amazingly low percentage of church attendance and the small number of churches in the capital city of the German empire—Berlin—is just now emphasized by the completion of the magnificent edifice opposite the imperial palace, popularly called the "Dome," which is to serve as the royal house of worship. With a population of over 1,800,000, Berlin today has less than threescore churches. The Protestant church recognizes in Social Democracy a foe. The church is allied to the state by close ties since the "Kulturkampf," the disfranchisement of Jesuit societies and the Catholic church. Consequently, the leaders of Social Democracy make no secret of the opposition to the church. For every one church erected, there are at least five halls devoted to the propagation of Social Democracy or the principles of Marx and Lassalle. Where Social Democracy directly fails to perform its work against the church, the philosophies of Nietzsche, of Schopenhauer, Kant, and Hegel influence the masses.

Brave but evidently unavailing efforts have been made to stem the influence of Social Democracy upon the church. The Christian Social movement, the Evangelical Workmen's union, and other intermediary societies were formed to weaken the Social Democratic cause. This party appealed to the masses by demanding legislation for the workman and for a higher standard of existence among the peasant classes. This is where Social Democracy gained its power and replaced in a measure the Evangelical church in the confidence of the masses, both in the capital and the provinces. The church, supported as it is by the state, had not much incentive to do missionary work until Social Democracy entered with its doctrines. It is only since the workmen's unions and Christian social societies have come into existence in answer to the gauntlet thrown down by the radical political party. Many earnest men, good and true to the cause, devote themselves to elevate the standard with which Bismarck led the Prussians into battle, "We Fear None but God." But the promise of a co-operative commonwealth, of the so-called *Kladaradatch*, with its division of spoils and other illusive promises held out to the peasant and the populace by the Social Democracy, appeals strongly to the lower classes. Efforts to reconcile the Social Democrats and bring them into closer touch with the church have been fruitless. Bebel, Heine, Richter, Singer, and the other luminaries of the party listen to no compromises, but declare that the church and state are closely welded authorities which are inimical to Social Democracy. The Lutheran synods and religious councils struggle with the invasion of the Social Democratic party upon their preserves at every annual and periodical meeting. But it is only recently that the missionary movement in the provinces has been supported with any show of energy. The struggle is uphill, with the popular educational movements tending away from the orthodox church, and Social Democracy, on the other hand, attempting to incite prejudice against the clergy. [Recent dispatches represent continental Europe as full of religious excitement. At the vatican, Cardinal Rampolla is the leader of the reactionaries. In Austria, the issue between the Progressists and the Ultramontanes is sharply drawn. The new Spanish Cabinet has made concessions to the anti-Clericals.]

From the Painting by Hofmann

Easter Morning

Slowly the night when the Lord lay dead
  Swung to the dawn of another day,
Till a far, sweet hue with a tender touch
  Warmed like a blush, through the solemn gray;
But the world slept on and no one knew
  What feet in the shadows had been abroad,
And no one heard when in heaven they sang,
  "Christ is risen! give glory to God."

Nobody saw until Mary came,
  Mary redeemed from the curse of sin,
Weeping for love at the open tomb,
  Seeking her Lord in the morning dim.
Eager the question upon her lip,
  She spoke it out to the shining guard—
Fearless of angels, careless of men—
  "Where have they borne him? I seek my Lord."
Nobody heard till the Master's voice
  Uttered her name in the silence sweet,
The soul most loving was first to know
  Death was vanquished, and life complete.

F. H. T.

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Ministers in Literature

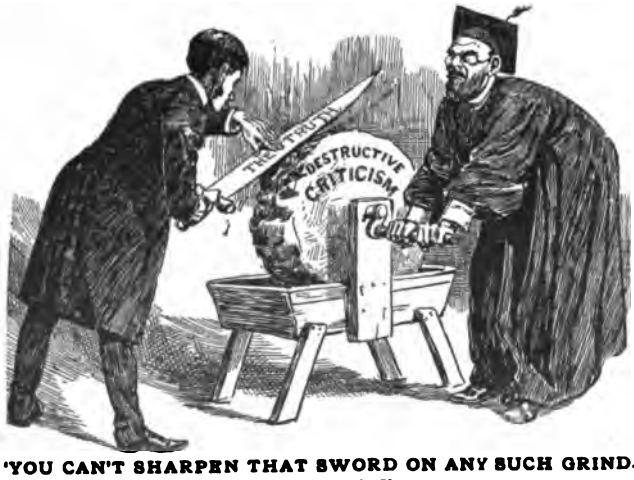
MEN OF THE CLOTH AS NOVELISTS AND PLAYWRIGHTS

A GENERATION ago ministers were in the habit of unsparingly condemning novels, the people who wrote them, and the people who read them. The Boston (Mass.) *Transcript* reminds us that "ministers are now writing novels, instead of condemning them, as their predecessors did." Among the preacher authors who have come into prominence lately are: Basil King, author of "Let Not Man Put Asunder," and James M. Ludlow, author of "Deborah." Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), and Charles F. Goss are already well known.

The *Transcript* thinks that ministers "can poke their theology with better effect into a novel than into a sermon. In the former, it can be discreetly hidden, while in the latter it is often too conspicuous. The experience of modern ministers admirably prepares them for the industry of novel writing. It is the best field possible for the study of character. Their contact with all sorts and conditions of people makes them doubly sensitive of the peculiarities of human nature. To hold in all they know about it must be a trying and rasping asceticism. Opening out the safety-valve in sermons will doubtless make their audience too well acquainted with the serious disturbances incidental to parochial life, and if they can show these up to a good advantage in a novel, it is the best way out of a common difficulty."

The stage is another field into which clergymen have entered. The Rev. Father John Talbot Smith has written a drama based on the marriage of Miss Patterson to Jerome Bonaparte, which has been accepted for production by Miss Henrietta Crossman. Recently Abbé Jouin's play, "La Passion," was produced in Paris, the first play by a priest to be performed in a licensed theater in France.

The New York *Sun* is moved by these examples to cite some historical instances of clerical dramatists. "John Home, in whose tragedy of 'Douglas' so many Young Norvals have taken audiences into their confidence regarding the way in which their fathers kept their flocks upon the Grampian hills, was a Presbyterian minister until he had to surrender his living because of writing a play. Charles Maturin was an Anglican clergyman, whose gloomy tragedy, 'Bertram' found in Edmund Kean an interpreter so successful as to lead the author to give up the church for literature. George Croly was a clergyman, but his tragedy of 'Catiline' is remembered better than his sermons; and Dean Milman wrote for the stage as well as for the pulpit, his tragedy of 'Fazio' having been kept alive to recent times by Mary Anderson's performances of it. The latest English clergyman to turn to the stage is perhaps the Rev. Freeman Wills, who, after several partial or complete failures, has made one success at least with 'The Only Way.'"



"YOU CAN'T SHARPEN THAT SWORD ON ANY SUCH GRIND-STONE."—*Ram's Horn.*

A Christian Endeavor Home in Japan

HARRY STEELE MORRISON in the *Christian Endeavor World*, Boston. Excerpt

WHILE on my trip around the world I visited Nagasaki, Japan, and while there I was greatly impressed with the work of the Christian Endeavor or Seaman's home. A friend in Manila had advised me to visit the place; and, when I inquired for it at the landing-stage, I had no difficulty in finding a jinrikisha man to take me there. It is centrally located near the docks, where sailors land from the ships in the harbor, and it is admirably equipped for the work it does. It is the only charity of its kind in the world.

It seems that in 1895 the United States steamship *Charleston* was laid up for ten months in the harbor of Nagasaki with a broken shaft. On board the cruiser there was a small band of floating Christian Endeavorers, and they soon found that in Nagasaki there was no decent place where a Christian sailor could spend his time ashore. Sailors were turned out of the hotels and better restaurants, and they had no alternative but to patronize the low saloons which infest every seaport of the far east. These young Christians of the *Charleston* thought that a home should be started where men could eat and sleep and spend their time when on shore leave, and instead of asking others to start the movement they at once subscribed $300 among themselves. Considering that there were only fifteen men in the society, and the low wages paid to seamen, this was a very creditable beginning. The officers and other men on the cruiser contributed $215, and through the agency of Miss Russell, of the Methodist girls' school, some support for the enterprise was found among the English and American residents of Nagasaki; and Carlton H. Jencks, president of the Christian Endeavor society of the *Charleston*, worked untiringly for the foundation of the home.

The home was started on a small scale at its present site, and was gradually improved until at present it is able to do a wonderful work among the soldiers and sailors who come ashore from foreign ships in Nagasaki harbor. Two additions have been constructed since the start six years ago, and recently seven bathrooms have been put in. The sleeping accommodation consists of seventy-five beds, and when these are all taken, the visitors are satisfied with a "shake-down" on the floor. The largest number ever cared for over night was 101. In the dining-room more than 50,000 meals have been served, and it is the only place in Nagasaki where a sailor can get a good meal at a reasonable price. From six hundred to seven hundred meals a day can be served.

MISSION TO ROME: The pope, speaking recently to Cardinal Machi, expressed great satisfaction at the decision of the United States to send a mission to Rome to treat on the Philippines question. The pontiff recalled pleasurably another mission sent for his 1887 jubilee by President Cleveland.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, MARCH 17

DOMESTIC.—Señor Concha, the new Colombian minister, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt....The severe storm in the northwest ended, but intense cold followed, and there was much suffering and some loss of life in the Dakotas and Montana....Seven members of the life-saving crew and five sailors were drowned off Monomoy Station, Massachusetts, in the effort to rescue the *Wadena's* crew....The senate passed the shipping subsidy bill, 42 to 31, six Republicans voting against and one Democrat (McLaurin, S. C.) in favor of its passage.

FOREIGN.—A conference of the ministers of the powers at Peking decided on the principle of restoring the Chinese government at Tien Tsin, thus reversing the decision of the military commander. ....The strike of dock laborers at La Rochelle, France, is ended, the employers having accepted the demands of employees....The Venezuelan insurgents are displaying increased activity, and have captured the port of Guanta and Margarita island....Sir Richard Temple, a former governor of Bombay, died in London.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt vetoed two bills for the relief of soldiers who served in the Civil War....General Otis testified before the senate committee on the Philippines, saying that the Filipinos had always been treated kindly by American soldiers....The United Mine Workers of America assembled in convention at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, almost six hundred strong....The Republican house caucus adopted the Sibley proposition, granting a 20 per cent reduction on imports from Cuba to December 1, 1903....Fire destroyed, with loss of three lives, the Phœnix line pier, in Hoboken, New Jersey, together with the steamer *British Queen* and several lighters and barges....Dr. Edmund J. James assumed his position as head of the Northwestern university at Evanston, Illinois.

FOREIGN.—It was reported from Hong Kong that General Ma had been defeated by the rebels....The new Spanish cabinet was announced; most of its former members remain in office....The emperor of Germany met Prince Henry on his arrival in Germany....The Portuguese troops captured 162 slave dealers and killed 50 at Pemba Bay, Portuguese East Africa, recently, when the government forces attacked twelve strongholds and liberated 700 slaves.... The French chamber of deputies voted to increase the terms of its members from four years to six....Pan-Germans created a scene in the reichsrath at Vienna by openly cheering the Hohenzollerns.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19

DOMESTIC.—The Turkish government refused the demand of the United States for the repayment of the $72,000 paid to the brigands as the ransom for Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka....The landsthing, at Copenhagen, voted to ratify the treaty providing for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States....President Roosevelt offered the vacant civil service commissionership to James R. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield....A caucus of Democratic members of the house of representatives adopted resolutions declaring that congress should express sympathy with the Boers....The supreme court of California declared the trust clause in the will of the late Senator James G. Fair invalid, and the property will at once be distributed among the children of the senator.

FOREIGN.—A conjoint Russo-French declaration has been sent to all the powers, announcing satisfaction of the two governments with the purpose of the Anglo-Japanese convention, and announcing their intention to respect the integrity of China, but reserving the right to take measures to protect their interests there....The Servian ministry resigned....The British house of commons passed a bill pensioning the aged poor....Forty Russian and Polish students have been expelled from Prussian technical schools on charges of political agitation.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20

DOMESTIC.—Lieutenant General Miles, in testifying before the senate committee on military affairs, threatened to resign if Secretary Root's general staff plan is adopted....The French government, through Ambassador Cambon, requested the state department to institute negotiations for a parcels post treaty between the United States and France....The president nominated Nevada N. Stranahan to be collector of customs at the port of New York....The Metropolitan street railway company stockholders ratified the $150,000,000 New York traction deal....José Andrade, former Venezuelan minister to the United States, died in New York.

FOREIGN.—John Dillon, for applying an offensive epithet to Secretary Chamberlain in the British house was suspended by the speaker....The political situation in Hayti is becoming critical; the authorities continue to make arrests, prisoners of importance being taken on board a warship in Port-au-Prince harbor....Emperor William ordered that a new yacht in the service of the admiralty at Wilhelmshaven be named the *Alice Roosevelt*....A rare edition of William Caxton's "Royal Book for a King" brought $11,125 at a London auction sale.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21

DOMESTIC.—The case of General Miles was considered at the cabinet meeting; the president said he was tired of the friction in the army....The house committee on naval affairs voted to take no action on the numerous Schley bills and resolutions pending before it.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Balfour announced in the house of commons that he would move to limit the suspension of John Dillon to one week....Meetings of retail tobacconists were held in the chief cities of the United Kingdom, and in nearly all cases the sentiment was favorable to working with the American trust and hostile to the Imperial or British concern....It is reported that the entire force under Marshal Su, twenty thousand men, had deserted and gone over in a body to the rebels of southern China.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22

DOMESTIC.—General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, arrived in Washington and conferred with the president and Secretary Root on plans for the evacuation of Cuba....Attorney-General Knox decided that the public lands of Porto Rico are the property of the United States....Russell S. Taft, chief judge of the supreme court of Vermont, died in St. Albans....Judge Townsend rendered a decision holding the French steamship *La Bourgogne* responsible for the marine disaster of July 4, 1898, in which several hundred lives were lost....Charles M. Schwab and other capitalists bought a controlling interest in the Canadian copper company and a considerable block of stocks of the Nickel corporation; they intend to form a holding company, capitalized at $9,000,000, to control their joint holdings.

FOREIGN.—The strike of agricultural laborers in Italy is spreading....Cambridge easily defeated Oxford in the boat race from Putney to Mortlake.... The town of Kam-Chau was captured by Chinese rebels.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23

DOMESTIC.—Four more cases and two deaths from cholera are reported at Manila; in Mindanao seventeen signalmen were attacked by Moros, who killed one signalman and captured the transportation of the Americans.

FOREIGN.—Acting President Schalk-Burger, F. W. Reitz, ex-secretary of state of the Transvaal, and Commandants Meyer and Krogh came into the British lines at Pretoria, in South Africa, under a flag of truce, and proceeded to the Orange River Colony.... The election of Maxime Gorki to be an honorary member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences was annulled.... Liberals and Socialists of Belgium demonstrated in favor of universal suffrage.

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This week we bring out three new books.

One of them, "The Making of a Statesman," the author's name will immediately commend to you. Joel Chandler Harris wrote it. Perhaps you know him better as "Uncle Remus." You will find him in a different vein in this novelette of love and political ambition. The short stories that complete the book are in his old style.

To appreciate what "Red Saunders" is you have only to begin the book. Once begun, it will hold you in a developing maze of hilarity to the end. There is more genuine blue-devil-exorcising fun in Henry Wallace Phillips' cowboy, "Red," than in a whole library of Humor with a capital H.

Last summer a man found an island. It was small, but good: even valuable. It lay where the Sound joins the Atlantic, a mile off the Connecticut shore. Nobody owned it. The man took possession. With two companions who knew as little of open-air life as himself, he went to live there. The discoverer was Arthur Henry, and the record of his little kingdom is called "An Island Cabin." It is made up of equal parts of ozone and adventure.

To recapitulate:

The Making of a Statesman, and other Stories.
By Joel Chandler Harris. $1.25

Red Saunders: His Adventures West and East.
By Henry Wallace Phillips. $1.25

An Island Cabin.
By Arthur Henry. $1.50

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The Books of The Week

THE VALLEY OF DECISION. By Edith Wharton. Cloth, 2 vols., $2. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MRS. WHARTON has chosen a really great theme for her latest novel—a man's struggle for an ideal and his failure to realize it because of the blind ingratitude of those he sought to benefit. It is not a new theme either in literature or life, but it is given new force and vigor in its present incarnation. It is wrought out in the life of an Italian duke of the latter half of the eighteenth century, at that critical period of history which found "multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision," compelled to choose between drifting with the old order of things or struggling for the new cause of liberty. Our hero, Odo Valsecca, Duke of Pinaura, quickened by the new sense of brotherhood, dedicated himself to repaying the people he was called to rule for generations of unheeded suffering and unrewarded toil. He felt called upon to acquit the debt of a long, unrighteous rule, to pay, if need be, with the last drop of his blood, for the savage victories of one ancestor, the rapacity of another, the magnificence of a third, the secret vices of a fourth. "All these passions had preyed on the people, on the tillers and weavers and vine-dressers, obscure servants of a wasteful greatness: their's had been the blood that had renewed the exhausted veins of their rulers, through generation after generation of dumb labor and privation. And the noblest passions, as well as the basest, had been nourished at the same cost. Every flower in the ducal gardens, every picture on the palace walls, every honor in the ancient annals of the house, had been planted, paid for, fought for by the people. With mute, inconscient irony the two powers had faced each other for generations; the subjects never guessing that their sovereigns were puppets of their own making, the dukes that their pomp and circumstance were but a borrowed motley." Burning with these thoughts, Odo set himself to redeem the credit of his house, at the cost of every personal inclination, at the sacrifice of the love that endears life and ennobles failure. The instrument he chose was a charter providing for a constitutional ministry and giving his people a voice in their own government. But the people were not ready for the charter; to them it smacked of France, of atheism; it was something new and therefore to be suspected. Incited by the jealous nobles and the clergy, they repudiated the charter and attempted to take the life of him who had given it.

Up to this point in the story we have followed the course of one increasing purpose, the growth of an ideal from its first faint glimmerings in the heart of

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an ardent and sensitive boy of nine, to its definite form in the mind of a man. The question now arises, "'What will our hero do now that his illusions are shattered, his dream of brotherhood turned into a nightmare?" No man can pass through a crisis like this and remain the same; he will either give vent to his bitterness, as did Timon of Athens, when he shook the dust of the ungrateful city from his feet and from his cave rained curses on the false Athenians; or he will philosophically renounce ideals and try to make the best of life as it is. Odo was not a Timon; he accepted his defeat as a part of life. He realized that "for generations, for centuries, man had fought on; crying for liberty, dreaming it was won, waking to find himself the slave of the new forces he had generated, burning and being burnt for the same beliefs under different guises, calling his instincts ideas, and his ideas revelations; destroying, rebuilding, falling, rising, mending broken weapons, championing extinct illusions, making his failures for achievements, and planting his flag on the ramparts as they fell. And as the vision of this inveterate conflict rose before him, Odo saw that the beauty, the power, the immortality dwelt not in the idea, but in the struggle for it." The spirit of the man was gone, his zest for life was gone, he plodded along indifferently until echoes of the French revolution began to rumble in Pianura, and his people, catching the fever for liberty, demanded from him the constitution they had rejected. Then a wrath like Timon's awoke within him and vented itself in an unconditional refusal of the terms proposed to him. He would not give a constitution or promise allegiance to France. If his people would not follow him against France, he could still march against her alone. "He recalled how his Piedmontese ancestors had gone forth against the same foe, and the stout Donnaz blood began to bubble in his veins." Thus we leave him, with the old passion of action stirring him and his face set toward Piedmont.

Mrs. Wharton has shown remarkable skill in centering the interest of the story so completely in one person and one theme, and at the same time weaving in such splendid and lifelike pictures of attendant circumstances: the intrigues at court, and convent, and monastery; the work at the universities; the attempts of the stage; the daily doings of the nobles and their satellites; the wretched life of the poor. There is an air of completeness about the whole novel sadly lacking in most of the fiction of the day. No situation is slighted or over-drawn, no word or phrase is overworked. Care and precision are marked in every detail, and a fine sense of unity and proportion prevails in the development of the story. Mrs. Wharton possesses a gift for characterization, though she is apt to be a trifle too sympathetic with the worthy and too keenly sarcastic with the worthless.

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THOSE who desire to trace the development of the English system of cabinet government from the *concilium ordinarium* of the Norman kings to the present highly developed system of party control can do no better than read Miss Blauvelt's admirable book. In brief form she discusses the rise of the cabinet through the various differentiations of the privy council, the coalition cabinet responsible only to the king, the advisers of the early Hanoverians responsible at first to the house of lords and later to the growing house of commons, to the present state of affairs in which the cabinet must be in accord with the party in power in the lower house, and is chosen without regard to the rank or genealogy of the members. Starting as a selected committee of the privy council, the cabinet at no time even down to the present has been legally recognized as a part of the governmental scheme of English politics. No better instance than the English cabinet could be found of the gradual, extra-legal evolution of the forms and machinery of government, and there have been few better studies of its growth than the one which Miss Blauvelt has given us.

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS. A Story of the White Man's Burden, 1865-1900. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Cloth, pp. 465, $1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

MR. DIXON has essayed a picture of the manner in which the men and women of the south have rendered the work of the northern reconstructionists of no effect. The scene is laid in North Carolina and the characters most often on the stage are a chivalrous young southerner, who ventures into matrimony and the governor's chair at one and the same time, and his sweetheart a flawlessly beautiful and very charming young woman. It would be useless as well as unkind to criticize the literary form of a book that is so evidently written for the purpose of defending a section and a cause. The woes of the section and the ultimate merit of the cause compensate for many of the defects that the book contains, and the attractiveness of the love story that runs through the pages will render the reader blind to the others.

MONSIEUR MARTIN. A Romance of the Great Swedish War. Cloth, pp. 556. $1.20 net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MONSIEUR MARTIN is an English tutor in the household of the Countess Polenstjerna, of Sweden, at the outbreak of the wars of Charles XII, the "Madman of the North." He commits the grave indiscretion of falling in love with the young countess, his pupil, and to atone for his indiscretion is sent to Dresden to bring home the Lord Karl, the cousin of the countess, and her affianced husband. He succeeds, but the young lord becoming involved in a quarrel with another cousin, the Count

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Bengt, is killed. Another complication is introduced when it is discovered that the countess and Bengt are in love with each other. The whole difficulty is finally solved by the death of Bengt in a duel, the successes of Monsieur Martin as a soldier under Charles, and his final marriage with the countess after the novelist has given her time to recover from her infatuation for Bengt.

ONE WORLD AT A TIME. By Thomas R. Slicer. Cloth, pp. 269, $1.35 net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS is a collection of essays which fitly express the sanity and tolerance of Dr. Slicer's faith. In the chapters on The Skeptic and The Agnostic, he speaks a very necessary word for the qualities of doubt and unbelief in the religious makeup of the individual. Whether the reader agrees with Dr. Slicer in everything or not, he must be impressed with the evident fairness and sincerity of the man.

PRACTICAL ASTROLOGY. By Comte De St. Germain. Cloth, pp. 292, $1. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

EVERY Man His Own Astrologer, might properly have been the title of this book, which is a volume of serious pretentions, claiming to be based upon the most ancient sources of the "science," and setting forth its tenets and methods in such a way that one may with comparative ease determine his nature and future, and the nature and future of others. It provides a means of amusement if nothing more.

A POLITICAL PRIMER OF NEW YORK CITY AND STATE. The City Under the Revised Charter of 1902. By Adele M. Fielde. Paper, pp. 118. New York: League for Political Education.

A PRACTICAL guide for the city and state of New York. It contains maps of the legislative and administrative divisions of the city and state, describes the manner of nominating and electing the officers, and outlines the functions of the officers, commissions, departments, and representatives of the government.

THE MAGIC WHEEL. By John Strange Winter. Cloth, pp. 386, $1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A STORY in which hallucinations, clairvoyants, and second sights play an important part. The Woman discovers the Man in a vision and rescues him, when shipwreck has made him a castaway on a desert reef, in the same way. A clumsy and utterly preposterous tale.

LEPIDUS, THE CENTURION. By Edwin Lester Arnold. Cloth, pp. 305, $1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

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THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, March 22

Evidences of further improvement are numerous. Labor controversies are less threatening, many settlements having been effected, while others are momentarily anticipated; wages have been advanced, not only through strikes, but in some cases voluntarily; traffic congestion has subsided until it is possible to deliver goods according to specifications; aside from some idle footwear shops, the leading lines of manufacture are very fully engaged, while jobbing trade is of exceptional magnitude. Prices of the sixty most active railway securities have reached a new high record, yet the volume of speculation for the week was only about 40 per cent of last year's, consequently the loss of only 17.3 per cent in bank exchanges at New York reflects the enormous payments outside of the stock market. Compared with 1899, the previous banner year, there is a gain of 10.4 per cent. At other leading cities there are gains of 4.0 and 21.5 per cent, respectively. Railway earnings thus far reported for March show an increase of 2.7 per cent over 1901 and 16.7 over 1900.

IRON AND STEEL

Pressure for iron and steel has not diminished perceptibly, yet the impression is growing that after July 1 the situation will become approximately normal, and it will be possible to secure deliveries with some degree of promptness. This is the more probable as there has been a further stiffening of quotations and additional importations, which would have been much larger but for the advance in foreign markets. It is worthy of note that imports are mainly of pig iron, billets, and sheets, while the exports of many lines of expensive machinery and other finished products are fully sustained. Large contracts are constantly under consideration for structural material on domestic account, including railway bridges, viaducts, car shops, and office buildings. In this respect the domestic consumption this year will far surpass all records. Open weather has brought out a heavy tonnage of merchant pipe.

COTTON AND WOOL

Advanced wages at cotton mills mean a higher cost of production, and the market has hardened in consequence. Business under the new conditions has not yet been sufficiently large to establish quotations, yet some advances of 2 to 5 per cent are recorded. Export sales are still checked by high prices. A helpful feature is the increased demand at southern jobbing centers. Woolens are quiet, with only a fair movement of staple lines, though some fancy grades are fully sold and out of the market.

STAPLE PRICES

	Mar. 21, 1902	*Mar.* 22, 1901
Flour, strght wint	$3.80@$4.00	$3.40@$3.75
Wheat, No. 2 red	87½c.	80⅛c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	67¼c.	49c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	48c.	30½c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	63⅛c.	61c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	9 1-16c.	8 7-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3⅜c.	2⅞c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	24c.	24@25c
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26½@27c.	28@29c.
Pork mess new	$16.00	$15.50@$16 50
Lard prime, cont't	9.80c.	8.25c.
Butter ex. cr eamery	30c.	22c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	13c.	12½c.
Sugar, cen trif. 96°	3.44c.	4 1-32c.
†Sugar, gr an ulated	4.51@4.46c.	5.25c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots	5 11-16c.	7⅜c.
Petroleum, rfd gal.	7.20c.	7.95c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$17.75@18.00	$17 25
*Steel billets, ton	$31.50	$24 00
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	12¼c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	26.85c.	25.60c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

CORN AND WHEAT

Grain markets have begun to feel the effects of weather reports, and for the next few months it will be a simple matter for speculators to secure erratic fluctuations. Another helpful factor was the increase in exports of wheat and flour

THE NEW WOMAN

Made Over by Quitting Coffee

Coffee probably wrecks a greater percentage of Southerners than Northern people, for Southerners use it more freely.

The work it does is distressing enough in some instances; as an illustration, Miss Sue W. Fairall, 517 N. 4th St., Richmond, Va., writes, "I was a coffee drinker for years, and for about six years my health was completely shattered. I suffered fearfully with headaches and nervousness, also palpitation of the heart and loss of appetite.

My sight gradually began to fail and finally I lost the sight of one eye altogether. The eye was operated upon and the sight partially restored, then I became totally blind in the other eye.

My doctor used to urge me to give up coffee, but I was willful and continued to drink it until finally in a last case of severe illness the doctor insisted that I must give up the coffee, so I began using the Postum Food Coffee, and in a month I felt like a new creature.

I steadily gained in health and strength. About a month ago I began using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and the effect has been wonderful. I really feel like a new woman and have gained about 25 pounds.

I am quite an elderly lady and before using Postum and Grape-Nuts I could not walk a square without exceeding fatigue, now I walk ten or twelve without feeling it. Formerly in reading I could remember but little, but now my memory holds fast what I read.

Several friends who have seen the remarkable effects of Postum and Grape-Nuts on me have urged that I give the facts to the public for the sake of suffering humanity, so, although I dislike publicity, you can publish this letter and my name if you like."

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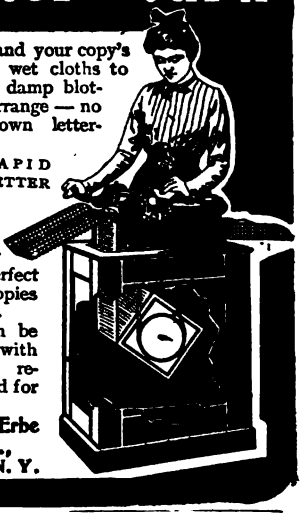

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to 4,525 bushels for the week, against only 98,472 last week, and 3,355,098 a year ago. Western receipts continued to be an unfavorable comparison with the movement in 1901, wheat amounting to 399,990 bushels, against 4,165,833, and corn 1,460,536, compared with 3,074,-. Atlantic exports of corn increased largely over the low record of the preceding week to 298,884 bushels, but there still a severe loss as compared with 2,351,272 bushels shipped a year ago.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 209 in the United States against 224 last year, and 31 in Canada against 33 last year.

Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, March 22

The fact that large offerings of bonds were made March 15 when Secretary Shaw terminated the purchasing of governments by the treasury, seemed to create a better feeling in the New York loan market at the beginning of the week. The inquiry was light, but as the week progressed shipments of funds to the interior tended to create renewed conservatism, the near approach of April 1, with the customary settlements, creating a feeling that rates would be firmer before that date. Call money, which early in the week was quoted at from 3¼ to 4½ per cent, hardened, and its range was advanced to 4@5 per cent, with 4½ per cent as the prevalent figure for such accommodation to Wall Street borrowers. Time money has been offered with moderate freedom, chiefly by trust companies and out-of-town lenders, who desire to obtain full rates, the prevalent figures being 4¼@4¾ per cent for all periods. There was a slight increase in the offerings of commercial paper and only a moderate buying demand, rates being firm at 4½@5 per cent for double names.

THE STOCK MARKET

Stock-market prices at New York hold firm, with irregular advances in grangers and high-priced specialties. Firmer rates for money create no apprehension, but a threatened strike in the coal region causes dullness in the anthracite shares Better news about crop prospects has strengthened the granger shares, and the market views the Northern Securities litigation mainly as a cause for waiting tendencies in speculation. The traction stocks were irregular owing to litigation attacking the Metropolitan street railway deal, though Brooklyn rapid transit advanced on the ratification of its bond issue. The steel stocks are quiet, pending announcement of the plan for a bond issue and the retirement of part of the preferred stock. Bonds are very strong, with a steady demand for prime investments and advancing tendencies in lower-priced issues of fair quality. Foreign exchange is dull at around 4.87½ for demand sterling.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for six business days ending with March 20 aggregate $2,166,-794,610, an increase of 2 per cent over last week's total, but a decline of 10 per cent from the figures of the week one year ago. Exchanges at cities outside of New York amount to $760,632,684, a loss of 4 per cent from last week, but a gain of 5 per cent over the same week last year.

The Reduction in Exports

A bulletin issued by the treasury bureau of statistics says that the reduction of $41,000,000 in the exports of the United States for the eight months ending with February is not considered at all discouraging by those interested in the growth of our export trade, nor is it an indication of a decline in the general growth of that trade. On the contrary, in all important articles except three, in which conditions are abnormal, there has been an increase. The decrease is solely or practically so in corn, due to the great crop shortage caused by the drought of last summer; in copper, in which prices have greatly fallen, and in iron and steel manufactures, due to the unusual demand of the home market upon our manufacturers and the reduced demand in foreign markets. In corn and cornmeal alone the exports fall

A BLIND WANDERER

Didn't Know that Food Could Restore Her

A well known writer uses Grape-Nuts as a tonic when feeling the effects of extra heavy work. She writes, "Grape-Nuts should be taken regularly as one would a tonic. I eat mine cold in the morning with hot milk or cream poured over it, and it is delicious, nourishing, and strengthening.

Some time ago I said to a lady friend who was a great sufferer from dyspepsia and had been an invalid for five years, and who was a mere skeleton, 'If I had only known you sooner you need not have suffered all these years.' She looked at me in surprise and asked me what I would have done. 'I should have put you on Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.' I replied quite confidently. 'Did you ever hear of it?' Oh, yes, she had heard of it, but never tried it as she had never had her attention called to it especially and had not thought it applied to her needs.

'Now,' I said, 'If you will just set about it and try Grape-Nuts for a week, three times a day, I will guarantee you will rise up and call me blessed.'

She took my advice and followed it faithfully. When I saw her about a week later she looked like a different person although she had only gained two pounds in weight, but said she felt so much better and stronger and has greatly improved in health and strength since using the food.

She is getting well and you can imagine her delight is unbounded. My own experience and that of others is sufficient evidence of the scientific value of a food that supplies nourishment to the system and builds up the brain and nerve centers." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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more than $47,000,000 below the corresponding period of last year, while the total decrease in all exports is but $41,012,584; showing that if exports were normal the total would show an increase of more than $6,000,000 over last year and over any corresponding period of any previous year.

In iron and steel manufactures figures of the seven months ending with January (February figures being not yet available) show a reduction of about $16,000,000 in exports, this being due to the excessive demand of the home market upon our manufacturers and the lower prices and reduced demand abroad. In wheat the exports for the eight months show an increase of nearly $30,000,000 compared with those of the same months of the preceding year, and in provisions there is an increase of $5,000,000. In cotton the month of February shows an increase of over $2,000,000 compared with February, 1901, though the six months of the cotton year ending with February show a decrease of about $10,000,000, due to lower prices and not to any reduction in quantity, the number of pounds exported during the period being 2,638,347,613 pounds, against 2,308,244,326 pounds last year, an increase of over 330,000,000 pounds.

Even with this decrease of $41,000,000 the United States still stands at the head of the world's exporting nations, the total exports of domestic merchandise being, United States, $957,986,427, and the United Kingdom, which most nearly approaches the figures of the United States, $911,346,250.

Various Topics

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific railway has placed an order for 20,000 tons of steel rails in Germany.

Attorney-General Knox has ruled that Honolulu is a Pacific port of the United States, and that vessels from New York are entitled to a drawback on coal shipped for the voyage.

The Bank of England at its semi-annual meeting March 20 declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent. The profits for the six months to February 28 were £738,898.

Lloyd's statistical tables for last year, recently issued, show a net addition to the combined steam and sail tonnage of the United Kingdom of 571,045 tons—the largest of any addition during the decade, and comparing with 286,478 tons in 1900 and 379,865 tons in 1899.

What is said to be the greatest cargo of armor ever shipped from Homestead, Pennsylvania, left that place March 18 en route for New York, where it was hurried to Europe by fast steamers. The shipment, which is for the Russian government, consisted of thirty-six plates for the first-class battleships *Bordina* and *Ariel*, now building in the imperial yards at St. Petersburg, Russia. In addition to these plates there were thirty-six tons of taper plates.

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WIT AND HUMOR

The Charms of Spring

There's something fine about the spring;
It brings the green upon the trees,
With rose and daisy blossoming,
And droning song of honeybees.
It brings the apple blossom, pink,
To make the orchard breezes sweet;
But what is best in spring—I think—
It brings the folks upon the street.

It brings the girls in filmy ruff,
And dainty bonnets full of bloom;
And such a sight is fair enough,
Without the orchard's rare perfume.
It brings the girls, and women, too,
Those human blossoms of this earth,
Elusive bargains to pursue,
And fill the air with: "What's this worth?"

It brings the milliners benign,
Who take a bonnet's giddy price
And make it end with "49,"
Which makes it stunning, swell and nice.
It brings the girls upon the street
Inspecting shops where bargains lurk—
Where tailored suits are "just too sweet"—
And, oh, it keeps the men at work!
—*Baltimore American.*

Divine Afflatus

Regarding the young authoress narrowly, and from several directions, for three-quarters of an hour, we found our curiosity still quite unsatisfied.

So we asked, bluntly:

"Why do you write novels? In particular, is it because of an imperious, irresistible inspiration?"

"Well, there's that," answered the girl, after a moment's thought, "and then there's the occasional rainy day. It is so dull! After one has cried as long as one possibly can, and nobody calls, it is such a relief to write a novel or two! I'm not intellectual enough to read, and not strong enough physically to while away much time eating. So what am I to do?"

There were tears in her eyes now. Dear heart! She thought we were blaming her.—*Life.*

He married her—his fair typewriter girl—
So ladylike, so gentle, such a pearl!—
And now discovers, to his consternation,
There's not a thing she'll do at his dictation.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Archbishop Ryan's friends tell this story of his grace: The archbishop was about to take a train for Baltimore at the Broad street station when a young man accosted him, saying: "Your face is familiar. Where in hell have I seen you?"

"I really don't know," said the archbishop, blandly. "What part of hell do you come from?"—*Chicago Journal.*

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FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK CITY. As a further guarantee of good faith, we agree with all persons living east of Chicago to pay you in cash the cost of your railroad fare to New York and return, if you visit our property and find one word of this advertisement a misrepresentation; or in case you buy, to credit cost of the fare on your purchase; to those living farther away than Chicago, we will pay that proportion equal to round-trip Chicago ticket.

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Please note that our guarantee absolutely insures you a profit, or your money will be refunded. For first selection we would advise you, if you are already satisfied, to send first payment, $10 in cash, at our risk immediately, and we will select the very best lot for you; or, if you prefer to wait for further particulars, write for complete details immediately. It will cost you nothing to thoroughly satisfy yourself on every point. We solicit closest investigation.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 14
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
April 3, 1902

THE publication of the details of General Miles's proposals for the pacification of the Philippines and the correspondence sent to congress Saturday in connection with this proposal will doubtless change the consensus of opinion indicated by the leading summary in this issue. The general's proposal that he be allowed to supercede (for that is what his proposal would amount to, as Secretary Root says) the existing Philippine authorities in order that he might have an opportunity to try moral suasion on the Filipinos, lacks the elements of common sense. This at least is the opinion of those who have so far passed on it. These include President Roosevelt, who delivers the unkindest cut of all by saying that "Had there been any doubt before as to the wisdom of denying General Miles's request, these papers would remove such doubt."

CUBA is to be free, the prophecies of pessimistic persons to the contrary notwithstanding. Secretary Root's letter to Governor General Wood sets May 20th as the date on which the control of the island is to be turned over to the regularly elected government of the island. After thirty years of war it has taken but three years to get matters in the island in such shape that its control could safely be assumed by the ravaged and pestilence and debt-burdened people. This is an achievement of which we may well be proud; order and healthy conditions have been brought about, and with the passage of the Cuban reciprocity bill, the outlook will be for a happy and prosperous future.

CONGRESS began its investigation into the so-called "Danish Islands scandal" last Tuesday, although most people, and we believe all newspapers, had decided that there was nothing in the case to call for an investigation. The Danish government has reiterated in the most positive terms that there was no basis for the charges that money had been demanded or paid for the bribing of anyone in connection with the sale of the islands, the whole business growing out of the efforts of two lobbyists to defeat the transfer of the islands when they found that they would not make anything out of the sale. However, no one fearing the result of the investigation moved by Mr. Richardson, he is advised on all sides to go ahead and see what he can discover.

NOT long ago we printed a number of editorials from the daily and weekly press pointing out that public sentiment against strikes and the obvious wastefulness of this method of settling labor disputes had resulted in a general reluctance on the part of labor to resort to a strike until all other means of obtaining redress of grievances had been exhausted. The truth of this was impressively demonstrated last week when a strike of 16,000 mill operatives at Lowell was averted by mutual concessions at the last moment and by the fact that the threatened coal miners' strike has so far been postponed by the efforts of the civic federation and the moderation displayed by operators and miners alike.

KENTUCKY'S tenth congressional district has produced a woman candidate for congress on the Prohibition ticket in the person of Miss Mary Burkhart, described in the dispatches as being young, attractive, and wealthy. Miss Burkhart is making a house-to-house canvass, finding her way over the sparsely inhabited mountain counties on horseback. In normal times a Prohibition candidate in this region would not have a chance worth considering, but in view of the personal attractions of this particular aspirant, the energy of her campaign, and the chivalry of the blue-grass male, it is remotely possible that "the lady from Kentucky" may take her seat in the United States house of representatives.

CONTINENTAL comment ascribes to Cecil Rhodes a desire to crown himself emperor of South Africa, but everywhere else his efforts are acknowledged to have been directed solely toward the extension of the British empire for Britain. Every side of his career is touched upon in the symposium in our foreign department this week, the most obvious comment being that so far as his faults and virtues were concerned, they were neither greater nor less than his ambitions and aims. All men who have done great things have had great failings, and no one has so far disputed that Cecil Rhodes was a great man—not even those who condemn his methods of accomplishing his aims.

RHODES dies just as there is in South Africa "a sense of departing darkness," as one correspondent puts it. No definite news from Kronstad in reference to the Boer conference there has yet been received, but in London there is thought to be a hopeful prospect of the success of Schalkburger's mission. He and General Botha are said to be ready to make peace on the basis of a general amnesty, legislative autonomy, and a money grant in aid of the ruined burghers. If we may judge from the recent tone of London papers, peace on these terms, the Boers waiving all claims to independence, would be approved by the majority of Englishmen. But DeWet, De La Rey, Mr. Steyn, and the Kruger party in Europe have yet to agree to a waiver of independence.

AN encyclical which reads like a farewell message from the venerable pope was printed in the *Osservatore Romano* on Saturday. It is distinguished not so much by its commands as by its characterization of the present state of society. "Never," it is declared, "has humanity found itself in a more miserable condition." Disorder in all social affairs, especially in family relations, socialism, anarchism, and unjust wars are some of the manifestations of the "inquietude" of the world. And to meet this situation the pope invokes the union of all Christian churches and the enforcement of the teaching of religion as the only remedy. In the few comments we have seen upon the encyclical, the one impression seems to be that if the case is as bad as the pope puts it, his remedy is woefully inadequate.

JUST before the Easter holidays a new Irish land bill was introduced in the house of commons. We wish we could give the details of this bill, but the provisions of its forty-five clauses are so intricate that no one seems to be willing to take the trouble to unravel and describe its provisions. The only thing known about the bill, therefore, is that it is a short and hesitating step toward Irish land reform; no one looks upon it as more than a drop in the bucket of Irish grievances. It is said to be likely, nevertheless, that it will be put into effect, although several half-measures of land reform are already in force and have, it is admitted, done more harm than good.

PENSION Commissioner Evans has sent in his resignation to the president, much to the joy of those who have found fault with his strict construction of the pension laws, but greatly to the regret of the public at large. It is deplored on all sides that the commissioner is to give way to his opponents, and that his resignation means such a surrender is apparent from the fact that he explains it on the ground that his presence is an embarrassment to the administration.

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AMERICAN

The Issues Between General Miles and The Administration

THE first reports of General Miles's statement before the military affairs committee of the senate in relation to the army reorganization have excited more discussion than has any other topic during the past week. The commanding general was at first reported as having characterized the bill as one aimed to concentrate despotic powers in the hands of the president; he also charged that the general staff feature would result in the exercise of favoritism, and that he could name the men who would be advanced if the bill became a law. The revised statement contains this paragraph: "It seems to me you are throwing the door wide open for a future autocrat or a military despot. It is not, in my judgment, in accordance with the principle and theory of democratic government, nor for the best interests of the army, which has existed more than a hundred years and fulfilled all your requirements, to adopt such a scheme." The immediate result was to start rumors to the effect that the president and the secretary of war would retire General Miles.

GENERAL NELSON APPLETON MILES
From the Painting of Charles Ayer Whipple

The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) thinks such a course would be very unwise. "The people have had enough of this business of disciplining and discrediting every successful military and naval commander who dares to exercise independent judgment and the right of free speech, and it will be well for the politicians to keep their hands off Miles for the present." The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees with Miles's criticism of the army bill, and thinks that he has rendered a great service in calling attention to its dangerous character. How widely different are the views of the press on this subject, however, is shown by the assertion of the New York *Press* (Rep.): "It is a court-martial offense for him to denounce in the way he has done it the efforts of the president and the secretary of war to establish a general staff, in keeping with the most approved practices of the best military system of the world, as a conspiracy, in behalf of favorites, against the welfare of the army." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) disagrees entirely with this opinion, asserting that it was not only the general's right, but his duty, to oppose legislation that would bring about a condition in the war department similar to the clique rule that prevails in the navy. Exactly similar views are expressed by the Chicago *Post* (Rep.) and the *Record-Herald* (Rep.), the latter adding that "it is to be hoped that the president will not be persuaded to make a martyr of General Miles, and, above all, that he will not further encourage the unwelcome prominence of Corbin and his clique." The *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), on the other hand, declares that "General Miles is so constituted that he can not contemplate or discuss any army measure without reference to his own greater glory. This has become an infirmity with General Miles—an infirmity that renders him not only useless, but actually mischievous."

The Milwaukee *Free Press* (Rep.) and the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind. Dem.) refer to the rejection of Miles's plan for the pacification of the Philippines in partial explanation of his present attitude, the *Free Press* saying that Miles has "slopped over again" and asking: "Suppose some inferior officer should declare that if the plans of General Miles are carried out, he will resign, and that such plans would be subversive of all discipline, how long would that officer last?" The St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.) is not greatly disturbed by the general's threat to resign, but it thinks "The public has gained information of the desire and intention of the president and his friends to make of the army a thing to be manipulated in the political game if they think their interests can be served thereby." The Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) finds little to choose between the administration's "constant flouting" of the general and his intemperate and ill-judged outbreaks. On the whole, however, the *Tribune* thinks it would be wiser "to let Miles alone."

In the south, General Miles has the sympathy of many, if not a majority, of the newspapers; this is the result of the observation of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) which says that "General Miles has frequently been without sympathy, but in this instance he will discover that the country is largely behind him."

Shall ex-Presidents Be Made Life Senators?

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has recently made an important contribution to the perennial discussion of this subject, saying that "it is a method of political utilization of valuable material, otherwise lost, which entirely commends itself to my judgment. The best way always of considering such a proposition is to look at it historically. Consider, therefore, for

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a moment, what would have been the practical result had this theory been engrafted into the original constitution. Had it been engrafted there, Washington would have been an *ex officio* member of the senate for three years, John Adams for twenty-five, Jefferson for seventeen. Monroe and Madison would have been senators for a number of years. Then follows J. Q. Adams, and, as you know, he was in the national councils for sixteen years after being retired from the presidential chair, and from the public point of view those were the most valuable years of his life. Jackson would have been about six years a senator; Van Buren about twenty-two years. The terms of office of the succeeding presidents would all have been short."

Coming at once to more recent days, Mr. Adams thinks that few would be found in the whole land who would hesitate to say that the services of either Grover Cleveland or Benjamin Harrison would have been detrimental to the public interests were one of them in the senate now and had the other been there until his death. Now, consider for a moment what possible injury could result from such a transfer of ex-presidents to the senate. On the one hand a dignified and adequate provision would be made for our ex-presidents, in such a way that the country would be assured of their services and counsel. On the other hand, experience has shown that there never would have been more than three, at the outside, senators for life, and, as a rule, but one. Today, for instance, there would be just one, and that one ex-President Cleveland. The mere statement of the case seems to me to carry conviction."

This statement of the case finds support in many quarters, the Troy *Press*, for example, saying that "the reasons for making ex-presidents life senators are patent, patriotic, and potential, and we have yet to see in the entire discussion one valid objection to the plan." The New York *Sun*, on the other hand, marshals three objections to the plan advocated by Mr. Adams and those who agree with him.

In the first place, says the *Sun*, "the legislator with a life term of office is not tolerated by American principles. No matter how able and disinterested he may be, no matter how great may have been his public services, his continuance in office must be subject always at stated periods to the votes of those whom he represents. When he is relieved of all political responsibility for his acts as a law-maker, and is confirmed in his irresponsible power so long as breath shall remain in his body, the government of which he is a part ceases to be republican and becomes to that extent an autocracy.

"The second consideration is this: The introduction of this abnormal element into the law-making power would upset the system of government through party organizations.

"Then again: The presidential life senator might hold his seat and possess his vote under the fiction that he represented not a particular state, but the nation at large; nevertheless, as a matter of fact he would be a son and citizen of some particular state.

"Such are some of the objections to the presidential life senator. He is needed in the senate neither for the country's sake nor for his own. Our ex-presidents are already provided with a position of incomparable dignity, that of citizens of the United States who have been honored with election to the nation's highest office."

The Proposed Investigation of Southern Elections

THE house caucus, having approved the resolution of Congressman Crumpacker for an inquiry into the electoral situation developed in the south by laws disfranchising the Negroes, strenuous objections from southern newspapers might have been expected. If such objections have been made, we have not been able to find them. Instead, we see the Jacksonville *Times-Union* advising Democrats not to oppose the resolution. "What have we to hide?" asks the *Times-Union*. "Are we ashamed of what we do? We have claimed that our practice is forced upon us by absolute necessity. Offer an amendment providing that the same committee take testimony as to elections in

OUT OF THE BAY AND INTO THE OCEAN
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

UNCLE MARK—"If I kin jist git these two ter goin' together I"
—*Minneapolis Journal*

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all the states, and then no man of the south should object." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) is very much opposed to the Crumpacker program because it believes that the course proposed will result in sectional ill-feeling: "Every thinking man feels that the *status quo* is desirable and should not be disturbed. We want no encouragement to the northern fanatic and the southern fire-eater to again pose as the representative characters of the two sections. The Republican party claims parentage of existing prosperity. Why should it want to be guilty of infanticide? Why should it go forth Crumpackering against the welfare of the whole country, in a warfare that can never justify the sacrifice it will require, and that will destroy what has been so carefully builded?" The Washington *Star* (Ind.) thus answers the *Post* and those who agree with its position: "Excited resistance to a mere resolution of inquiry into the matter raises the reasonable presumption that the vociferous protestants against investigation are concerned in or profit by violations of the provision of the constitution to which attention is called. Is there not a distinct comic opera suggestion in the indignant and denunciatory attitude of those who in confessed violation of the constitution exercise an unjust and illegal excess of power in the electoral college and the house at the expense and to the injury of all other Americans? Are the millions of Americans outside of a few states to submit indefinitely to this unconstitutional and injurious discrimination against them in order that the beneficiaries thereof may not be irritated and that universal good feeling may prevail? There will be no force bill, and no Negro domination in the south. But it is not in the American nature, or in human nature, that the men and states of the west and north should permit the whites of a few states in the south to cast far weightier votes than they, man for man and state for state, in the electoral college and house, when the constitution specifically provides the remedy against this injurious discrimination."

The Danish Islands "Scandal"

A Charge of Bribery in Connection with the Sale to the United States

IN the house on Thursday, Mr. Richardson secured the adoption of a resolution of inquiry into the charge that $500,000 had been demanded of the Danish government by its alleged agent, Captain Christmas, to be used in bribing senators, representatives, and newspapers to favor the purchase of the Danish West Indies by this country. Mr. Richardson also charged Secretary Hay with withholding knowledge of these alleged facts. Not much excitement has been occasioned by the charges, perhaps because the Danish government denies that Christmas was its agent and denies that it ever paid any money to him. This being so, he could hardly have bribed anyone in this country. The state department "regards the charges as unworthy of attention." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says that Mr. Richardson has "not only slandered his own country before the world, but smacked his lips over the revelations of what he thought would 'disgrace this country in the eyes of every foreign court in the world' and pronounced them 'luscious.' Not content with that, he made this attack upon Secretary Hay, knowing full well that his assertions were as preposterously false as they were blackguardly." Other papers do not take the matter so seriously. "While recognizing the necessity of an investigation, we must say that the first impression is that the Dane himself is more likely to be smirched than anyone else. If there is rottenness, it seems to be in Denmark. At any rate, let us see what there is in it," says the Boston *Post* (Dem.). To the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) the charges have all the marks of "a colossal fabrication. There is little reason in the idea that it was necessary for any agent of Denmark to use money in a dishonorable way in order to forward the acquisition of the islands by the United States; nor is it credible that any senator or representative or executive officer of the government received bribes for his support of the scheme."

"The chances are a hundred to one," says the New York *Journal* (Dem.) "that Christmas is a liar who was on the lookout for a rake-off, but if so, he lied to a government with which we are in negotiation for its islands, and the honor of the United States demands that his story shall be sifted to the bottom." The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep). is similarly minded: "If the hands of congress are clean, it is all the more important that any smirch put upon the body by lobbyists pretending to be able to bribe members should be removed. Nothing less than a thorough investigation of the Christmas charges can relieve congress of the suspicion that it has been worked by a syndicate of corruptionists."

The Special Message in Regard to Cuba

THE president, in a special message to congress, last week, recommended immediate provision for diplomatic and consular representation of the United States in Cuba, the government of which will be turned over to the people of the islands on May 20, instructions to that effect having been issued by the secretary of war on March 25. The president also called attention to "the new relations which have been created by the achievement of Cuban independence," and states that these "are to be broadened by conventional pacts with the Cubans and by wise and beneficent legislation aiming to stimulate the commerce between the two countries, if the great task we accepted in 1898 is to be fittingly accomplished."

"That *if* is suggestive," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.). "*If* a handful of greedy beet-sugar manufacturers will permit it, this great nation may keep its faith and maintain its honor!" The New Haven *Register* (Ind.) "regrets that the president was not more definite in regard to the nature and scope of the 'wise and beneficent legislation aiming to stimulate the commerce between the two countries,' though greater definiteness was not, perhaps, essential in a message dealing principally with other matters about which there is no difference of opinion. Carping at this time would be somewhat premature." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) adopts almost the same words, but is more emphatic: "We should not have deemed it unfitting or inopportune had the president taken occasion to state in the definite and convincing manner of which he is at times the master the nature and extent of the 'wise and beneficent legislation aiming to stimulate the commerce between the two countries.' Such a statement would have strengthened that public sentiment of justice to which the congress must in the long run yield. It would have separated the administration beyond all dispute from the miserable and cruel and sordid plots that are being pressed

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in the national capital in the name of the majority party, and with which the party leaders appear not to be able to deal as they should. We are bound to infer, in the absence of more explicit utterance by Mr. Roosevelt, that he is persuaded that justice and decency will yet prevail—in the house, in the senate, in the conference committee, somewhere at some time not too long deferred—without further public pressure from him." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that "the most obvious suggestion as to the effect of the message is the uselessness of all this elaborate machinery of government unless something be done speedily to set Cuban industry in motion."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.) does not see the necessity of diplomatic representatives in Cuba—"it would be manifestly improper" in view of our relations with the island.

The Sentence of the Cuban Postal Thieves

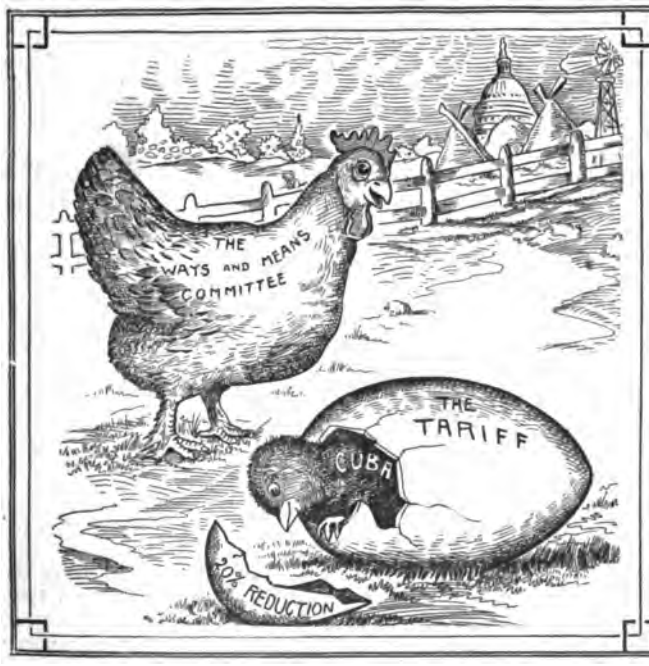
C. F. W. NEELY, E. J. Rathbone, and W. H. Reeves, accused of embezzling Cuban postal funds, have been convicted at Havana and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. In addition, Neely was fined $56,701, Rathbone $35,324, and Reeves $35,516, these fines representing, we believe, the estimated amount of their respective stealings.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) thinks "The lesson may be of service in other departments of 'our colonial system'—for at the time of the wrongdoing Cuba was practically as much a part of our 'colonial system' as Porto Rico or the Philippines." The same opinion is expressed by the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.): "This measure of justice ought to act as a warning to others who think they see in our island acquisitions opportunities for spoliation and robbery."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) finds cause for public congratulation in the outcome of the trials, "For the issue of the affair proves that political influence has its limits with us, and the nation is vindicated in the condemnation of its unworthy representatives." The Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Ind.) thinks the sentences will be an object lesson to the Cubans, accustomed as they have been to the escape of official wrongdoers. The Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) finds the sentences "rather startling in their severity," but "not such as should be questioned." The verdict "washes the hands" of the administration, the Detroit *News* (Ind.) says.

Pan-American Diplomacy and the Isthmian Canal

IN the April *Atlantic Monthly*, Hon. John W. Foster reviews the history of Pan-American diplomacy, in the course of which he touches upon the attitude of the United States in connection with the Nicaragua canal: "For half a century our government has been hampered in the realization of this great enterprise by treaty relations with Great Britain; but having released itself from European embarrassments, it is now addressing itself to perfecting satisfactory arrangements with the countries of Central America in or adjacent to which the canal may be located. It proposes to construct the canal at its exclusive cost, taking all the risks of its practicability and profit, and upon completion to throw it open to the commerce of the world on terms of equality. Notwithstanding the assumption of these burdens, it proposes to pay to the government through whose territory the canal may pass a liberal compensation for the right-of-way. Neither does it seek any territorial aggrandizement, or other privileges than such as are absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance, control, and preservation of this valuable and important property. To this end, it is understood, negotiations are in progress to obtain a lease, perpetual or for a long term of years, for the strip of land through which the canal passes, with the right of police and judicial control. Such privileges do not derogate materially from the sovereignty of the nation in whose territory the canal shall be constructed, but, on the other hand, confers upon it valuable pecuniary benefits, and guarantees the peace and security of the locality. Such conduct is in marked contrast with that of its great commercial



THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE HATCHES A SMALL CHICK—*Minneapolis Tribune*

A WAIL FROM THE NURSERY —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

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rival, Great Britain. That government allowed the Suez canal to be built by a private company, with capital largely contributed by the people of other nations, although the enterprise was to be mainly for the benefit of its own commerce and its possessions. When the canal was shown to be an engineering success and a profitable investment, it purchased a controlling interest in the stock; and then, in order to make sure of connection through the canal with its imperial domain and for its navy, in time of peace and war, it took violent military possession of the entire country in which the canal is located, and still continues as overlord."

Mr. Foster's review presents no such record of aggrandizement on our part, and yet the South American opinion of us has not always been free from suspicion. Neither are our commercial relations on a satisfactory basis. The leading reasons for this being "the lack of frequent and direct communication and the absence of satisfactory tariff arrangements. Much might be done to overcome the first if our government would give greater encouragement to the establishment of steamship lines, and the second if satisfactory reciprocity treaties could be made."

Mr. Bryan on Mr. Cleveland's Dreams

MR. BRYAN'S *Commoner,* in its last issue, commented at some length upon a letter recently written by Mr. Cleveland in which the ex-president spoke of "the joy of believing that the time is fast approaching when our grand old party will shake off the dreadful dreams that have afflicted it, and fight again, as of old, the glorious battles of pure democracy."

"To understand," says the *Commoner,* "what he considers 'dreadful dreams' and what he regards as 'pure democracy' we must recall his last administration. For four years he stood between the people and reform; for four years he made the White House the rendezvous of cunning and crafty representatives of predatory wealth; for four years the corporations and sydicates controlled his administration and forced him to veto Democratic measures and sign Republican measures. It is to this kind of 'pure democracy' that he invites the party to return. And what were the 'dreadful dreams,' nightmares, that disturbed his sleep? Well, there were not many of them; there was just one—the repudiation of his administration by an indignant democracy—and this was not a dream, but a living reality. He was charged with a betrayal of his trust, with turning the party organization over to Wall Street, and with using the patronage at his disposal to punish loyal Democrats and to reward recreant ones. The charge was preferred before the rank and file of the party, and he was condemned by the largest jury that ever sat upon a case. When the election was over, he made a speech at a high-priced banquet and boasted of his part in the Republican victory. If we could punish the betrayal of political confidence as we do the embezzlement of public money, he would be receiving the limit of the law."

The St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.) thinks "It is poor politics for Mr. Bryan to denounce Mr. Cleveland, and it would be poor politics for Mr. Cleveland to denounce Mr. Bryan. This is not a time for bickering or nagging. Let Democrats bury the hatchet." The Los Angeles *Herald* (Rep.) facetiously observes that "With such friction between the two great shining lights of the Democratic party, a lively fight for harmony all along the line may be expected. But Bryan would do well to remember that there is one marked difference between his political record and that of Grover Cleveland. The latter was twice elected president, and the former was twice defeated."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

MARCH 24.—The senate began consideration of the oleomargarine bill; it places a tax of 10 cents a pound on "oleo" colored in imitation of butter, and reduces the present tax of 2 cents per pound on "oleo" to one-quarter of 1 cent a pound in its uncolored form; the Philippine committee considered and adopted that section of the Philippine bill relating to mining in the islands. In the house, debate on the contested election case of Moss against Rhea, from the IIId Kentucky district, continued.

MARCH 25.—Debate on the oleomargarine bill continued in the senate. In the house John S. Rhea, Democrat, from the IIId Kentucky district, was unseated, and the seat was given to J. McKenzie Moss, Republican; consideration of the army appropriation bill began; the house committee on foreign affairs completed the Chinese exclusion bill, and ordered a favorable report on it; it provides for absolute prohibition of Chinese laborers.

MARCH 26.—In the senate the day was spent in debate on the oleomargarine bill. The house concluded the general debate on the military appropriation bill; at the beginning of the session the house passed the Burleson resolution, calling on the president for information relative to the application of General Miles to go to the Philippines.

MARCH 27.—The senate was still debating the oleomargarine bill; Senator Patterson made an attack on General Funston. A committee was appointed in the house, under a resolution introduced by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, to investigate charges of bribery in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies; the military appropriation bill was passed.

MARCH 28.—The senate was not in session. In the house a message was received from the president vetoing a bill to remove the charge of desertion from a soldier's record; 215 private pension bills were passed; the sundry civil appropriation bill was introduced.

MARCH 29.—The senate was not in session. The bill to improve the efficiency of the revenue-cutter service was under consideration in the house.

Various Topics

Once more a juicy river
  And harbor bill has passed.
It almost makes one shiver
  To read the figures vast;
So get your courage ready
  And thereby ring the gong.
It's coming, Father Teddy,
  And sixty millions strong.

—*Chicago News.*

THE IMPORTS INTO THE PHILIPPINES from the United States for the nine months ending September 30, 1901, were valued at $2,712,190. This is a great business. It would pay the expenses of our army of occupation for about two weeks.—*Indianapolis News.*

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FOREIGN

The Death of Cecil Rhodes

A MAN WHO "THOUGHT IN EMPIRES AND DEALT IN MILLIONS"

CECIL J. RHODES died at Cape Town, March 25, aged 49. A review of his life will be found in the Book Review department of this issue.

CECIL J. RHODES

A typical comment upon Mr. Rhodes's career is made by the London *Telegraph:* "The British empire is the poorer by the loss of a great Englishman. If throughout the length and breadth of the dominion ruled over by His Majesty King Edward VII there lived one man who had a special claim to be regarded as the type of English 'empire makers,' that man was Cecil John Rhodes. What he actually accomplished for the empire was to secure in Africa a free road to the north. Had he not intervened, there is very little doubt that the South African republic would have extended westward till its frontiers joined those of Germany, and British expansion in South Africa would have been stopped forever. With all his faults—and they were neither few nor small—Cecil John Rhodes was a great empire maker and a great Englander." The London *Chronicle* comments in a similar vein: "In Mr. Rhodes the world loses one of the most conspicuous figures and Britain a great augmenter of her empire. He made blunders, and his blunders were colossal. As for the rest, Mr. Rhodes will live in British history as a man who claimed and secured the north of South Africa for Great Britain and yet made the keeping of it much more difficult than it might otherwise have been." The London *Daily News* is not altogether alone in the dissenting opinion it entertains: "If Mr. Rhodes had died before the Jameson raid, his death would have been an event; it is now a piece of news. The truth is, Mr. Rhodes meddled with things which were above him. He understood financiers and the motives which prompt them. He was a man of remarkable energy and great determination, who did with money everything money can do, but there are things which money can not do, and Mr. Rhodes could not do them, either."

"Questions of evil and of good apart," says the New York *Tribune,* "the magnitude of Cecil Rhodes's mark upon the history of the age, and, indeed, upon the immeasurable future, is beyond dispute. Not for half a century and more has Great Britain or any nation produced a more powerful and successful empire builder, nor has there been in that time a man who has done more toward filling up the blank spaces upon the map of the world and toward giving them their distinctive color." The Brooklyn *Eagle* echoes this view and carries its eulogy even further: "He was too big a man to need epitaph or eulogy which cloaks his smaller and his meaner side; the weakness and the evil which were his in common with lesser mortals were but the foils which emphasized the superb strength and dignity of his nature." The New York *Times* freely grants the greatness of Mr. Rhodes's influence, but adds that events have shown that he might well have applied the lines:

> I sometimes think that it were best
> To leave the Lord alone.

The Boston *Post* charges Rhodes with indirect responsibility for the Boer war, but this was only an "incident of the work to which he devoted the tremendous energy of his nature. He dies even while England is paying the 'price that staggers humanity' for the aggressions which he pointed out." The Philadelphia *Ledger* makes the most severe commentary we have seen upon the South African statesman: "The apologists for Rhodes declare that he cared nothing for money except for the power which it brings, and they seek to condone his course because his schemes led to an increase of British territory. It may be admitted that he had courage, foresight, force, and intellect, but when the history of South Africa shall be written the verdict upon Cecil Rhodes will be that he was one of the boldest and most unscrupulous of all the adventurers who ever engaged in the work of empire building for Great Britain or any other nation." And the Buffalo *Commercial* thinks it is too early to balance Rhodes's account with the empire, too early to say whether his services were detrimental or valuable: "The whole bill of damages due to the terrible mistakes he made has not yet been liquidated by the empire he sought to serve. His services have been at once splendid and costly. Whether the additions he made to the imperial possessions are worth the apparently total alienation of the Dutch element in South Africa is a question for future consideration and decision. Perhaps we charge him with too large a share of the responsibility for the terrible blood-feud that has been established between the British and the Boers by the war that still rages in that region. Possibly larger forces, beyond all individual control, hurried the tragic clash of antagonistic civilizations to a crisis. The clash might have come eventually had Cecil Rhodes died ten years ago. Who can say? Happily it is not for finite human minds to unravel the web and to pronounce judgment."

The Philadelphia *Record* does not doubt the permanency of Rhodes's work and influence. He has made a permanent impression on South Africa, and "the time will come when he will have his due place as one of the most striking figures of the century which gave him birth."

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Changes in Italian Radicalism

April *Review of Reviews*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN the *Nuova Antologia*, Professor Alessandro Chiappelli, of the Royal university of Naples, comments interestingly on the late transformations of the Socialist and radical parties in Italy. The position of the neo-radicals, as formally expressed in the speech of their leader, Signor Sacchi, at Cremona, is that, while ready to further any democratic movement, they believe the most far-reaching reforms—financial, political, and social—to be possible under a monarchical form of government; differing in this from the republican element of the Extreme Left, whose congress, convened at Ancona last November, declared the abolition of the monarchy to be the starting-point of any effectual reform.

"No mind in touch with modern thought," says Professor Chiapelli, "can fail to be impressed by the similarity between this recent division in the radical group of parliament and the secession from the nucleus of the Lombard federation of a notable party of Italian Socialists led by Signor Turati; the Lombard federation, faithful in theory to the doctrines of Marxism, not believing—or, practically, not desiring—the parliamentary action of the Socialist group of the chamber to be compatible with the liberal policy of a bourgeois ministry. Now there is unquestionably inseparable from the very essence of political radicalism a perception and capability for evolution, for the direction of its practical side in accord with the perennial changing of historical conditions and with the development of the political and social forces of a people. For this reason, the radical Left can not follow today the same line of political conduct as did its first exponents without denying its own principle and renouncing henceforth all vital and effective action in the common political life. But it is none the less true, as others have already noticed, that the new tendency of the radical group is due in great part to the successful exertions of the extreme labor groups in parliament, grown in numbers and power since the last elections. Without this stimulating and inspiring influence, we would not have had either the policy outlined by Signor Sacchi or the discussions arisen concerning it; and, least of all, would we have seen the phenomenon of Socialism become also among us a reforming power, for the impelling needs of the laboring multitudes contributed most to the shelving by both parties of the question of monarchy, especially since the crown shows its intention to heed the voices issuing from the camps and 'blazing forges' of the working men.

"There are two points to be considered: First, the diversity of criterions to be followed in the practical action of the Socialist party does not cause to swerve, nor does it arrest for a moment, the progressive force of the laboring class. Secondly, the social power which is at the base of the present labor movement, and is its leading cause, is such that no hesitation or dissension among the heads can affect it. The salient point is that these splits are signs of vitality in a party, and at a certain period of its evolution are inevitable, and indeed salutary. History teaches that in all schools, religions, and social institutions, when the number of followers grows beyond a certain figure the old methods of action and resistance are no longer possible, nor are they adequate to the new need, and schisms become inevitable. As soon as the primitive sect spreads throughout the world, the old inactivity, once necessary to cope with the surrounding society, does not appear at all opportune when there is a need for adaptation to that society and to propitiate while reforming it. It may be added that the persistence in a far-off ideal, even though an illusory one, of social reform, like the collectivism of the Socialists, is practically indispensable for the social and political development of a doctrine or of a party; since nothing has more influence in life, nothing is more fitted to move the masses as a powerful lever for their salvation, than illusions. Anatole France has said with truth that error in life is not less necessary than truth. If, then, the standstill socialism, loyal to bygone ideals, continues side by side with the progressive and reforming socialism—to which in Italy the constitutional neo-radicalism will serve as a stepping-stone because it conveys the wants of the workingmen to parliamentary discussions in an acceptable and practical form—this is a social and historical necessity, favorable indeed to the cause of socialism (which fact our conservatives would do well to recognize).

"The right and left wing of Socialism, so to contrast their tendencies, are like the two wings which sustain its flight—feared by some, blessed and sympathized with by others."

What Will China Do?

JULIAN RALPH, in the April *World's Work*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WHAT will China do or try to do, and what will be her next mood? George Lynch, in his "War of the Civilizations," says: "We have violated their temples and shrines; we have outraged their women, driving them to suicide; we have sent marauding expeditions throughout the land encircling Peking, and finally we have imposed the overpowering burden of indemnity, not alone on the actual offenders, but on the whole of the law-abiding population, who had nothing to do with the outrages on foreigners. I do not think China will ever become an aggressive power," he says. "But it is quite capable of becoming as effectually defensive as is Japan. It has more reasons for becoming a self-contained and defensive power than Japan, because it contains within itself everything necessary to the intellectual as well as the physical life of the people." He thinks that what Japan has done on a small scale, China will do on an enormously larger one.

I think I am right in saying that Dr. W. A. P. Martin, Dr. Arthur H. Smith, and Mr. Lynch look for a renewal of anti-foreign demonstrations. I know that I am correct in saying that all these authorities—and every man I have met who knows the east—agree that the Chinaman is capable of higher intellectual achievements and a more substantial, enduring civilization than the Japanese, once he is awakened. It appears that the awakening is now rapidly progressing. The empress dowager remains to stem the tide, it is true, but the able right hand which executed her cunning projects in the past died with the death of Li Hung Chang. She and her Manchu nobles may sell northern China to Russia, outright, if the English and Japanese, in their new alliance, do not prevent it; for these rulers are but conquerors and foreigners, and care for nothing in China but their power and their pockets. Even then it may chance that the great bulk of the Chinese (already familiar with the plans of a

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host of patriots who wish to throw off the Manchu yoke) may rouse themselves and wage such a war upon the foreigners on their soil as will in dread reality "stagger humanity."

If the unprincipled empress, on the other hand, still desires to annihilate the "foreign devils," and if she hopes to free herself of debt to Russia by including the Russians in the victims of the next uprising, we are supplied with signs that her subjects are preparing to lend willing ears to such proposals. It was George Lynch who first pointed out that the demand for an indemnity to be raised by the whole populace was a grave injustice. Today, Mr. H. J. Whigham, commenting upon his experience on a journey along the flooded Yang-tse valley, says: "If anything at all could goad the harmless, peace-loving villagers of the Yang-tse to anti-foreign fury, it is the imposing of indemnity taxes at the present moment."

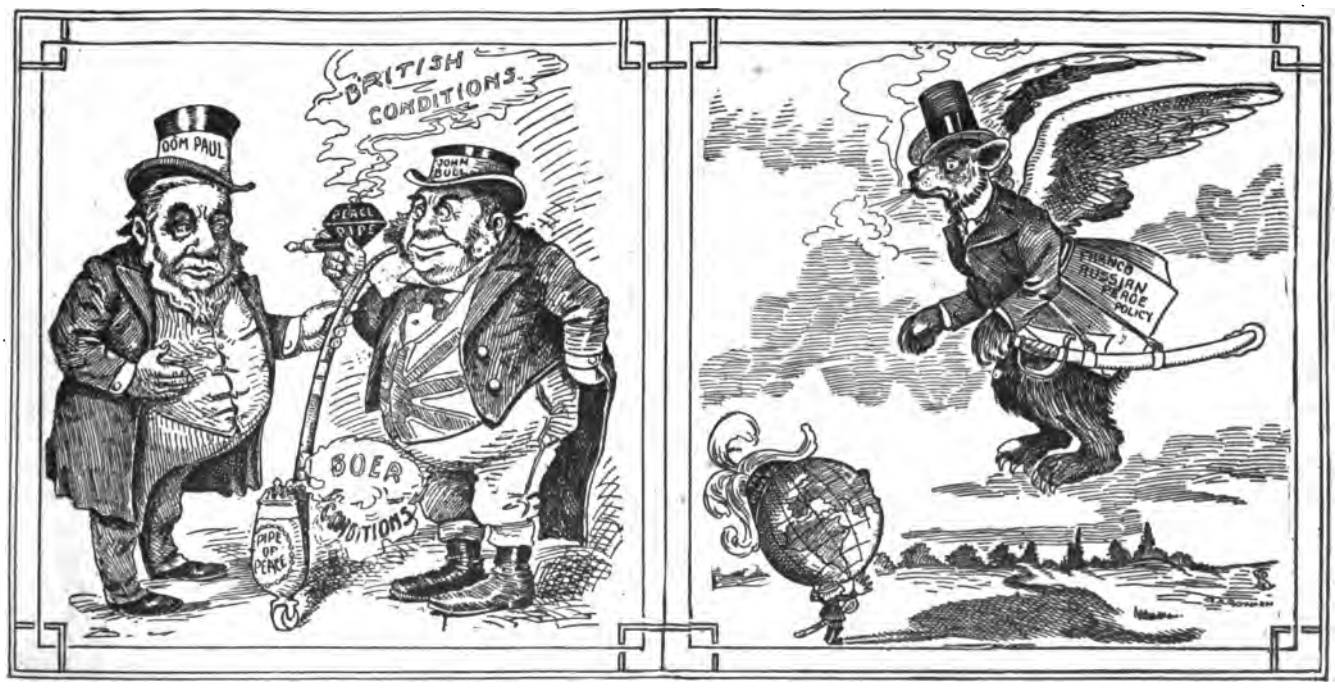
Finally, we note that every week makes more and more clear the fact that Japan is to be reckoned as China's ally in the future. The policy of Japan in which she seeks the support of England is laid bare in her demand that China promote to a place in the Peking foreign office the notorious boxer, Na Tung, who went to Tokio to apologize for China's misdeeds. From this hour on we may count upon Japan as the hearty friend of China, and we may be certain that her hatred of Russia no longer slumbers.

A Japanese Interpretation of the Treaty with England

IN our last issue we printed an article on "The Practical Certainty of a Russo-Japanese War"—the writer's opinion being based mainly on the determination of Russia not to abate her ambitions in Manchuria and Korea. Now we have the opinion of a Japanese statesman that the Anglo-Japanese treaty makes for war because Japan is similarly determined, and because of the national fever to cope with and to "lick" a western power! "This pseudo-alliance has brought immediately that fever to our brain when it was happily subsiding. If England has thought of insuring peace, the Japanese nation sees exclusively war—war, at last, with a foe worthy of her—and is, therefore, enthusiastic. I pray to the heavens I may be mistaken, but I foresee how we shall be intractable and touchy in Korea. If England has thought of loosing the dogs of war on her traditional competitor without any risk and trouble for herself, I fear that she has attained her end."

This is the statement quoted by the Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. The statesman in question also points out another respect in which the treaty has a tendency to bring about war. It will restrain a combination against Japan. But it will not prevent; it will rather provoke a duel between Japan and Russia over Korea. For Russia now has what she has all along wanted, an assurance of Great Britain's practical neutrality in such a war. At the same time, British interests in China are protected against any hostile combination of powers. The treaty is, therefore, a good thing for Great Britain, but a perilous thing for Japan. "This treaty has now freed Russia from all hesitancy; until now she did hesitate on account of the unknown consequences productive of a real treaty, offensive and defensive, between Japan and England; she is now in possession of the very thing she wished for—England's neutrality. She will now be able to concentrate all her work and all her power for her single-handed collision with us, and with all the energy which to her vital interests is added by her hatred for us since the blood of the Lord's anointed (do not smile; it is so; we know it pertinently; inquire from the meanest mujik)—the czar's blood, then czarewitch, was spilled in Japan by a Japanese sword."

CHINESE MINES, according to the latest dispatches, are to be let to foreigners in any part of China on the following terms: The government to have 25 per cent of the profits, 25 per cent of the output of diamonds and other gems, 15 per cent of gold, silver, and mercury, 10 per cent of copper, lead, and zinc, and 5 per cent of coal and iron.



BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS

Which Pipe?—*Minneapolis Journal* The Latest Thing in Doves of Peace—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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SOCIOLOGICAL

Wealth, Poverty, and Divorce

THE VIEWS OF PERCY STICKNEY GRANT

IN an article in the current issue of *Ainslee's Magazine,* the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant explains why divorce is more common in this country among the rich than among the poor. The reasons assigned are economic rather than moral. The poor man shuns the divorce court not because he is better than the rich man, but simply because he is poor and belongs to the working class. His disinclination to divorce is accounted for as follows: "Marriage is a natural and simple relationship among working people; it is to them a human fact like birth and death, and is almost as inevitable; it is not to be discussed or analyzed, but is to be accepted. Among the poor, just as among many lower races, to be unmarried is a reproach. The poor do not expect of marriage so much as the rich expect. The simpler satisfactions of family life are sufficient for them. They obey the human instinct, and give each other help, comfort, and companionship. But the deeper bonds of mental sympathy, of spiritual relation, of wide social serviceableness, they rarely crave or develop. Husband and wife are of greater mutual help among working people than among the rich. The wife keeps house—she is cook, chambermaid, nurserymaid—and, in addition, often earns a substantial part of the family income. The poor man *needs* his wife, and the poor woman *needs* her husband, in a sense little understood among the rich. The mansion of Dives runs very well when his wife is away from home, as he has frequent opportunity of learning. Lazarus, if he has a home, might as well lock it up unless his wife is with him. The working classes are more used to patient endurance than are the rich. The very fact of poverty is often a proof of passivity, as wealth is often a proof of domineering energy, which is unwilling to accept an unpleasant condition as a fixed condition. Children are desired by the poor not only to satisfy natural affection and to complete the family circle, but because they are a source of income, and can eventually provide for their parents' old age. It is no uncommon thing in cotton-spinning districts to see middle-aged men throw up their jobs and spend their days in idleness, supported by the wages of their children, which they receive quite as naturally as a business man who has retired on a competence would receive his interest and dividends. Desertion, not divorce, is the recourse of the poor. Bigamy is the crime of the working classes more than of the rich. I have never personally known a divorced person in the working classes. I have, however, known countless cases of bigamy."

In summing up the reasons for divorces among the rich—or, at any rate, those above the so-called working class—Mr. Grant points to the frequent absence of the ties of children; the inequality of age; the leisure of women; and the desire for mere sensation. Mr. Grant places special emphasis on two other causes. He says that the idea of love that women of leisure at the theater and the opera "drink in *ad nauseam,* is not that feeling which gives strength or permanence to marriage or honor and reverence to old age. Yet, these audiences are filled with a theory of love which they are apt to exact from the busy men, their husbands whom they find waiting for them on their return home, and to accept from the idle young men dangling after them." Furthermore, Mr. Grant maintains that the freer habits of life permitted to men before marriage are a very fertile cause of family disunion. "A pleasure-wearied man and a fresh girl are not in the same spiritual class. Her ideals and his own, even their senses are so different, as in time inevitably to lead to disaster. The manager of a house of mercy told me that the unfortunate young women under his care declare that their class is largely sustained by married men."

As an illustration of how differently wealth may affect the divorce problem, Mr. Grant cites the reversed conditions in Japan. "In that land where a man can divorce his wife for disobedience or jealousy, or talking too much, it is the poor oftener than the rich who seek divorce. Here, again, the reason is not moral, but economic. The rich man can endure his wife by adding a concubine to his household. The poor man can not afford to do this."

Enriching Village Life

HOW CLEANLINESS AND ORDER AND BEAUTY MAY BE MAINTAINED

MR. SYLVESTER BAXTER, writing for the April *Century,* says that one of the most hopeful chapters in the record of American progress toward the ideals of a higher civilization is that which tells of the development of a more beautiful life for the people at large. A higher standard of living is marked, he says, in more beautiful home surroundings; in better architectural standards, domestic, mercantile, and public; in better-kept highways, improved paving, good sidewalks, etc.; in the beautifying of public places, creating parks and playgrounds, planting shade-trees in town and country, protecting scenes of cherished beauty and setting them apart for public enjoyment; and in organizing associations for accomplishing some of these ends through voluntary effort, and inducing action on the part of municipalities, etc., toward effecting other improvements of perhaps more comprehensive character.

Mr. Baxter says that in some of the newest and crudest communities, which seem hopelessly involved

A WELL-ORDERED VILLAGE STREET.—*Century*

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in raw ugliness, the response to this movement has often been most alert. "When I first visited the capital of a certain state beyond the Mississippi, nothing could have been more depressing than the impression which it made. Every street was a wide slough of mud in wet weather, and was suffocating with dust when dry. The entire city had a correspondingly slouchy, unkempt, and vulgar appearance. Ten years later I found a wonderful change: the streets all well and smoothly paved, good buildings on every hand, pleasant and tasteful homes the rule, the whole city well groomed in appearance, and the seat of a genuine civilization."

Mr. Baxter maintains that cleanliness, order, and beauty are within reach of the smallest and poorest community, and that they are cheaper to maintain than slovenliness and dirt. One man can do much to arouse village pride to organize efforts for betterment. "To keep the interest alive in organized work of the kind, it is essential to be able to point to practical results achieved, and to hold out various desirable things to be definitely aimed at. The community should be interested by some definite advance made each year—certain tangible objects accomplished, and certain inviting ends to be looked forward to. And the public should be impressed with the practical advantages derived from such activities—how they actually pay in dollars and cents by increasing the attractiveness of a place, and consequently the value of property, as well as in adding to the beauty of existence and making life richer and fuller."

Our Greatest Social Problem

FROM A FRENCHMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

M. HUGUES LE ROUX, whose opinions on social questions in France have already been quoted in this department, in a recent interview in New York spoke of his impressions of social conditions in this country as he had observed them in the various cities he had visited. He concluded as follows: "I have only been here a little more than a month, yet I think that I have found what is your greatest social problem. Be careful how you solve it, for in my opinion the future of the republic depends upon it. It is the conflict between business and love. In the beginning the woman has been your incentive for work; now there seems to be a tendency to love work for work's sake. The women are all on one side of the road; the men on the other. They are strangers to each other during twelve of the twenty-four hours. The time may come when they will be strangers through the whole long day. Stop raising this barrier of business between yourselves and your women. When you reach home, weary and sullen, but gold-laden, do not believe that by laying this wealth at the feet of the goddess of your household you are giving her that for which she yearns most. Give her less gold and more of yourself. I spoke on this subject before a number of your admirable colleges for women. I asked the young women of these colleges which they would value most, and, as they are women and human, they all chose dearth of gold and abundance of kind words, personal attention, confidence, and love.

"And then, is this drudgery sincerely for the sake of enthroning your queen? Soon the fever of work sets in, and the original incentive becomes merely an accessory. Business today is already the chief cult with many. The horse trained to run, at first finds it an exertion, but once let him set out on his career and racing becomes his life. The women, whom you are daily neglecting more and more for business, have already begun to turn to pursuits usually considered out of their field as a compensation for the loss of your company."

Is This a Degenerate Age?

AN INQUIRY INTO THE EFFECTS OF COMMERCIALISM.

THE familiar cry that this is an age of social and individual degeneracy, that everything is dominated by an intense commercialism, which destroys men's finer instincts and lowers the general moral tone of the community, meets with a sharp rebuff administered by Professor J. J. Stevenson, in the April *Popular Science Monthly*. Professor Stevenson admits that ours is an age of commerce, an age of devotion to material things; but that devotion, he contends, has nothing of grossness nor is it in any sense inconsistent with a just devotion to higher things. He offers the following arguments to prove that because of commercialism this age, on the whole, is vastly better than its predecessors:

The exigencies of commerce have aroused a public opinion which curbs rapacity and demands arbitration of international disputes. War between Great Britain and the United States is well-nigh impossible —it would lead to financial ruin in both countries. The terrible conflict between Slav and Teuton, for which so many wait in dread, is likely to remain a nightmare. Great Britain needs Russia's grain; Russia needs the manufactures of Britain and Germany. Germans control Russia's trade even in far-off Siberia, and Germans are teaching Russians how to develop their resources. The rabble in each country may rave as they please—a power mightier than they makes for peace. The same influence is exerted for maintenance of friendly relations within the commercial nations themselves. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes has been established in some portions of the British empire and several of our own states have taken the initial step by appointing arbitration commissions to serve when called upon.

Commercial Britain has the best city governments in the world; its civil and diplomatic service shows a sense of honor as high as that of the American army; within the United States, civil service reform has gone far toward removing the evils of patronage which degraded our politics even less than thirty years ago.

The American employer discovered, long before the missionary, that the condition of a man's body had much to do with his openness to reason. Men, well-fed, well-clad, and comfortably housed, are more efficient in every respect than are men scantily supplied and embittered against the dealings of Providence. The recognition of this fact of manhood in the employee is the basis of American commercialism and the true secret of its success. Away from towns, owners of mines or great manufacturing establishments, knowing that men, to do good work, must be well cared for, build comfortable homes for their employees and charge low rental. Many of them recognize a certain responsibility; they encourage thrift and urge, even assist, employees to own their dwell-

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ings. Sanitary regulations have led to sanitary living, so that, in spite of the fact that men work more intensely than ever before, they break down less rapidly and fourscore is more nearly man's expectation of life now than was threescore and ten fifty years ago.

The rights of man as man before the law are acknowledged by the two great commercial nations as never before, and as by no other nations. A defendant no longer rests under the assumption of guilt; he is innocent until the charge has been proved; a married woman is no longer merged in her husband; in the eye of the law, she is at least her husband's equal. There never was a time when business honor was so high as now; the whole commercial fabric is based upon it. Whether the moral sense has been quickened or experience has taught that honesty is the best policy, matters not—the fact remains that in business a man must be honest and honorable; dishonest dealing is fatal.

Commercialism, leading to such broad results for all, has a marked influence upon those who have led in the advance. American men of commerce, be they lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, or railroad managers, acknowledge the community of interest and seek fame or immortality as philanthropists. As for the fires of creative imagination, one may say only that they are as brilliant now as at any previous time—with this difference, creative imagination is about better business now than formerly—it no longer wastes itself in cultivating merely the esthetic side of man, it works for his uplifting, physically, morally, intellectually.

A New Movement in Education

April *World's Work* New York. Condensed for Public Opinion

FOLLOWING the Slater fund, to aid the education of the blacks, and the Peabody fund, to aid the education of both races in the south, comes an even more important help to southern education without distinction of sex, or creed, or color. The general education board, which has applied to congress for a charter, has been organized as a body of representative men to receive and to administer funds for this patriotic purpose. They have already more than a million dollars. The aim of the board is not a "missionary" aim. It is broadly patriotic. It will do its work in a practical way—without fads or theories, without sectional feeling, race prejudice, or any aim except the building up of the neglected masses of our population. It is organized on a broader basis than any body was ever before organized for such a purpose; and its *personnel* includes men of northern birth and men of southern birth. Its work is educational. Its field is the country—for the present the southern states only, because, for reasons that antedate all men now living, help is most needed there—help for communities, to be given without regard to sex or race. Its method is to judiciously supplement the fund raised by taxation in these communities. It makes no paupers. It carries no insults. It is not personal, and it is not offensive. It is a contribution to democracy, and not to individuals nor to private enterprises. The money is distributed through the public channels solely for the public good. It trains the taxpayer; it trains the local board of administration; it builds up public opinion; and it thus bears fruit generation after generation.

New Penal Laws in Switzerland

To Cope with the Evils of Alcoholism

SWISS prison statistics show that drink is the chief immediate cause of the crime and arrest of 37.7 per cent of the persons in penal confinement. This fact has led to the formulation of new penal laws in Switzerland outlined by a writer in the *Blaetter fuer Gefaengnisskunde* as follows: If a crime is due to excessive drinking, the judge can prohibit the convict from visiting saloons for from one to five years. An habitual drunkard, in addition to his punishment, may be committed, with medical approval, to an institution for the cure of inebriety; likewise, a drunkard acquitted on the ground of unaccountability. Any person who delivers to a child of less than fifteen years liquor that can injure the health is liable to arrest. If the same offense is repeated within a year, the right to deal in liquors may be withdrawn. A saloonkeeper who wittingly delivers liquor to one forbidden to frequent public houses, will be fined not more than 100 francs, or imprisoned not more than eight days. Drunken disturbance of the peace is punishable by fine of not more than 100 francs. Repetition of the offense within a year is punishable by imprisonment for not over eight days, or by prohibition to visit any saloon. The offender may, in addition, be sent to an institution for the cure of inebriety. A drunkard who, after warning, fails to support his family will be arrested. Should the offense be repeated within one year, he may be sent to the workhouse for from one to three years; if need be, also to a cure. One who, though able to work, tramps, or frequents parks and public places, or begs, or sends others to beg for him, will be arrested. If the offense is repeated within a year, he may be sent to the workhouse for from one to three years, and, if necessary, also to a cure. The judge is allowed the power, apart from any penalty, with medical approval, to send the drunkard to a cure. If it is justifiable to send the idle to a workhouse, it appears to be evident duty to send to a place of cure those who, by drink, are being inclined to crime.

Various Topics

FARMING OUT CONVICTS IN GEORGIA: In the April *Frank Leslie's*, Mr. B. F. Blackburn, writing of the farming out of convicts as practiced in Georgia, says: "Of the 2,084 convicts, 1,145 are on the public roads and 939 are hired to private individuals who, in some instances, treat them very much as they please, desisting only when their offenses become notorious. Under the state system the convicts are well treated, and the system of allowances for good behavior shows rebates averaging 25 per cent for ten-year terms, and even greater for longer time."

THE GIRLS' LETTER GUILD is an English organization whose popularity is rapidly increasing and whose influence is said to be excellent. Now there is talk of trying the scheme in this country, but it is doubtful whether our democratic working girls would take to it kindly. The Bishop of Coventry is president of the English guild, and the idea of the organization is to bring illiterate and untrained girls of the working classes into touch with women of culture and refinement, through correspondence. Each gentlewoman who joins the guild agrees to pay one shilling a year, and to write every month a long friendly letter to any one of the girls who may be allotted to her. She is to take an interest in the girl's welfare, her work, and amusements, and hopes, and ambitions. She must, if possible, win the girl's liking and confidence, and do all that she can to advise her, to correct false ideas, vulgarity, impropriety, to inspire wholesome ideas and ambitions.

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LETTERS & ART

Paul Helleu, Master of Dry Point Etching

DOUGLAS STORY, in the April *Munsey*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE success of pictorial art depends on the artist's power of elimination. What we call "composition" is really the exclusion of all unnecessary detail from a group or a landscape—the focusing of the spectator's eye upon the central point or idea of the picture. This power of concentration is a more delicate quality in the hands of the black and white artist than in him who has a pallet at command. All his effect must be obtained through a single medium; his lights and shadows, his color and tone, must all be represented by gradations of black, by careful selection of his virgin spaces in white. In all the range of black and white processes there is none so delicate as that of dry point etching. By this process the operator gets more of what artists call "color" into a plate. Its results are more toneful, its effects more pleasing to the eye. That is to say, the worker in black and white, using this method, has more power of artistic elimination than by any other means. In etching proper the operator takes a plate of copper, covers the surface with wax or other colloid substance. On this the etcher draws with an etching point the picture he has conceived. Into the furrows left by the style, acid is poured. This eats its way into the copper plate and so leaves an impression from which copies may be printed. In dry point etching, on the other hand, the artist works directly upon the plate and uses neither wax nor acid. His deepest blacks are produced by the furred edge left by the cutting instrument. His softer tones he obtains by rubbing away those exposed edges, and a delicacy impossible to the operator in wax and acid.

"A PAIR OF BLUE EYES"
From an etching by Paul Helleu

With the development of photography, etching and engraving have fallen from their ancient high estate, and it is only since the limitations of the mechanical processes have been demonstrated that the older form has been revived by modern artists. One of the most remarkable of these is Paul Helleu, a young artist of Paris. Helleu began his art life as a painter in pastel and made for himself a reputation in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. One day he called upon Tissot, the Christ painter, and found him at work on a dry point plate. The process interested him to the extent of practicing it for himself until he had passed his first teacher. Like all black and white artists, Helleu has found in the Japanese the masters of the art. Aubrey Beardsley learned from them the proper contrasting of squares of black and white—the composition of a black and white picture. Helleu has learned from them boldness of outline and delicacy of manipulation, the elegance of the curve. In all of Helleu's work there is the charm of a delicate workmanship, the force of a strong conception, and the grace of a beautiful outline. In it one finds more of the "sunshine of sunshine" than of the "gloom of gloom." The beauty of his art is indeed a joy forever to all art lovers. Like Rembrandt, he works with few models and with those who are nearest and dearest to him—his wife and his little daughter. Out of them he has composed scores of plates, varying infinitely in tone and color, but alike in their uniform beauty. Yet are his etchings never pretty with the prettiness of the chocolate box lid. They are virile while dreamy, strong while chivalrous. A man of some forty years of age—tall, lean, swarthy—Helleu is a typical oriental in appearance. Sargent chose him as the model for Malachi.

Literary Values

JOHN BURROUGHS, in the April *Century*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THINGS do not endure in this world without a certain singleness and continence. Trees do not grow and stand upright without a certain balance and proportion. A man does not live out half his days without a certain simplicity of life. Excesses, irregularities, violences kill him. It is the same with books; they, too, are under the same law; they hold the gift of life on the same terms. Only an honest book can live; only absolute sincerity can stand the test of time. Any selfish or secondary motives vitiate a work of art, as they vitiate a religious life. Indeed, I doubt if we fully appreciate the literary value of the staple, fundamental human virtues and qualities—probity, directness, simplicity, sincerity, love. There is just as much room and need for the exercise of these qualities in the making of a book as in the building of a house, or in a business career. How conspicuous they are in all the enduring books—in Bunyan, in

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Walton, in Defoe, in the Bible! It is they that keep alive such a book as "Two Years Before the Mast," which Stevenson pronounced the best sea-story in the language, as it undoubtedly is. None of Stevenson's books have quite this probity and singleness of purpose, or show this effacement of the writer by the man. It might be said that our interest in such books is not literary at all, but purely human, like our interest in "Robinson Crusoe," or in life and things themselves. But the experience itself of a sailor's life would be to most of us very prosy and distasteful. Hence there is something in the record, something in the man behind the record, that colored his pages, and that is the source of our interest. This personal element, this flavor of character, is the salt of literature. Without it, the page is savorless.

In all good literature we have a sense of touching something alive and real. The writer uses words not as tools or appliances; they are more like his hand or his eye or his ear—the living, palpable body of his thought, the incarnation of his spirit. The true writer always establishes intimate and personal relations with his reader. He comes forth; he is not concealed; he is immanent in his words; we feel him; our spirits touch his spirit. If a writer have not a distinct quality and flavor of his own, he can make no contribution to literature. He may write faultless English; that will not save him. He must write vital English; his sentences must bud and sprout out of himself, as the plants and trees out of the soil.

Huysmans as a Mystic Realist

The Effect of His Conversion on His Art

"AMONG the literary men of our time, M. Joris Karl Huysmans is undoubtedly the one whose destiny has been the most singular, the most antagonistic to its point of departure." In these words M. Felicien Pascal summarizes in *La Contemporaine* (Paris) his impressions following a recent visit he paid to the new apostle of naturalistic mysticism. M. Huysmans, although born in Paris, belongs to a family of Dutch painters. He is the only one who has adopted the literary vocation. His first novel, "Marthe, histoire d'une jeune fille," written in 1876, was so obscene that it could not be published in France. As a natural sequence, the author followed the pornographic phalanx led by Emile Zola and contributed to the *Soirees de Medan,* in which he inserted "Sac au Dos." During the last few years, however, M. Huysmans has been converted, and the strangest part of it is that very few Catholics believe him to be sincere, while his former skeptical friends entertain no doubt about his honesty in the matter. Huysmans is now "lay oblate"; until recently he lived with the Benedictine monks at the village of Ligugue, near Poitiers; since the expulsion of the monks he has returned to Paris, and is to be found at the convent of the sistory of the same order. He follows regularly the religious service sung in the old Gregorian music, and devotes the balance of the time to the study of old liturgical books and writing Christian novels. "I am not in need," he says, "of verdure around me. The country, nature, tell me nothing." "After seeing M. Huysmans at home, it is useless to ask, as many Catholics do, if his conversion is sincere. He has penetrated the personal points of Catholicism, and we feel that he has adapted his mind to them without losing his penetration and vigor.

"There is in his case an evolution of the soul, the most surprising which could be imagined, because it is more against the current of the century than anything which could be conceived in the way of transformation of a modern conscience." Nostalgia was the result of his association with Zola. He became "disgusted with this atrocious modern life, this new Americanism of morals characterized by the triumph of the strong-box." He came nearer Flaubert and the de Goncourts, and finding nothing else, he delved in spiritism and occultism. His curiosity concerning sacrilegious orgies led him to the study of demonology and satanism. "He discovered the existence of the Fallen Angel in the abominations of Gilles de Rais and in the obscenities of the "Black Mass" of L'Abbe Vintzas, and as soon as he believed in the existence of the enemy of God, he was compelled to believe in God, the conception of Satan being impossible without the conception of God. It was the first time that the Devil brought back a soul to God. Since then Huysmans has devoted his time to the publication of religious books in which the mysticism is made realistic. His doctrine is a symposium of symbolism, mysticism, and liturgy to which "he has been led by the powerful seductions of Satanism and the singularities of demonology." No wonder, then, that his documentary and naturalistic Christianity has to refrain at times from admiring the stinging beauties of sin.

Apart from his religious opinion, Huysmans is considered by all a true artist in literature. Analyzing his two last novels, "Saints Lydwine de Schiedam" and "de Tout," in *La Revue Blanche,* M. Michel Arnaud praises the literary accomplishments of the author whose style he characterizes in a few words. "It is very simple, it is very beautiful." Huysmans's belief is that of a realist; his faith is contrary to Chateaubriand's. He does not like clouds or veils. He wants accurate facts which can not be doubted. Beauty for the realist is akin to dream and illusion; it is so well suited to the desires of the soul that the soul identifies itself with it, believes even that it has created it. But pain, ugliness, and nausea, everything against which the flesh rebels, everything which violates the spirit, this is the real, the indubitable fact, which can strengthen the faith alarmed at a charm too pure. Contrast is what enraptures him; he needs the bloody mulsh of the pallet to see before his eyes the resplendent whiteness of the celestial lilies."

The "Riddling" of Thackeray

Was He an "Apostle of Mediocrity" and a "Sentimentalist"?

THE latest instance of literary iconoclasm is the "riddling" of Thackeray in the *Nineteenth Century,* the London *Academy,* and the *Bookman.* Mr. Walter Frewen Lord, writing for the first named, declares that "in all great walks of life—in the church, in war, in commerce, and in diplomacy—Mr. Thackeray has nothing but abuse and sneers for success; if we find that he loves to portray the ludicrous and the discreditable only, is it unfair to say that he is the apostle of mediocrity? Mediocre ways of life, mediocre thoughts, mediocre inclinations (miscalled passions), mediocre achievements—these, if not positively enjoined, as they sometimes are, are in effect all that is left to one who takes Mr. Thackeray for his guide. For the rest, never had a mean gospel so doughty an apostle."

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Mr. Lord goes on to say that the church is represented by the Rev. Charles Honeyman, an untruthful, shifty, luxurious, clerical humbug; the Rev. Tufton Hunt, a criminal, a blackmailer, and a drunkard; the underbred, ignorant Bute Crawley; and the boorish Dr. Tusher. Again, according to Thackeray, the peerage would appear to have consisted entirely of fops and rakes. "But the fops and rakes," says Mr. Lord, "by judiciously employing their considerable leisure and resources, re-transferred to themselves the power of which they were deprived in 1832. It is no more possible to imagine Kews and Dorkings and Highgates effecting a revolution than it is to imagine Binnies and Sedleys governing India, or to imagine a great nation committing its spiritual interests to Charles Honeyman and the Bishop of Bullocksmithy." Again, "Let any student hold a levée, in his own mind, of the Ralph Spurriers, the Michael O'Dowds, and the George Tuftons and their likes, and then ask himself: 'Does this collection of boobies and fops and gluttons really represent the mighty British army?'" In every walk of life, Mr. Lord asserts, "Mr. Thackeray saw nothing but the mediocre."

The *Bookman* pats the *Academy* on the back for riddling Thackeray's limitations so tersely and completely. This writer, says the *Bookman*, has "found Thackeray's most vulnerable side, and shows with a great deal of cleverness that the author of 'Esmond' could never have been a complete artist because he was always in his writings a sentimentalist. In a recently printed letter about the origin of Colonel Newcome, Thackeray said that, of course, he had to 'angelicize' the old gentlemen at the club. Why? Because he hated to look a fact squarely in the face. Not only did Thackeray seem to think that the full delineation of sin was outside of the province of the novelist, but that the paths of high virtue were also forbidden to him. He says in 'Pendennis': 'A veil should be thrown over those sacred emotions of love and grief. The maternal passion is a sacred mystery to us.' The maternal emotion, argues the writer in the *Academy*, had no business to be a mystery to him. It was not a sacred mystery to Balzac when he wrote his description of the baby's bath in 'The Two Young Brides.' The creator of *Becky Sharp* was nearly always sentimental about women. It was 'The women,' and then, 'God bless 'em!' The Women—God bless 'em,' frame of mind does not make for either dignity or veracity in fiction."

Russian Periodical Literature

VICTOR S. YARROS, in the April *Critic*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

PERIODICAL literature in Russia boasts a noble, useful, heroic, and interesting past, and is hopeful of a bright future, but its present condition is extremely dismal. The particular business of serious periodical literature is the discussion of living problems and the application of first principles to current topics. The discussion may be didactic or indirect. It may take the form of essays and controversial articles, or it may be imparted by means of fiction, poetry, and other art forms. But it can not be vigorous, significant, and vital if the national life with which it deals is narrow, unprogressive, colorless. The Russian reviews live on the past and in the past. They have undergone no change in twenty years, and stagnation means deterioration. Their "palmy days" were the sixties and seventies of the last century.

The *Vestnik Europy* (*European Messenger*) must be named first. Its policy is indicated by its name. It is old, respected, ably edited, and (for Russia) widely read. It is Liberal in the European sense of the term. The only Conservative review is the *Russky Vestnik* (*Russian Messenger*), which is in its forty-sixth year, and which has declined greatly since the death of Michael Katkov, its gifted but ultra-reactionary first editor. This magazine makes war upon everything western and defends the *status quo* as the best possible order, appropriate to the genius of Russia, and infinitely superior to the "anarchy" of Europe at large. Radicalism is represented and expounded by the heir and successor of the above-mentioned contemporary and *Annals of the Fatherland*, called *Russkoye Bogatstvo* (*Russian Treasure*), published and edited by V. G. Korolenko, the novelist-publicist, known to Americans by the translation of his "Blind Musician," and the critic-sociologist-philosopher, N. K. Mikhailovsky. This review is but nine years old. It is under special restrictions, being subject to preliminary censorship. There is but one other review to be named, *Russkaya Misl* (*Russian Thought*), edited by professors of the Moscow university, and Liberal in direction, with Radical leanings. This review, twenty years old, was never "young." It has been dull, heavy, mediocre, from the beginning, and has done or said nothing original.

It should be added that there are several "new" magazines in Russia, published by and for the younger generation of symbolists, decadents, veritists, and what not. They profess to treat the "fathers" with contempt and to revalue all literary and moral and art values. No one is able to grasp their philosophy, and they could hardly give an intelligible exposition of it themselves. Bourenin, one of the ablest newspaper critics, lately wrote as follows about these iconoclastic and "modern" periodicals: "Their general characteristic is impotence joined to impudent superficiality of thought. They long to proclaim something new and profound to the world, but they do not know what this "something" is. Under the pretext of revaluation of values, they riotously boom quack-born crudities; exalt half-formed talent, and confusedly set forth ill-digested ideas. They are terribly mediocre and unscrupulous, and how can they revalue that produced by talent and brains?"

The Aisles of the Wood

WILLIAM HAMILTON HAYNE, in *Harper's*

He is not wise who would shun the joy
  Of the life that is called alone,—
To roam the wood, with the heart of Spring
  Soft beating against his own.

To watch the clouds as they form or fade,
  By the breath of the wind-tide kissed,
On the ocean blue of boundless sky,
  With its filmy veil of mist.

To hear the minstrels of high degree
  Outpour from their eager throats
In lyric rapture, divine and deep,
  Their current of golden notes.

To touch the blades of the keen, soft grass,
  And flowers that star the sod,—
Children of bloom who can only speak
  In the vernal tongues of God. . . .

He is not wise who would shirk his part
  In the Master Gardener's plan,
And shun the aisles of the ardent wood
  To follow the ways of man.

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SCIENTIFIC

What the Lightning Flash Reveals

AND HOW IT WAS PHOTOGRAPHED

PHILIP S. FISKE, in the April *World's Work,* describes the method devised by Professor Pickering, of Harvard, to obtain photographs of the spectrum of lightning. The photographs were necessarily "snapshots," and the apparatus for taking them consisted of a large telescope with a plate holder slipped into one end and a prism at the other, in front of the lens, the prism producing a spectrum just as the triangular glass pendants of a chandelier produce variegated bands when rays of light pass through them. The occurrence of several dry thunder storms—clouds and lightning without rain—made it possible to put the apparatus into successful operation, and the resulting photographs, four in all and the first of their kind, are thus described by Mr. Fiske:

From the World's Work

SPECTRUM OF A LIGHTNING FLASH

When the plates were developed, the lines of the spectrum were distinctly marked on four of them. The photographic plate is not sensitive to yellow nor red, so that the possibilities of photography are limited to one end of the spectrum. The colors in this end are indicated in the photograph by differences in degrees of blackness and whiteness, and are distinguished by the wave-lengths of the lines. When an astronomer wants to decipher a photographic spectrum he studies line after line with a microscope, measuring each and noting its position and its relations to its surroundings until he knows exactly what each signifies. And that is the way that Professor Pickering read the spectrum of lightning.

The lightning flash which we see is really the light given out by a portion of the atmosphere, which is made self-luminous by the passage through it of a current of electricity. Precisely the same effect, with proper allowance for the difference in the atmospheric pressure and the intensity of the current, has been obtained artificially by producing a spark from an electric battery in a glass tube or in the open air. The spectrum of lightning is really the spectrum of the earth's atmosphere, at least of that particular part of it in which the flash occurs. And right there comes in the most startling theory to which the Harvard observatory photographs have given rise.

The earth's atmosphere is made up of oxygen, hydrogen, and a certain amount of aqueous vapor, such as we so often see condensed into clouds. Oxygen and hydrogen have always been considered elements in chemistry; that is, it has been believed that they were not compounds of any kind and could not be split up, but stood among the units of creation. Professor Pickering's four photographs show, however, a strange variation in the hydrogen lines which some scientific men have taken as indicating that there may be some finer subdivision of nature than has yet been recognized. A few have gone so far as to suggest that there is some final element, as yet undiscovered, from which all of the so-called chemical elements are formed by combination, and one man, at least, thinks that it may turn out to be electricity.

But there is another side to the story which these wonderful photographs tell. There is a curious resemblance between the photographs which the Harvard observatory has taken of the spectrum of lightning, which is, as a matter of fact, the spectrum of the atmosphere of our world, and those made at the same place of the spectrum of Nova Persei, the new star recently discovered. The hydrogen lines are nearly identical in the two sets of pictures. Furthermore, there are in the spectrum of Nova Persei none of the lines denoting the presence, in gaseous forms, of metals in its atmosphere.

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Infection from Cigar Clippers

Journal American Medical Association, Chicago. Excerpt

IN these days of general microbiphobia, new perils to health and life are constantly unfolding themselves before our troubled visions. Some of these, as given out, are without question exaggerated and comparatively negligible; others, however, are worthy of some attention. The dangers from certain methods sometimes employed by cigarmakers were recognized long ago, even before the popular fear of germs had been aroused. The latest danger from this source is indicated, according to the newspapers, in a warning of the Chicago board of health, which pronounces the "mechanical cigar-clippers" in general use where cigars are sold a menace to the health of the community. It is a common practice for a smoker to moisten the tip of his cigar with saliva before inserting it into the clipping machine; he thus leaves whatever pathogenic germs his mouth can convey to infect the next comer. A continual series of such procedures can, it is easily imagined, make these little conveniences excessively dangerous disease-promoters. There is a still further danger to be considered: the infected clippings are not thrown away or destroyed, but serve, at least in many cases, to meet the demand for tobacco in some other form, as cigarette or snuff material, which are other agents for spreading infection.

The Mechanism of Dreams

A Psychological Explanation

IN a recent article published in the *Bulletin de l'Institut Psychologique International* (Brussels), Mr. H. Bergson explains the psychology of dreams, as he would explain all other natural perceptions. "The mechanism of dreams," he says, "is similar to the mechanism of normal perception. In both cases there are matter and form. Matter is constituted first by the 'phospherics' and then by the real impressions made upon the organs of senses. During sleep, as well as during wakefulness, a certain sensible matter is offered to our eyes, to our ears, to our touch. *Verbi gratia:* it is for the eyes a candle suddenly lighted in the room and which suggests to the sleeper the idea of a fire; it is for the ear an inner buzzing, the creaking of a piece of furniture or the wind playing its chromatic gamut in the chimney, forming sounds which the dream transforms into conversation, songs, outcries, music; for the touch it is the contact of our body with its light garment, reminding us that we are lightly clothed, etc., etc. All these confuse and intense data form the material of the dream."

The data, however, are insufficient to produce the dream which gains its precision through our memory of former events. In normal perception the impression gained from the outside is completed by our memory. For instance, one or several formulæ are written incorrectly, some letters are missing. These formulæ are displayed on a board in a dark room, and the electric light is turned on for a space of time too short to permit to read each letter. Nevertheless, the observer makes out the full text of the formulæ, his memory supplying him with the missing letters, correcting the errors. In fact he reads the formulæ in the exact manner it should have been written. How is this? The observer has unconsciously called upon his memory which shows to him the words of the formula in their right shape. What he saw was not the formula as it was written, but a mental recollection made tangible to give a form to the impression originated on the outside. So it is during sleep. Our recollections, which in the normal state are dormant, come to the surface under the influence of external impressions experienced by the sleeper; they give to these impressions an element of "decision" replacing "indecision"; they transform them into definite and precise objects.

"Such is," concludes Mr. Bergson, "the mechanism of perception, properly speaking, which is also the mechanism of dreams. In one case real impressions are made upon the organs of senses; in the other our recollections are encircled by a casual impression through the vitality of which they are able to return to life."

Notwithstanding the numerous facts quoted by Mr. Bergson in support of his theory, a writer (H. A. M.) in the *Theomiste* (Paris) holds a contrary opinion: "Following his explanation, more ingenious than accurate, at least as far as mechanism of normal perception is concerned, Mr. Bergson considers the following questions: 'Where is the precise, essential difference between perception and dream? What is sleep? What is the psychological (not physiological) characteristic of sleep?' He finds this characteristic in the absence of will-power and necessary efforts when we select in our memory the recollections which are suitable to our actual impressions and when we adapt them to each other."

The *Theomiste* writer is not fully convinced by the explanation, yet he quotes Mr. Bergson's answer: "When we dream, as well as when we are awake, we exercise the same faculties, but in one case these faculties are in a state of tension, in the other in a state of relaxation. In dreams we have the whole mental life, minus the tension, the effort, and the bodily movement. We perceive, we remember, we reason; these faculties abound in dreams because abundance, in the spiritual domain, does not mean effort. '*Precision de l'ajustement*' (precision of adjusting), however, requires effort. It is this force which is wanted in the dreamer, and which distinguishes him from the man who is awake."

The Relation of Low Winds to Behavior

THE April number of the *Popular Science Monthly* presents a study by Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, of the University of Illinois, of the effect of calms on the behavior of individuals. His conclusions are based on a minute comparison of school, penitentiary, police, board of health, and bank records, mostly in New York city. The data include: Registration and deportment in public schools and in penitentiaries; arrests (males and females) for assault and battery, drunkenness, and insanity; suicide and deaths; policemen off duty for sickness; and clerical errors. Those days were considered as calm on which the average hourly movement of the wind did not exceed four miles.

In the table which follows, Mr. Dexter summarizes his observations. One hundred per cent represents the normal or expected number of such phenomena under ordinary conditions:

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Schools; absences	314%	Drunkenness (male)	78%
Schools; deportment	50%	Insanity (male)	67%
Penitentiary deportment	80%	Insanity (female)	34%
Assault and battery (male)	89%	Suicide	62%
Assault and battery (female)	45%	Death	104%
		Policemen off duty	105%
		Banks, Errors in	105%

These figures may be interpreted thus: "During calms, those life phenomena which are due to depleted vitality are excessive," and those "which are due to excessive vitality are deficient in number." In explanation of this state of affairs there are two general hypotheses. "The first is based upon the general facts bearing upon ventilation, and the second upon those of atmospheric electricity. The first would only be applicable to the conditions of large cities, while the second would be valid for any spot on the earth's surface. If the normal proportions of oxygen are to be maintained in the immediate vicinity of great combustion of oxygen, fresh air must by some means be brought in to take the place of that, the normal mixture of which has been disturbed. We are quite familiar with these facts in their bearing upon the ventilation of buildings, but there is no difference except that of magnitude between a building in which the air is being robbed of its oxygen through combustion, and a city in which the same process is going on.

"Some interesting facts not already alluded to are suggested by this study, and in conclusion I shall mention two of them very briefly. First, there would seem to be reason to infer that the influence of calms upon children is more marked than that upon adults. The basis for this belief is found in the fact that the absentees from school were increased three-fold during their prevalence, while no one of the classes of adults was affected to anything like such an extent. Second, that women seem to be more sensitive to such influence than men. Evidences of this are to be found in the study of arrests for assault and battery where the sexes were tabulated separately."

INSURANCE AGAINST SMALLPOX: The principle of insurance against the various risks to which men and affairs are liable is receiving a constantly-extending application. At the present time it is not surprising that insurance corporations have turned their attention to smallpox risks. For the sum of 1s. 2d. a person can obtain for a year an insurance policy entitling his heirs to £100 after his death from smallpox and entitling himself to £1 weekly for five weeks of a non-fatal attack. Lloyds we note make a difference in the rates charged as between recently-vaccinated and not-recently-vaccinated persons. Doctors it is said are charged specially high rates particularly if they attend smallpox, in which case the charge is no less than 50s. per cent against attack.—*British Medical Journal.*

RELIGIOUS

Passion Plays in America

APROPOS OF THE MONTREAL PERFORMANCE

OUR last issue referred to the work of some of the notable minister-playwrights and commented on the growing friendliness bebetween the pulpit and the stage. We have now to chronicle a still further advance—or retrogression, according to the point of view—the presentation of religious dramas in professional theaters. A dispatch to the New York *Herald* describes the performance of "The Passion Play" in the French national theater in Montreal. For the first time the Roman Catholic authorities have apparently endorsed a theatrical performance, and no word of condemnation has been heard from any of the Montreal pulpits. The play is in French, but English-speaking people are equally anxious to be present, and never in Montreal have so many persons sat through a play without the slightest idea of what words were being spoken, but yet were completely overcome by the remarkable acting, scenes, and situations, that in themselves suggest the dialogue. It is no uncommon thing to see half the audience in tears during the crucifixion scene.

Since the piece was first presented there have been a few changes in the cast, and it is now composed almost entirely of French-Canadian actors who have had experience in France or the United States. The financial position of M. Julien Daoust, the proprietor, in the matter is one of the interesting features of the whole story. It may almost be said that he has come from poverty to affluence in two weeks. A struggling actor, playing at the various French theaters in Montreal, he announced that he believed that there was money in the "Passion Play," and, despite the protests of his friends, he got M. Germain Beauleau, a French Canadian advocate, to write a two-hour version from the original Oberammergau piece. In a single night success came to such an extent that already M. Daoust's profits are estimated at many thousand dollars. In the play, M. Daoust assumes the part of Jesus, and his make-up is quite startling. His eyes are naturally sunken, and physically he is all that history suggests. In many respects the part of Judas is the best rôle in the play. It was brought out with much force by M. E. Meussot. The principal women in the cast are Mlle. Rhea, who appears as Magdalene; Mlle. Johanna, a former member of Mr. Charles Frohman's forces, who takes the rôle of Martha, and Mme. Reid Bedard, who is the Mary.

The New York *Evening Post*, in commenting on the Montreal performance and the possibility of a similar spectacle appearing in New York city, vigorously condemns the whole idea. "It should be realized that the life of the great sufferer for humanity was essentially undramatic. Its moral beauty was expressed often in passive endurance, at most in words or in slight intimate actions which can not be adequately represented under the conditions which bind the actor. As soon as the touching episodes of the Scripture are put upon the stage, all the non-essentials are exaggerated for spectacular effect, and what was insignificant as regards religion becomes positively bad as regards art. The dubious success of a few closet dramas, which have touched lightly the life of Christ, should not blind anyone to the fact that any dramatization of the Passion is inevitably, under present conditions, a vulgarization of the supreme act of the most revered of lives. We can not believe that any manager, Christian or otherwise, will wish to revive the Passion in such form as must infallibly recall Judas, who sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver."

Instead of being shocked, the Boston *Journal* thinks that the importation of the Oberammergau play "to Madison Square garden, the American Cir-

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THE ARREST OF JESUS
Scene from "The Passion Play" in the French Theater at Montreal

cus Maximus, seems feasible enough and reverent. So much lies in the effect produced by the actors as actors. They may personally be models of all that is good, and yet fail to be impressive in holy parts, or they may be none too virtuous as citizens and bring tears to the eyes and goodness to the hearts of the spectators."

The Unity of Christianity and Judaism

THEODORE F. SEWARD, in the April *Arena*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE beginning of the twentieth century is signalized by a great discovery. It is not the perception of any single mind, but a truth that is dawning upon the consciousness of all enlightened minds; namely, that the principles of Christianity and the principles of Judaism are not antagonistic. They are in their essence identical and sympathetic. Ideal Christianity and ideal Judaism are one. The error arose from confounding principles with personality. "The Jews killed Jesus, our Redeemer." This slogan was sufficient to kindle and keep alive the deepest prejudices and most intense hatred of an age of ignorance and superstition. And one utterance of the mob at Jerusalem has unfortunately confirmed and intensified the antagonism.

What has Judaism contributed to the treasures of the world's thought and life? The question may be answered categorically: (1) Monotheism; (2) Divine Fatherhood; (3) Human Brotherhood; (4) The Ten Commandments, embodying a perfect system of ethics. This catalogue shows at a glance the impossibility of any real antagonism between the Hebraic and Christian systems of thought and standards of life when rightly understood. Now that the theological mist is rising, and the smoke of controversy is clearing away, the Messianic principle (which is simply love revealed and manifested) is beginning to be recognized as something distinct from ritualism on the one side and from the theological formulations on the other. Hence, many of the Jews are beginning to say, with Rabbi Kaufman Kohler, of New York city: "The beautiful tales about the things that happened around the lake of Galilee show that there was a spiritual daybreak in that dark corner of Judea of which official Judaism had failed to take sufficient cognizance." Words and acts of sympathy and comity between churches and synagogues are becoming common. A Presbyterian minister, writing on the subject, says: "I have often spoken against the anti-Jewish spirit. We are more indebted to them than to any other race. Jesus said, 'Salvation is of the Jews.'" A Christian publishing house is bringing out at vast expense a Jewish encyclopedia, which will not only have a great historic value, but will serve as a bond of mutual respect between the Jew and the Christian.

This *entente cordiale* between religious and social forces, which have heretofore been divided and more or less antagonistic, is most timely. In fact, it is fast becoming an absolute necessity for the preservation of our social fabric. The problems of life have become so complex and the adjustment of the social order so difficult under modern conditions that there is but one hope for a favorable solution; namely, through a combination of the best men and women, irrespective of race or creed, working in sympathy and harmony for the uplifting of mankind. Such a combination or coalition is now in a more or less conscious process of formation. And the basis of the alliance is a recognition of the golden rule as the only basis of a true civilization. This is to be the rallying cry hereafter of the advocates of "liberty, equality, and fraternity."

CHRISTIAN METROPOLITAN DAILY: Though the experiment is not being heralded by any pious professions, it appears that London is to be given a distinctively Christian daily newspaper. Mr. George Cadbury, until now a minor partner in the ownership of the London *Daily News*, has purchased the control of the property. He is widely known as an unassuming but rigidly conscientious Christian man, and it is confidently expected that he will carry the highest ideals into his newspaper business. He is a strict member of the church of Friends, and the teacher of one of the largest Bible classes in the English metropolis.—*Interior.*

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The Search for a New Religion in Japan

JAPAN has religious nostalgia; this is apparent from a series of articles published in the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* (Tokyo), under the signature of Dr. Tnoue Tetsujiro. Buddhism, Shintoism, and Christianity are no longer favored by the intellectualists who devote their most earnest efforts to the search for a supreme doctrine. Dr. Tnoue Tetsujiro, who heads this religious crusade, leading the Japanese toward the promised land of a new faith, does not fail to attack all the existing creeds which happen to be in his way. Hence there is a certain amount of reserve in the other Japanese reviews toward the iconoclastic reformer. Answering his detractors and critics, Dr. Tnoue says: "My new religion is not a patching up of ancient doctrines. I would like to find a new Essence for our life, but not a new form. The form has constantly changed through the centuries, and all forms are alike. But there is an Essence which has never changed." The doctor is particularly harsh on Catholicism, which he places below Protestantism; besides, he states that all religions are superannuated because they are based upon words and external ceremonies. Concerning his new religion, the prophet entertains no illusions; it is only intended for cultivated minds. "People, like children, need toys to play with. Christianity and Budhism are their toys." It may be noticed that if Dr. Tnoue is rather unjust toward Christianity, he is really cruel toward Shintoism and Buddhism.

The Church Conscience

SAMUEL ZANE BATTEN, in the March *American Journal of Sociology*, Chicago. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN considering the church as the maker of conscience, we do not mean to imply that this is all the work that the church has to do; we only maintain that this is an important and essential part of the church's work. There is the work of the church in evangelism; there is the work of the church in missionary extension; there is the work of the church as the leader of worship and the quickener of devotion. But, over and above this, there is the work of the church as the maker of conscience. This has to do with what may be called the prophetic, the ethical, the social work of the church. The term "conscience" is here used to describe that power of the human soul by which man makes moral distinctions and guides his life. So far as one can see, there is no other institution so well qualified for this work. The state can not do this work, for government is itself a creature rather than a creator. The state is the organ of the political consciousness, and by its very existence it implies a consciousness lying back of its organization. The daily press can not do it, for the press is fast becoming an echo and not a voice. The public schools can not do it, except in an elementary and primitive way. The public school deals with intellect rather than with conscience, with knowledge rather than with ethics. Nor can the various reform bodies and philanthropic agencies do this important work. As a rule, these societies are organized to prosecute some special reform, and they can not teach all-around morality.

First of all, the church, as a depository of the divine ideal, must set up an ideal, a standard of success; and must create a conscience which shall honor this standard and fulfill this ideal. The church must create a higher type of political obligation. The American people, one is ready to believe, have a very keen sense of personal integrity. They have also a very enlightened ecclesiastical conscience. They are very regardful of the higher proprieties of family and social life. They have a very deep sense of obligation toward the heathen peoples of the world. But have the American people a political conscience? Have they learned to interpret all the relations of their commercial and political life in the light of the Christian ideal and the Christian law? Here and there may be found a man who does this; but as a people it can hardly be said that we have attained.

The preacher is not here to preach ethics or sociology; he is not here to preach on the rights of labor or the rights of capital; he has nothing to do with the platforms of parties and the programs of reformers. But he is here to witness for righteousness and love in all the relations of life; he is here to show laborers and capitalists that they are brothers and partners; he is here to create the conscience which shall make all right laws and statutes. In some churches men are disciplined today for heretical opinions concerning the Scriptures or the Trinity; in some other churches men are disciplined for dancing and card-playing. But who ever heard of a church member being disciplined for political crookedness and commercial inhumanity? The fact is, as everyone knows, some of the men guilty of these political treasons and industrial cruelties are members of Christian churches in good and regular standing. In every Christian church there ought to be an atmosphere so intense, a sentiment so strong, a passion for righteousness so deep, that the political corruptionist and commercial sharper should be compelled to reform or surrender his membership.

Various Topics

RELIGIONS IN NEW YORK CITY: The religious division of the people of New York is given as Roman Catholic, 1,226,561; Hebrew, 598,012; Protestant, 1,733,465.

A HOTEL CHAPLAINCY COMMITTEE has been formed by several New York clergymen with the Rev. R. S. MacArthur as chairman. The movement has grown out of the independent work of the Rev. H. M. Warren, of the Central Park Baptist church, who, two years ago sent cards to the various hotels of the city offering to render any needed pastoral assistance to the guests. It will be the duty of the present committe to perform the same service, but in a larger and more efficient way than one man could.

THE "MESSIAH" IN KANSAS: From the old country Handel's great oratorio, the "Messiah," has followed the star of empire to the prairies of Kansas, and has become the annual musical treat of thousands of music-loving people, who, in many cases, travel twenty and thirty miles by wagon to hear it given by a chorus of four hundred trained voices at Lindsborg, the center of a Swedish colony, during Holy Week. Four performances were given this year, the last being on Easter Sunday. Mme. Lillian Nordica was the star of this year's singing festival, having been specially engaged.—*Boston Transcript.*

CELIBACY OF CLERGY ATTACKED: A movement has been started in Palermo, the object of which is to circulate literature directed against the celibacy of the clergy. Circulars have been sent to nearly all the priests in Italy. In these circulars celibacy is attacked both on scriptural and moral grounds. Attention is called to the fact that eleven of the apostles were married men. Special attention is called to the practice of the Greek church, in which it is required that the clergy must be married.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, MARCH 24

DOMESTIC.—In the postal fraud cases in Havana, C. F. W. Neely was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $56,701, W. H. Reeves to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,516, and Estes G. Rathbone to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,324....President Roosevelt had a conference with Estrada Palma, at which it was decided that the inauguration of General Palma as president of Cuba shall not take place before May 20....The temporary injunction asked for by the Interstate Commerce commission against six railroads entering Chicago was granted by the federal court.

FOREIGN.—In the house of commons the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, stated that safe conduct had been granted to Acting President Schalkburger and other Boer leaders to go through the British lines to confer with President Steyn regarding peace terms....The French parliament voted a credit of 500,000 francs for the expenses of President Loubet's trip to St. Petersburg. ...There have been 470 deaths from cholera at Mecca and Medina during the last ten days.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Root, by direction of the president, instructed General Wood to turn over the government of Cuba to its people on May 20; a small force of United States troops is to remain permanently in the island. ...Major-General Elwell S. Otis was placed on the retired list of the army. ...The French deputies voted $120,000 for France's exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

FOREIGN.—A new Irish land bill was reported to the British house of commons; it does not provide for the compulsory sale of land, but appoints a commission to deal with the question. ...Tax riots in Honan province, China, culminated in a rebellion....Japanese are seizing foreign property in collecting the house tax.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26

DOMESTIC.—Noriel, the only insurgent general still in the field except Malvar, has been captured in the Philippines; the health authorities report forty-nine cases of cholera and thirty-nine deaths at Manila....Albert Patrick was convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice in New York city. ...The bill to give the Rapid Transit commission, of New York city, power over the franchise for the Pennsylvania tunnel was passed by the assembly.... Millers, in a meeting at Chicago, formed a national federation, representing a capital of $400,000,000 and an annual output of 100,000,000 barrels.

FOREIGN.—Cecil Rhodes died at Cape Town, in the forty-ninth year of his age....General Kitchener reports a combined movement against De La Rey in the western Transvaal; the Boer general escaped, but the British columns captured 135 prisoners and several guns; the pope has called upon Christian people throughout the world to pray for peace in South Africa.... Protocols for the renewal of diplomatic relations with France were submitted to the Venezuelan congress....England has asked Canada to send 2,000 more troops to South Africa....The prospectus of the new Russian 4 per cent loan was issued in Berlin.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt sent a special message to congress asking authority to appoint diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in Cuba....The legislature at Albany closed the shortest session since 1794....At the court-martial at Manila, Smoke, a Filipino scout, said the natives had planned to murder Major L. W. T. Waller and Lieutenant Williams. ...Representatives of the coal operators and of the miners of Pennsylvania met, and at the request of the civic federation action regarding a strike was postponed for at least thirty days.... Judge Chytrans, of Chicago, decided that a railroad company can not put off a train a passenger who is riding on a "scalped" ticket.

FOREIGN.—Public honors will be paid to the memory of Cecil Rhodes in Cape Town, Kimberley, and London; Englishmen are surprised at the world-wide tributes to Mr. Rhodes's greatness in view of his complicity in the Jameson raid....The Princess Radziwill was committed for trial at Cape Town on the charge of forging the name of Cecil Rhodes to promissory notes....The British authorities in the West Indies have been instructed to refuse permission to the rebel steamer *Bolivar* to coal and receive supplies at British ports....The shareholders of the Canadian Pacific railroad approved an issue of $19,500,000 new stock....Venezuela insurgents have captured San Antonio and Maturin, but have lost two ports on the island of Margarita.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28

DOMESTIC.—Henry Clay Evans, the commissioner of pensions, has placed his resignation in the hands of the president....A crowd of twenty-four masked men at Casper, Wyoming, lynched Charles Woodward, condemned to be hanged for murder but reprieved, by hanging him from the official gallows. ...Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, signed the bill giving the United States steel corporation power to convert part of its 7 per cent preferred stock into 5 per cent bonds.

FOREIGN.—Advices from London make it appear that there is no immediate prospect of peace in South Africa.... The tobacco war has had little effect upon the price of that commodity in Great Britain....Turkish soldiers attacked a post on the Bulgarian frontier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29

DOMESTIC.—An agreement between the transatlantic lines, excepting the Beaver line, was signed at Liverpool for a minimum saloon passage rate, effective on March 31....A high official of the Danish government said that the charges of bribery made by Captain Christmas in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies were false. ...President Roosevelt made public the correspondence in which the request of Lieutenant General Miles to be sent to the Philippines was disapproved....Mr. Dickinson, United States consul general at Sofia, has become persona non grata to Bulgaria, and lost his post by his activity in the case of Miss Stone.... The loss by floods in Tennessee is estimated to reach fully $1,000,000; several towns suffered severely and there were a few lives lost.

FOREIGN.—A thousand people have been killed in riots at Ta-Ming-Fu, in Pe-Chi-Li province, China, caused by attempts to collect indemnity for the Catholics....The report came that the British were worsted in a fight with Boers in Cape Colony on March 24, having eight men killed, ten wounded, and twenty-nine captured....The stock market in London is buoyant in anticipation of better times after the return of peace in South Africa....Prince Derneburg, former German minister to Great Britain and France is dead.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30

DOMESTIC.—Joseph Potter, LL.D., a member of the second division of the court of appeals, New York, died in Whitehall, New York....Guthrie, Oklahoma, had a $350,000 fire....James R. Garfield has acepted the place of civil service commissioner made vacant by the resignation of William A. Rodenberg.

FOREIGN.—The British steamer *Holyrood* was sunk in collision with the British steamer *Bernard Hall* west of Fastnet Light, Ireland, in a dense fog; the crew of the *Holyrood* were rescued. ...The steamer *Lake Superior*, with one thousand immigrants on board, went on a reef at St. John, N. B., and unsuccessful efforts were made to float her.... The total British revenue for the year was £152,601,637, an increase of £12,613,315 over the preceding year, of which the income tax yielded £34,800,000....The North German Lloyd steamship company directors voted for an increase of 10,000,000 marks capital.

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The Books of The Week

CECIL RHODES. A Study of Character. By Howard Hensman. Leather, pp. 382, $5. New York: Harper & Bros.

MR. HENSMAN appears to have had exceptional opportunities for learning all that there is to learn about the youth of Cecil John Rhodes, whose death gives an increased value to these pages. We expected to be told that he displayed in his youth the characteristics that distinguished maturer years, and we are not disappointed. In his schoolboy days, "he had an indomitable spirit and a dogged perseverance." Religion, French, and classics were the favorite studies of this younger son of a parish vicar, and at one time it was proposed that Rhodes should enter the ministry. Instead, he went to South Africa for his health. This was June, 1870, and when Rhodes was seventeen years old. Gold and diamonds had been discovered three years before—there then appeared to be more diamonds than gold and Rhodes set about the task of getting his share. In course of time he formed the diamond trust, known as the De-Beers company, crushing all rivals and centering the control of the whole diamond output in his own hands. But this was not accomplished in a day. Rhodes returned to England every year to continue his studies, and at other times a stranger in Kimberley might have found him in these days seated on an upturned bucket sorting with keen eyes the diamonds on an improvised table in the open air while he read for his examinations with one eye on his book and one on his native workmen in the diamond mines. In 1881 he took B.A. and M.A. degrees at Oxford, where he had entered Oriel college in 1873.

In one way and another, as Mr. Hensman puts it, Mr. Rhodes had by this time become a growing political power in the country. His first and in one sense his greatest service to the empire in South Africa, was the retention in British hands of the western trade route to the Zambesi. This he accomplished by fairly legitimate means. Later when he was ready to seize the country now called Rhodesia, he resorted to different methods. From Lobengula, through a third person, he obtained authorization to prospect for minerals in the great territory north of the Transvaal, now colored red on the map. On the basis of this concession the British South African company was formed and the country of the Matabele, Basutos, and some smaller tribes was without further delay transformed into British territory. Only an Englishman could fail to see the absurdity of protesting against Boer or Portuguese interference with native rights, as in the case of Manicaland, and then gobbling up the land the minute the weaker thief had been forced to release its hold.

The great object of Rhodes's life, we are repeatedly told, was the federation of South Africa—under the British flag. Money-making was merely a means to this end. Thus, in speaking of the amalgamation of the diamond mines, Mr. Hensman says that what Rhodes was working for was "the formation of a gigantic monopoly with ample funds at its command, which he would be able to use for the purpose of developing his scheme of British expansion towards the Zambesi." He followed up this ambition to the day of his death, and while the raid and other opposing forces defeated or postponed the achievement of his aim to paint the map of Africa "all red," as he expressed it, he added territory about fifteen times the size of England, Scotland, and Wales to the empire. The methods by which this feat was accomplished are not specifically touched upon, Mr. Hensman avoiding the subject on the absurd plea that "to discuss it would be out of place in this present work." Where such a discussion would be in place if not here, it is difficult to imagine.

The raid and succeeding events are, of course, fully dealt with. Mr. Rhodes's connection therewith being set forth fairly and the action of the then premier of Cape Colony in lending aid to an armed incursion into a friendly neighbor's territory properly condemned in the mild language of the investigating committee's report. Of course Mr. Hensman agrees with Mr. Chamberlain that however much Mr. Rhodes might have failed in his duties as a public man, there was nothing in the affair which rebounded to his private dishonor.

It only remains to tell of the splendid bravery shown by Rhodes in penetrating the Matabele camp to settle the rebellion of 1896, and of the part he played in the defence of Kimberley. It is in connection with the latter subject that Mr. Hensman is finally induced to admit that "It is an unfortunate truth that on several occasions a kink in Mr. Rhodes's mental organism has led him to regard himself as being above the rules which control the movements of an ordinary individual." Rhodes, in short, was a modern Cromwell, a twentieth century Napoleon; he "dealt in millions and thought in empires," and had the infirmities common to this type of great men.

NAPOLEON. A Sketch of His Life, Character, Struggles, and Achievements. By Thomas E. Watson. Cloth, pp. 719, $2.25. New York: The Macmillan Co.

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measure, succeeded, but it is a legitimate question whether or not the task were worth doing simply because it has been done so many times before. It is not true, as Mr. Watson appears to believe, that Napoleon is in need of defense or explanation on any side of his character, or in any of his relations to the history of his own or later times. It is true that he has been misrepresented and belittled, especially by English historians, against whom Mr. Watson repeatedly turns the shafts of his sarcastic reproaches, but there are some hundreds of histories besides those of Scott and Lockhart, Mr. Watson's particular abominations. Another American, Professor Sloane, has given us an estimate of Napoleon that is far more trustworthy than the present one, more definite, and more convincing, because it is based upon a much more scholarly foundation of fact. The view Mr. Watson presents to us is interesting, but no view has historical value unless it is laid before the reader in such a way that its truth and reasonableness make an insistent appeal. Mr. Watson's view does not make such an appeal, partly because it is not clear cut, and partly because it soon becomes plain that the author has two ways of applying standards by which he judges men and events. By the same one he will condemn an hereditary ruler and uphold a Napoleon; by another he will judge harshly a policy when it is put into effect by one nation, England, for example, and excuse the employment of the same policy by Napoleon, because, forsooth, it had been wrongly employed before. This is an unendurable fault, as is also the too frequent employment of "perhapses." Perhaps is the last word an historian should employ. "Spain had been his ally, but had, perhaps, never had her heart in the alliance." The question, among others, that Mr. Watson purposed to settle was whether Spain was or was not a sincere ally. She was not, as a matter of fact, and if Mr. Watson was in any doubt about it or about the many other things he qualifies by "perhaps," he should have disposed of his doubts before he began writing history.

One does not have to look far for the explanation of Mr. Watson's admiration. It is based on the fact that Napoleon was a great law-giver, that he broke down the old system of privilege, transformed Jacobinism into reason, and started the world on the road toward true democracy. Because he did these things, Mr. Watson pardons his later absolutism, and because he thinks it was only the spread of liberal ideas that the enemies of France feared and attacked, he can find nothing worthy in their conflict with the force that would have overwhelmed them had they not combined to stop it. This is not said by way of argument against Mr. Watson's position; it is said merely in explanation of our opinion that the book is neither a safe guide as to facts, largely because it does not tell the whole story, nor sound as to its conclusions, because its author is prejudiced.

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is neither sufficiently new nor striking to raise it above the common crowd. From the pen of any one else it would be tolerable, but for Josiah Flynt it is a distinct retrogression. It is of a boy who runs away from home with a tramp and dies at a "hangout." The point, as discovered in the last chapter, is the fact that the man with whom he ran away was his father, and the husband of the woman whom he had been taught to regard as his sister, and that he was their son. The clear deduction is the transmission of the "wanderlust" from father to son in spite of a conflicting early environment.

THE DARK OF THE MOON. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth, pp. 454, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A STORY of the gypsies and crofters of Scotland and the revolt against the landlords for the evictions of early Hanoverian times. Mr. Crockett is the master of an apparently inexhaustible mine of information about the feuds and factions of Scotland, and he makes use of it in an effective fashion. Of course, his men are "braw" and his maids "bonny," but for once he has omitted the customary blackhearted villain. The death of the two gypsy brothers for the honor and the safety of the clan is told more simply and effectively than is often the case in such descriptions.

A SECULAR VIEW OF THE BIBLE. By Constantine Grethenbach. Cloth, pp. 342, $2. New York: Peter Eckler.

MR. GRETHENBACH endeavors to separate the wheat of the Bible from the chaff, the incidental from the essential, to disclose what the scriptures really narrate and the true values which should be given the various portions. The book is a curious product of learning and is to be commended more for its erudition than for its interest to the layman.

THE NEW WORLD AND THE NEW THOUGHT. By James Thompson Bixby. Cloth, pp. 219, $1. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

THAT space is but a screen upon which are thrown the manifold shapes and colors of existence; that man is growth and growing, life a development and developing, and the world a battle ground to temper the soul is the substance of Dr. Bixby's teaching. The author believes that "those creatures succeed who in fulfilling their own life, also compass the good of other beings," that it is possible to know God and that our religious instincts have objective validity.

OCEAN TO OCEAN. An Account Personal and Historical of Nicaragua and Its People. By J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N. Cloth, pp. 309, $1.25. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

WITH the isthmian canal problem prominently before the public, this book should find many interested readers. It is popular in its treatment, being more like a carefully kept diary than anything else, and giving an excellent idea of Nicaragua, the land and its people, and

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as much information about the canal as is needed to impart an understanding of the project. The book is unusually well illustrated.

FORCES IN FICTION. By Richard Burton. Cloth, pp. 177, $1. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.

PROFESSOR BURTON has written very entertainingly of various phases of the art of fiction, emphasizing every point made by illustrations from well-known novels. While giving due weight to the value of invention and construction, he believes that the novelist ultimately stands or falls by characterization. He thinks that "the revolt from the tyranny of love as an all-absorbing theme can be traced most convincingly and that this is a testimonial to the inspiring breadth and variety of the novel." He upholds the "dark" in fiction provided it is not used in undue proportion to its place in life. On these and kindred subjects, Professor Burton writes with a conviction bred of wide reading and keenness of insight.

NAUGHTY NAN. By John Luther Long. Cloth, pp. 418, $1.50. New York: The Century Co.

MR. LONG has put something of the flower-like quality of his "Madame Butterfly" into his first novel. It is dainty and fragile, but it lacks the exquisite perfection of the short story. The hero, who tells his own tale, convinces us that he is a good lover. Nan is a beautiful, capricious sprite, who might try our patience sadly if we saw her through other eyes than an indulgent lover's. Their idyll is partly comedy and partly pathos, and wholly improbable if put under a realistic microscope.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. By William Garrett Brown. Cloth, pp. 141, 65 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.

THIS is a new volume in the Riverside Biographical series. Most of the authors of these biographies have freely confessed that their work was little more than the recasting in condensed form of more extended biographies. Mr. Brown, however, has done a certain amount of original work, and his presentment of Douglas's life and character reflects the swiftness and concentration that characterized the career of this brilliant figure of the abolition struggle.

PING-PONG (TABLE TENNIS). The Game and How to Play It. By Arnold Parker. Cloth, pp. 112, 75 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. PARKER was the winner of the Queen's hall open tournament, and what he has to say about the game that has taken England by storm and is rapidly advancing on America may be accepted implicitly.

TWENTY-SIX AND ONE. By Maxim Gorky. Cloth, pp. 241, $1.25. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

THE best thing we have read from the pen of Maxim Gorky is the short story "Twenty-six and One," a simple, little sketch of a bakeshop, full of genuine sentiment and poetic feeling. Two other stories are found in this volume

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"Tchelkache," and "Malva." The latter is a realistic enlargement on the Russian proverb: "It's as easy to escape from death as from a woman when once she's after you."

COURS COMPLET DE LANGUE FRANCAIS. Par Maxime Ingres. Cloth, pp. 314. Chicago: The University Press.

THIS is undoubtedly the most complete course in French encompassed in one volume that we have yet seen. The author holds that translation is not a means of study, but a result of study. His aim is to enable the student to *assimilate* French as completely and as rapidly as possible, by the incessant training of eye, ear, and memory. With the aid of a dictionary (all instructions are given in French), and an authority on pronounciation, one might make considerable progress in the language by mastering this one book.

CHRIST AND HIS CROSS. Selections from Rutherford's Letters. Arranged. By L. H. M. Soulsby. Cloth, pp. 207. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE editor explains that this volume of selections is made for those who do not already know Rutherford, and who might turn away from the original because of its difficult phraseology and constant interweaving of texts. Mr. Soulsby in the preface gives a very good outline of the Scotch minister's life and work.

THE MINISTRY OF CONVERSION. By Arthur James Mason, D.D., Cloth, pp., 168. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS volume contains the substance of a course of lectures at Cambridge in 1892, delivered by the invitation of the special board of divinity. The scope of the book is sufficiently indicated by the title, which does not, however, suggest the breadth of view and sanity of the author's declarations.

THE NEXT GREAT AWAKENING. By Josiah Strong. Cloth, pp. 233, 75 cents. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.

A STUDY of the great religious revivals of the last four centuries, and a forecast of the one that is to come in the present century. According to Dr. Strong the next great awakening is to be based upon the social teachings of Christ.

WILD LIFE OF ORCHARD AND FIELD. By Ernest Ingersoll. Cloth, pp. 347, $1.40. New York: Harper and Brothers.

A VERY attractive volume of nature studies greatly enriched by photographs from life of both the four-footed and winged denizens of orchard and field.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. By A. M. Simons. Cloth, pp. 208, 50 cents. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

A SOCIALISTIC view of agrarian questions in the form in which they arise in the United States.

GODLY UNION AND CONCORD. Sermons Preached mainly in Westminster Abbey, in the Interest of Christian Fraternity. By H. Hensley Henson, B.D. Cloth, pp. 282, $2. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, March 29

Favorable weather greatly facilitated Easter retail trade, the volume of transactions in all lines of wearing apparel being of exceptional magnitude. Activity was by no means restricted to these special lines, however, the general distribution of merchandise exceeding that of previous seasons, with prices well maintained. A distinct evidence of the vigor of legitimate trade is found in the decline of only 21.4 per cent in bank exchanges at New York, notwithstanding the fact that transactions at the stock exchange were not more than a third of those in the corresponding week last year, while at other leading cities clearings exhibited a gain of 9.8 per cent over last year and 31.5 per cent over 1899. Another undeniable indication of expansion in the nation's business is the increase of 4.6 per cent over last year's in railway earnings for March, while compared with 1900 the gain amounts to 14.4 per cent. Industrial activity has suffered no diminution, the civic federation adjusting some labor controversies, while others are in a fair way to reach peaceful termination.

IRON AND STEEL

Demands for an eight-hour day after May 1 by the blast-furnace men were the most disturbing feature in the iron and steel industry, and this is not causing much alarm, as an agreement will probably be reached during the intervening month. Production is now beyond all previous records, and the movement of coke is ample, although the early opening of lake navigation may withdraw some of the transporting facilities which can not well be spared. Buying has been notably active in bars for implement makers, and producers have sold their entire output so far ahead that new business is not sought. Many plans for immediate structural work have been abandoned, owing to the insufficient supply of available material. On the other hand, there are reports of reselling contracts for rails and other supplies by consumers who have secured larger deliveries than will be needed. The appearance of this speculative element would be ominous if quotations were more excessively inflated. Aside from the advance in bar iron at Pittsburg to 1.80, and foundry iron at Chicago to $18.50, there are no important price changes, southern furnace producers having decided to postpone the contemplated advance.

COTTON

A severe reaction occurred in cotton, due entirely to the excessive speculative purchases which made the market top-heavy. Vigorous operations for the short account precipitated liquidation and forced prices downward sharply. Dispatches from the south endorse earlier statements of scanty stocks remaining, a canvass by the *Journal of Commerce* making the stocks at uncounted towns 55 per cent less than a year ago. Daily reports of receipts at ports and interior cities also exhibit material losses from the movement a year ago.

PROVISIONS

A slight recovery in coffee from the bottom price must be attributed to aggressive option buying, as the statistical position is not improved, Brazil receipts exceeding last year's high record to date by over a third. A temporary reduction in refined sugar was quickly restored, as the market for raw grades became very strong. Meats again advanced in the face of easier grain, a helpful influence being the largest single order ever placed for the British army. Another reason for strength is the light average weight of live stock receipts, indicating early marketing and suggesting scarcity later in the season.

CORN AND WHEAT

Weakness appeared in the cereals early in the week when there was a certain unanimity about encouraging weather reports and increased acreage.

COFFEE TOOK IT

Robbed the Doctor of His Cunning

"I was compelled to drink some Java coffee yesterday morning and suffered so much from its effects that I feel like writing you at once.

I am 61 years old and for a great many years have been a coffee drinker. My nerves finally got into a terrible condition and for about two years I suffered with sinking spells and was so nervous that it seemed as though I could hardly live. I suffered untold agonies. My heart would stop and my kidneys gave me no end of trouble.

About six months ago I gave up coffee for good and began using Postum. I insisted on knowing that it was properly made by being sufficiently boiled, and I prefer a cup of rich Postum to Java, Mocha, or any other coffee.

My sinking spells have left me, my head gives me no trouble now, the kidneys are greatly improved, and, in fact, I feel a great change in my whole body. It is such a comfort to be well again.

I know a physician in San Antonio who had become so nervous from the use of coffee that his hand trembled so badly that he could not hold a lancet, or even take a splinter out, and could scarcely hold anything in his hand. Finally he quit coffee and began using Postum. Now the doctor's nervousness is all gone and he is in good health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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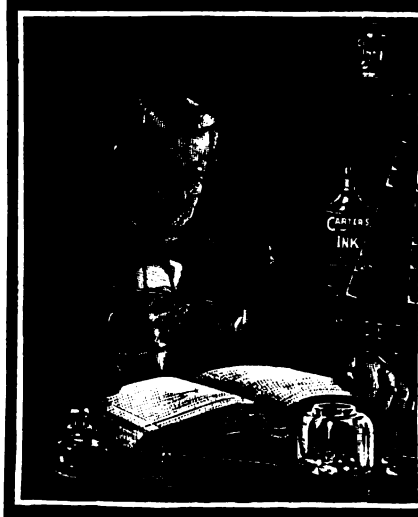

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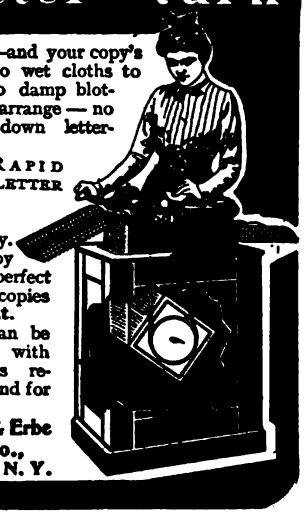

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Subsequently there was partial recovery owing to less cheerful news from Kansas and Oklahoma, but the net result for the week was a decidedly lower range of prices. Wheat exports materially declined from the satisfactory record of 4,657,625 bushels last week to only 3,088,642 bushels this week, which compare with 3,936,832 in the same week last year. There was a decrease in western receipts to 2,747,094 bushels, against 4,052,508 a year ago, but the difference in arrivals of corn was less striking: 1,976,064 bushels against 2,682,918 a year ago. Atlantic shipments of the minor cereal were only 138,344 bushels, compared with 2,946,461 in 1901.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 205 in the United States against 206 last year, and 22 in Canada against 29 last year.

STAPLE PRICES

	Mar. 28, 1902	*Ma* . 29, 1901
Flour, strght wint.....	$3.75@$3.90	$3.45@$3.75
Wheat, No. 2 red	76¾c.	80½c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	66⅛c.	50c.
Oats , No. 2 mixed.....	48c.	32c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	64¼c.	61c.
Cotton, Mid. upld.....	8 15-16c.	8 3-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3⅜c.	2⅞c.
Wool Ohio & Pa.X.....	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg...	26½@27c.	27@28c.
Pork mess new.....	$16.50	$15.50@$16.50
Lard prime , cont't.....	10.10c.	8.50c.
Butter ex. cr eamery	28c.	22c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	13c.	12½c.
Sugar, cen trif. 96°.....	3.625c.	4 1-32c.
†Sugar, gr an ulated.....	4.51@4.56c.	5.25c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	5¾c.	7⅜c.
Petroleum , rfd gal..	7.20c.	7.95c.
*Iron, Bess. pig .....|	$17.75@18.50	$17.25
*Steel billets, ton.....	$31.50	$24.00
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb.....	12c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.10c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb.....	26.00c.	26.25c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, March 29

There appeared to be some pressure in the New York loan market this week, due to the fact that certain institutions were called on to supply their out-of-town banks ,with more or less currency for the April settlements. Indications, however, are that this loss was partly made good by shipments of money from other nearby cities, and estimates made on Thursday indicated that the net loss to the banks through the interior movement and the treasury operations was only about $1,300,000. The prolonged holiday which the stock market was about to take from Thursday's close until the next Monday, while it caused speculative inactivity and decreased Wall Street's demands for accommodation, also appeared to render bankers conservative on the matter of rates, and though 4½@4¾ per cent was the ruling quotation for renewals, call money at the stock exchange on Wednesday and Thursday loaned during the greater part of the day at 5 per cent. There was only a very limited demand for time money, which was not freely offered, the rates asked being as a rule 4¼@4¾ per cent for all periods. Commercial paper is dull, with limited offerings of prime names and an indifferent buying demand, rates being based on 4½@5 per cent for double names.

THE STOCK MARKET

Higher money and holidays rendered the New York stock market very dull this week. Heavy speculative liquidation was, however, lacking, and bear manipulation failed to unsettle prices to any extent; better crop news and the favorable developments in the anthracite labor situation causing a rallying tendency, and a somewhat bullish view of the market's immediate future. Bonds are very firm. Foreign exchange is stronger at 4.87¾ for demand sterling, but higher money here and the financial position abroad forbid gold exports.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for six business days ending with March 27 aggregate $2,063,748,166, a decrease of 4 per cent from last week's total and a decline of 10 per cent from the figures of this week one year ago. Exchanges at cities outside of New York amount to $770,466,975, an increase of 1 per cent over last week and a gain of 12 per cent over the same week last year.

Various Topics

According to Calwer's *Handel und Wandel,* the average dividend paid by the large German industrial companies for 1901 amounted to 7.90 per cent, as compared with 11.50 per cent in 1900.

Murray's Price Current makes the entire winter hog pack in the west about 10,375,000 hogs. This compares with 9,277,000 for the preceding winter season and 9,720,000 two years ago, which was the previous high record.

Retail tobacconists of Glasgow met March 25 to consider the rival propositions made by the Imperial tobacco company and the American tobacco company, through its English branch, Ogden's. They decided unanimously that they would sign neither agreement.

FOOD AND NEURALGIA

The Right Food Will Drive it Away

Good food cures neuralgia and many other diseases if it is the right kind of food and taken regularly, for the proper food will surely rebuild the cellular tissues and build the right kind of cells instead of diseased cells. When the rebuilding is under way the disease leaves.

That is the fact and the base of the food cure. There are hundreds of thousands of cases to prove the truth of this assertion.

A man in Delaware, Ia., Mr. Thomas Craven, says: "My wife has been greatly afflicted with neuralgia and has never found any medicine that would cure her.

I was told that if she could be fed on Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food for a time she would probably get well, so we started on Grape-Nuts. Within a very short time Wife became entirely free from pain and is now, to all appearances, entirely cured of her trouble.

We cannot find words to express our appreciation of the beneficial results from this greatest food in existence, Grape-Nuts.

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WIT AND HUMOR

Queries

A bred and born philologist is what I
claim to be,
But find that there are many things that
greatly puzzle me.
For instance, take a cricket ball; you buy
it—then it's bought,
But if you take and shy it, is it right to
say it's short?
A drummer is a man we know, who has
to do with drums,
But I never met a plumber yet who had
to do with plums.
A cheerful man who sells you hats
would be a cheerful hatter;
But is a serious man who sells you mats
"a serious matter"?

You take your girl to Yarmouth, then
you are a pair of trippers.
If you slipped with her while skating,
would you be a pair of slippers?
If it freezes when its frosty, is it squosty
when you squeeze?
Would you have to buy a biograph to
write biographies?
A man is called a baker when to earn
his bread he bakes;
But do we call a Quaker by that name
because he quakes?
But if you are a dealer, why, of course,
you have to deal,
But you may be a peeler, though you
never have to peel.

A man who brews, as everybody knows,
is called a brewer;
But if your landlord sues you, would
you say he is a sewer?
A girl will change the color of the hair
upon her head,
It's strange; but still you'll find that
though she dyed, she isn't dead.
Would a pious man who fried a kipper
be a holy friar?
A timid man who lies in bed—is he "a
fearful liar?"
If with mud you find you're spattered
from a passing horse's hoof,
And you use a bad expletive, would that
be a "muddied oaf?"

—*W. Stanford, in London Academy.*

Trouble

Can not some wise one tell us,
To ease our wondering minds,
Who is it loses all the fault
That other people find?

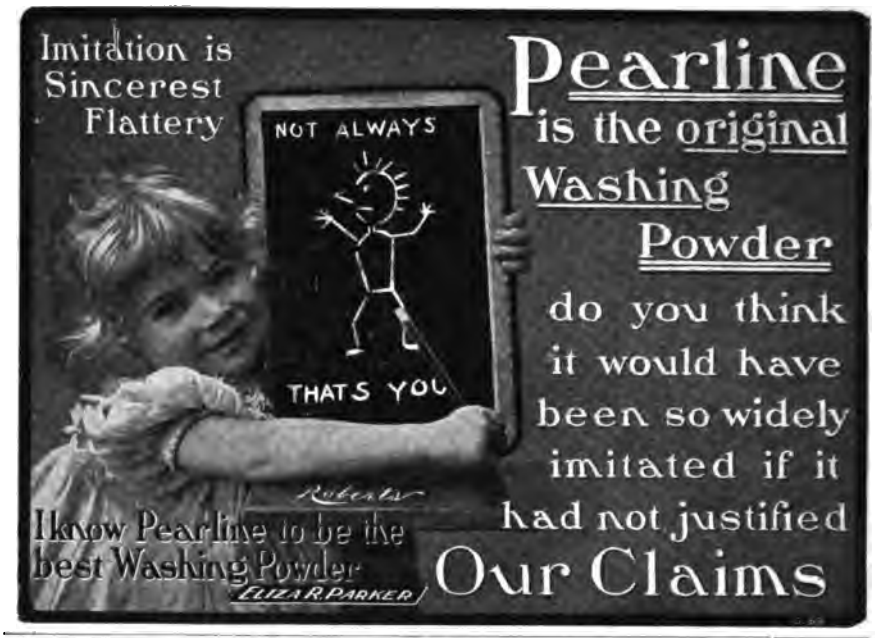
—*Baltimore World.*

"Goodness!" exclaimed the bay to the river, at the height of the spring floods, "how big your mouth has grown!"

"Yes," replied the river, "that's because my head's so swollen."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The poor, benighted Hindoo,
He does the best he kindo;
He sticks to his caste from first to last,
And for pants he makes his skindo

—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*



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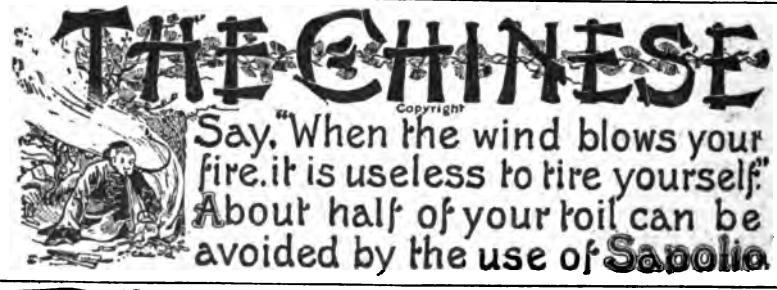

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 15
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
April 10, 1902

CECIL RHODES'S will has given rise to more discussion than has any other subject this week. Under the provisions of this extraordinary document two Oxford scholarships for every state and territory in the United States are established, and similar provision is made for students from South Africa, Australia, and Canada. Mr. Rhodes's bequest, which is understood to involve $10,000,000, was, of course, made in pursuance of his belief that the most potent influence for good in the world is the Anglo-Saxon race. And it is to bring the scattered forces of the race together that he established the scholarships referred to.

EVERYONE, we believe, sympathizes with the object of the bequest, but among those who are willing to look a gift horse in the mouth are a few who do not hesitate to point out that the influence of the plan will work almost wholly upon England and her university, and that the influence upon this country will be negligible. To bring about the condition sought by Mr. Rhodes, if it can be brought about by the means adopted, it would, it is realized, be necessary to send as many Englishmen here as we send Americans abroad, and even then the whole number of students would not be more than a slightly leavening force.

ONE of the most peculiar situations ever developed in any municipality is that now existing in the police department of New York city. Dr. Parkhurst sums up the whole case when he says that it was expected that the Low administration would reform the police; instead of which the police are reforming the administration. They have broken away from their superiors and are enforcing the laws, especially the excise law, New York having been "dry" last Sunday for the first time since Theodore Roosevelt was commissioner of police. This unheard-of enforcement of law is due to the fact that the policeman is tired of acting as a scapegoat for his officers, who receive whatever profit is derived from non-enforcement of law. It is a situation well worth watching, both for entertainment and instruction. District Attorney Jerome is earnestly cheering the patrolmen on and assuring them of his support.

NEW YORK'S preëminence in the matter of municipal malfeasance seems, in fact, to be slipping away, the state of affairs in the St. Louis municipal assembly being far worse than anything New York has been guilty of for years. The investigation conducted by the grand jury has disclosed the fact that the body mentioned was organized into gangs for plundering those who were interested in municipal legislation, grants, and franchises. Bribes for letting legislation "get through" ranged from $100 to $100,000, and one city father is said to have made $175,000 out of one deal, taking $100,000 from one bidder for his vote and $75,000 from another. It will not be in order for St. Louis to throw stones at New York for some time to come.

THE New York chamber of commerce has, it is reported, invited the Prince of Wales to participate in the dedication of the chamber's new building next fall, and the impression is that the prince will accept the invitation. If he does so the visit will be another influence similar to that set in motion by Prince Henry's visit and the Rhodes will. It will also be another instance of the part now played by commerce in the world's affairs, a part which kings, least of all, can afford to ignore. It is an interesting fact that the New York chamber of commerce received its original charter from George III, March 13, 1770.

ANOTHER "conspiracy in restraint of trade" has come into unenviable prominence this week. This is the meat trust, whose methods of doing business appear to be founded upon the rule of "charging all the traffic will bear," and which holds not only the small dealer in the hollow of its tentacles, but which is strong enough to bulldoze the railways into making special rates for their benefit. It is understood that the president has instructed that an inquiry be made into the methods of the meat combination, and every person in the country being vitally interested in the manipulation of the price of meat, the result will be watched with general concern, far more concern, indeed, than has been felt in the war on the railway merger.

GREAT BRITAIN'S fiscal year ended with the last day of March, and her balance sheet shows a most encouraging state of affairs. The income for the past year amounted to $760,000,000, about $60,000,000 in excess of the preceding year. While chiefly due to increased rates of taxation, it is a good sign that the receipts from excise taxation decreased, while the income tax increased to a figure which means that the incomes of Englishmen must have been augmented in the past year by $300,000,000. It can scarcely be said, in view of these facts, that ruin is staring Britain in the face. The increase in the income-tax rate which is expected to accompany the introduction of the budget on Thursday excites only nominal opposition.

AN impressive example of the good influence which may be exercised by a legislative body which does not owe its existence to popular choice was supplied by the French parliament last week. The deputies, with an eye to the effect such action would have on this month's elections, padded the budget with a variety of expensive schemes; the senate, being indifferent to the effect of liberal appropriations on the voters, threw out every extravagant project, the budget thus amended, was passed by a vote of 367 to 80, and the parliament adjourned. There is no present reason to suppose that when it meets again on June 1st the government will have lost any of its present strength.

COLOMBIA'S president, San Clemente, died during the week, an event in which we have a substantial material interest, because of its effect on the future of the country through which the Panama canal runs. San Clemente and Morroquin, the vice-president, were aged figureheads, elected by ex-President Caro, who thought he would have no difficulty in controlling them. Caro's calculations were exact in the case of San Clemente, but Dr. Morroquin was the man who stepped into power when San Clemente's hand weakened. The former has now retired, the latter is dead, and Caro, it is said, being a back-number, the way is open for a peaceful and regular state of affairs in Colombia.

IT is reported that the Manchurian convention between China and Russia has been signed. The exact terms of the revised treaty are unknown, but it can not be very bad if the other powers have withdrawn their opposition to it. It is significant, however, that China agrees to pay the cost of Russian military operations in Manchuria, and it may be taken for granted that the latter will not terminate her occupation until the bill is paid, an impossible task for the present. It would tax the imagination to discover why China should be made to pay for this forcible military occupation of her territory, even if she had not already bound herself to pay an indemnity that will tax her resources for years.

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AMERICAN

"The Busiest Man of Us All"

A MORNING WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

LINCOLN STEFFENS, in the April *McClure's,* draws a pen-picture of the day's work of President Roosevelt, concluding with a plea for the relief of the president somewhat on the lines of ex-Senator Chandler's protest. (PUBLIC OPINION, 16 Jan.)

An early riser and up betimes, President Roosevelt darts into the breakfast-room with a cheerful hail. The day's work is begun. By nine he is in his office, where he and Mr. George B. Cortelyou, the secretary to the president, are to have a quiet hour forecasting and planning the business before them. Mr. Cortelyou shows him the list of his appointments; the notes of bills, orders, and reports to come up, and such mail as he has to see. The president has to hurry, because, as an exception (which occurs nearly every day), an appointment has been made before 10 o'clock, at 9.45; and it is 9.30 now.

Just then the president's usher looks in. The president is indicating—not dictating, mind you (there is no time for that), but flashing hints of the replies he would make to the cream of his mail; and the secretary is making shorthand signs to recall them.

"Senator ——," says the usher; "important."

The president waves to let Senator —— come in, pelts some more hints at Mr. Cortelyou, and turns just in time to welcome his visitor. Before their hands have relaxed the grasp, the president and the senator are at it. It is important; and they go over it all, but at high speed. Before they are through, another senator joins them, and by 9.45 the man with the special appointment is there.

On the White House door hangs a sign "Closed," and two men in simple blue uniform guard the entrance. You go up to the door. "I wish to see the president," you say. The door is opened, and you pass up, following others, and followed by many more. Servants still are busy in the East Room; upstairs belated doorkeepers and clerks are hanging up their hats and overcoats. There are twenty people waiting in the hall; for if you are the public, you can not go beyond, unless you have a special appointment; that is the rule. But you see many men and women filing in through the door, and you send in your card. The doorkeeper nods an invitation to enter.

There is no chair unoccupied. The room is a large one, and chairs and sofas are set all about it; but they are filled, and many persons are standing. There are senators and representatives. They were admitted at once because it was their hour; but who are the other people—all these well-dressed men and shabby women? They are the constituents of the congressmen, who are breaking the rules established for their own convenience. They stand about in groups, some talking aloud and laughing, others whispering. Except for the dignified secretary standing at his desk, the scene is one of picturesque self-assurance, of a democratic holiday.

Time passes and more people come in. Ten o'clock comes and goes, and the secretary steps into the cabinet-room. You can see the president talking there with a new set of "important" visitors. You look about you and count again the relatively important visitors, fifty-three in all: seven senators, seventeen representatives, two politicians, and two police officers from New York, three women, two officers, and—the rest must remain unclassified.

"JUST WANT TO SEE THE PRESIDENT"

The cabinet door opens and the president, in a long frock-coat, springs up the steps into the room. He looks about and halts.

"I can't see all these people, Mr. Cortelyou. I won't. I can not do it." But his eye has been flashing about him, and in the window-seat spies a man he knows.

"Senator ——, I am glad to see you," he says, and he seizes the senator's hand. "I want to talk to you about——" The senator turns to a man and a woman with him. "Mr. President, I wish to present to you Mr. and Mrs. ——. They have come all the way——" "I am glad to meet you. I am glad to meet you," the president says to each of his new acquaintances, and his mind springs back to the business suggested by the sight of the senator. "Senator," he says, "come in here with me. I want to see you about——"

He dives back into the cabinet-room, and the senator follows. The door slams shut and the crowd, which has been silent to gaze, rallies and takes up the conversation again by groups. More visitors file in, more congressmen, more constituents. When the president reappears, he comes as before with a leap and a pause, then steps out a few paces, and swings

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all the way around. He goes up briskly to the first group. A senator is the center of it, and you expect to hear business; but no, it is constituents—a lot of them. The president shakes each by the hand, and to each says, "I am glad to see you," "I am very glad to see you," "I am very glad indeed to see *you*," "It is a pleasure to meet you," and so on, each greeting varying a little by word or accent. But the president is intent on something he has to say to that senator, and he pushes through up to him and carries him over to the fireplace, where they talk for a moment. Then the host fends away to some one else, striking out first for the faces he recognizes, usually those of congressmen or officers of some department or branch of the service. Usually, too, the president has something serious to say, but rarely can he say it till he has "met" somebody. I wished, the day I was there, that not less but more Americans could have been there to see what the busiest man of us all was busied with.

General Miles's Philippine Plan

THE LATEST PHASE OF HIS DIFFERENCES WITH THE ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL MILES'S suggestion, disclosed in the correspondence referred to in our last issue, that he be sent to the Philippines with Cuban and Porto Rican specimens of our benevolent rule, the idea being that this would have a good moral effect on the Filipinos, has served to keep "the case of General Miles" before the public. The harsh comments of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root on the correspondence in which the suggestion was made have added fuel to the discussion.

The New York *Times* (Dem.) pronounces the Miles proposal "childish." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) thinks it rather "visionary." The *World* (Dem.) is ironical: "He wants the belligerents to get together and talk things over. But that's the way wars are settled, not 'carried on!' It wouldn't do." The *Journal* (Dem.) defends General Miles and his proposal. The *Sun* (Rep.) ridicules the idea of such a mission as the general recommended, and refers to him as "that once able soldier transformed into a bewildered demagogue."

"A great many people," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) "will be disposed to believe that the plan of pacification in the Philippines outlined by General Miles might have been profitably adopted at an earlier stage in the game. His suggestions, however, came too late. He might have known from previous experience that any suggestion would have been unwelcome." The *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that the suggestion of the commanding general was entitled to respectful consideration; it finds nothing unreasonable in his suggestion that he should command his subordinates.

The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) admits that while it has up to this time sympathized with General Miles, "in his latest contention he is entirely wrong, and not only wrong, but ridiculous." The *Evening Post* (Rep.) does not approve the general's suggestions, but it criticizes the tone adopted by president and secretary in answering him, and asks: "Does Secretary Root regard General Miles as utterly incompetent and unfit for his position? Is the lieutenant-general of our army an imbecile and cheap intriguer?"

How sharply the press is divided on this subject is shown by these two comments from the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) and the *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) The former is "surprised to find General Miles putting forth a program so cheap and trivial in comparison with the difficulties of the problem. But Secretary Root condemns it with an unnecessary display of contempt." The *Free Press*, however, can find "nothing Quixotic in the commanding general's suggestion. The effectiveness of the method was demonstrated in dealings with the Indians, and the presumption must be that it was worth trying in the Philippines. In view of the failure to establish peace after three years of persistent warfare, other methods of arriving at that much-desired result were deserving of more sympathetic consideration than General Miles's plan received."

"I HATE TO SPOIL THIS FIGUREHEAD."—*Detroit News*

The Resignation of Pension Commissioner Evans

MR. JOHN M. CARSON, the trustworthy and well-informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, discredits the impressions sought to be conveyed by the administration that Pension Commissioner Evans's resignation was offered by him without any suggestion from the president. As Mr. Carson tells the story, Mr. Roosevelt approves of Mr. Evans's policy, but "whether on account of the demands of the Grand Army men or not, the president, on March 15, sent for the commissioner and informed him that he desired to be able to say that he, the president, controls the situation, and to that end would like to have the commissioner's resignation." The resignation was accordingly sent to the president, but it was to remain a profound secret until the president was ready to act. On March 28 Mr. Carson was assured by Mr. Evans that he had not resigned. "One hour after this unaccountable prevarication of the commissioner," says Mr. Carson, "he was summoned to the White House and informed by the president that he had decided to make public announcement of the resignation."

The Duluth *Tribune* (Rep.) sees in this story nothing inconsistent with the official announcements: "It is further explained that President Roosevelt and Commissioner Evans came to the opinion about the same time that there was nothing to be gained by

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keeping up the fight. They agreed as to the wisdom of changing the man, and they also agreed as to the desirability of continuing the principle for which he had stood. The man might be changed in order to have less friction, and for the comfort of the man, but the work should go on."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind. Dem.) is not so easily satisfied: "Mr. Evans offered to resign, but we think no intelligent man will be deceived on that point. So he offered to resign to President McKinley. The difference is that McKinley refused to accept his resignation, while Roosevelt did accept it. The one president protected him from his enemies; the other left him naked to them." The Boston *Post* (Dem.) says that "the pension agents have won their fight. It doesn't matter that Evans's retirement comes through the form of resignation of office. It doesn't matter that Roosevelt promises to find him a new place with a bigger salary. It doesn't matter that the president declares he will have a new commissioner who will continue Evans's policy. These things are all apart and count for nothing against the naked fact that the claim agents have ridden rough-shod over the Rough Rider who has happened into the White House." The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) only hopes that the assurances that the policy of Commissioner Evans will be continued, will be "made good."

The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) is frankly glad that the commissioner is to go: "His continuance in office another four years would have been at the severe cost of the veterans of the armies of Meade, Sherman, Thomas, and Grant in public esteem and reputation for their personal honesty, manliness, patriotism, and character for American citizenship. This is a cost that the country can not afford to face, and it is well rid of Mr. Evans in the pension bureau."

German Influence in America

PAST AND PRESENT

MR. J. G. ROSEGARTEN, in the April *Lippincott's Magazine,* gives a brief review of the important part Germans have played in the development of the United States, and particularly in the wars in which we have been engaged, and adds that while Von Holst represents and typifies the German student and teacher in a succession of works dealing with our constitutional history, there is hardly an event or a question in recent American history, social, economical, or political, that has not been discussed by Germans, fully masters of all that is of interest in our contemporary history. "A country that has New York, with more Germans than in any German city except Berlin, and a larger German population scattered throughout its length and breadth than any single German state or all its colonies put together, can not fail to keep in close touch with the mother country and to influence and to be influenced by all the movements, financial and political, that have a common interest for the people of both countries. The literature of the two countries is largely common to the people there and here, and a German who comes to Harvard as a professor follows the good example set by Lieber and Vethake and Seidensticker here in Philadelphia, and may well find the same hearty welcome.

"The interdependence of two nations with so much in common in their past and so many ties in the present can not fail to be an important factor in the future. Allied for the industrial development of the parts of the world hitherto remote from commerce, and united in many matters of education and training, Germany and America may well move forward in harmony, each maintaining all of its independence of method and thought and action, yet both gaining strength from a better understanding and mutual selfhelp by which each may supplement the needs of the other."

The Philippine Bills

THE PROPOSED REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC MEASURES

THE majority of the senate Philippine committee has approved a bill for the government of the Philippines which would establish a situation very similar to that now existing. The commission now in control of civil affairs in the islands is continued, and the final solution of the problem of permanent rule is to lie in the extension of civil governments "so far and so fast as the communities in such civil divisions are fit for same." The commission is authorized to report when in its judgment the operation of these local bodies indicates that the Filipinos are ready for a popular representative government. A census of the islands is provided for. The house Republicans have framed a similar bill, the main difference between the two being that the senate bill establishes a silver standard, while the house bill does not. The Democratic minority of the senate Philippine committee has also framed a bill, in which it is proposed that the United States shall relinquish sovereignty over the islands, but that it shall continue to occupy and govern them until such time as it is thought wise to call a constitutional convention for the establishment of a native independent government to which the control of the islands is to be surrendered by us, we reserving naval, military, cable, and coaling stations. When this is done, the independence of the islands is to be proclaimed, the United States binding itself to make a treaty with the great powers securing its inviolability and equal trade opportunities for it.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) looks upon all these measures as merely tentative. We shall have to wait upon the taking of the census before definite plans are made, but "the government, even in the most favorable conditions, will necessarily have to be very elementary at first, and then be extended as far and as fast as the islands are prepared for it. It is the desire of the American people to give the Filipinos a large share of home rule eventually, and the sooner they are prepared for this, the better the United States will be pleased. The Philippine question is a large subject, and should be studied with care and without any partisan prepossessions or prejudices." The Chicago *News* (Ind.) on the whole approves the Republican measure: "The passage of this bill will continue the slow process of building up self-governing institutions in the Philippines and giving the islanders that increased degree of autonomy which President Roosevelt has declared they should have. Republicans as well as Democrats have declared for the largest possible measure of self-government, and if this declaration is made in good faith, it would seem certain that the work of rearing a representative government in the Philippines can not be begun too soon."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) finds that the

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Republican Philippine bill is such a queer mixture of good and bad that "it may be called characteristically Republican. If the islands were promised independence, the scheme of government would be excellent, but with the implication that they are to remain a part of the United States, their character becomes very different. The framers of the law seem to have no conception of the evils that must inevitably result from incorporating the millions of people of these islands into our body politic." The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) claims that the Republicans "are working toward an end not unlike that proposed by the Democrats, except for the folly of relinquishing sovereignty while retaining its real powers and responsibilities. But they have not tied their hands by announcing a definite program before they knew that it was a practical possibility. The Republican policy in the islands will be an evolution; that of the Democrats is a visionary experiment, like the innumerable and forgotten constitutions of the French republic."

The Democratic bill does not suit the Kansas City *Star* (Ind. Dem.) any better than the Republican bill suits the Democratic papers. "Exceptions to the administrative policies of the Republican party are in order," says the *Star*, "if any can be made, but it is a colossal mistake on the part of the Democracy to keep up its attitude in favor of the independence of the islands. That will never come about. Such an issue will never bring a party victory. In fact it would defeat a party otherwise deserving success. This, like 'imperialism,' or free silver, is one of the things that the Democratic party should endeavor to forget and let the country forget, if that party wants to make itself felt in the more vital and immediate questions before the people."

The free silver coinage provision of the senate bill does not meet with favor in any quarter. It is objected to by the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) on the ground that all important nations now have the gold standard—Japan and India, in the east, being among

TAKE YOUR PICK —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

WHAT, ANOTHER? —*Minneapolis Journal*

THE MOTH AND THE FLAME —*Cincinnati Times-Star*

THE LAST DITCH —*Minneapolis Tribune*

HUNTING FOR A DEMOCRATIC ISSUE —*Minneapolis Tribune*

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them. And it has seemed "incredible" to the *Chronicle* "that a committee of congress should deliberately determine to prolong a monetary condition which keeps the exchanges between the Philippines and the rest of the world in a state of uncertainty and confusion which not only inflicts loss upon the plain business people of the islands, but discourages those enterprises from which so much is expected, not more in profits to investors than in pacification and industrial progress." The *Chronicle* is still unwilling to believe that a committee of the senate has "agreed to sacrifice interests of the highest importance to those of money-changers or to any imaginary necessity for bribing our mountain states to support the expansion policy." Many other papers, Republican and Democratic, express the same opinion.

Reciprocity with Canada

An Apparently Unanimous Demand

THE budget which has just been presented in the house of commons at Ottawa was made the occasion of another noteworthy reference to reciprocity with this country. Referring to this incident, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says: "The dominion finance minister, Mr. Fielding, like all his predecessors in that office since confederation in 1867, could not make his annual statement without emphasizing the growing urgency of this question. Almost every important speech in the commons is concerned with it. The interest of Mr. Fielding's reference to it hinged on the declaration that in a year or two there will be a thorough revision of the Canadian tariff, and that next summer there will be a conference of colonial premiers in London, mainly for the purpose of considering imperial trade relations. It is within bounds to say that the fate of both these questions depends chiefly upon the attitude of the Republican party in regard to reciprocity with Canada. That country has the first claim upon the party if reciprocity is to be a Republican policy in fact as well as in name. If we may judge by newspaper reports, and more especially by the all but unanimous vote of the chambers of commerce, the New England states want reciprocity more than the dominion does. And it is noteworthy that the demand for it comes from Republicans and Democrats alike."

The question also came up in the Canadian house in another form. Hon. John Charlton, a member of the joint high commission, declared that reciprocity with the United States is the thing Canada most desires, because she needs it above all else. Failing that, Canada must raise the tariff, though she would regret to see this step taken. "While Canada now purchases $56,000,000 annually from the United States, we could put up the taxes and get along without most of the American goods. It would be a stringent measure, but Canada could show the United States her existence did not depend on the United States." The Montreal *Herald,* commenting upon the speech, observes that Mr. Charlton showed that "there is not, perhaps, so much cause for alarm after all, for he casually mentioned that were it not for another matter cropping up—the Alaskan boundary dispute, no doubt—there would have been a very good and very favorable treaty made with the Americans, which certainly does not indicate that the hostility of which he spoke before is quite implacable."

In a communication to the New York *Times,* a writer notes that even those who call themselves unconditional protectionists are impressed with the advantages to flow from the "freest possible interchange of Canadian raw materials for our manufactures." He proceeds to say that the sentiment for a liberal reciprocity arrangement with the dominion is practically unanimous in New England. In this sentiment protectionists and free traders are working "in seemingly perfect harmony." The industries of New England require cheaper raw material to avoid "industrial eclipse." The action of the Boston chamber of commerce is recalled. That body proposes that the United States shall "take the initiative in arranging a reciprocal treaty of trade with the Canadian government, on the basis of according to Canada concessions in duties equivalent to those which she shall grant to the United States." Representative business bodies from Maine to Oregon, nearly 100 in number, have made similar representations.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) believes that "if the reported practical unanimity of sentiment as to reciprocity with Canada prevails in such a stronghold of Republicanism as New England, the revision of our trade relations with the dominion, it may be reasonably expected, will receive the earnest attention of congress. As it is, Canada buys $56,000,000 annually from the United States. Great Britain and Germany are the only countries that take our goods in greater quantities. The present magnitude of this trade with Canada is a persuasive reason for the intelligent consideration of trade arrangements which will increase it; at least, preserve it."

The Defeat of Senator Jones

Primary Elections for Senator Appear to Have Resulted in the Choice of ex-Gov. James P. Clarke

PRIMARY elections in Arkansas for senator seem to have resulted in the defeat of Senator James K. Jones and the choice of James P. Clarke to succeed the former. Senator Jones's term expires in March, 1903. He was three times elected to the house and three times to the senate. As chairman of the Democratic national committee, he managed the campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

"As a seasoned politician," says the Washington *Star* (Ind.), "Mr. Jones is doubtless prepared for many of the comments which will follow his defeat for reëlection to the senate. Among the first to rejoice will be men who, some of them openly, some of them secretly, sympathized with his efforts in behalf of Mr. Bryan and lamented their failure. Had success been achieved, they would have fawned upon him for favors, and taxed his patience with appeals for introductions to Mr. Bryan and endorsements for office. Success was impossible, and now the time-servers turn away from him, and even charge him with their discomfiture. It is an old, old story, and a quarter of a century of practical politics must have developed in the Arkansas senator something akin to philosophy. Nothing succeeds like success, and nothing draws down upon one's head more immoderate or undeserved censure than failure." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) claims to be the instrumentality through which Senator Jones was defeated: "Opposition to Bryan, or a lurch toward the reorganization of the Democratic party, is not the cause of the repudiation of Jones in Arkansas. He played false on the trust question. While he was a director and stockholder in the round cotton bale monopolistic com-

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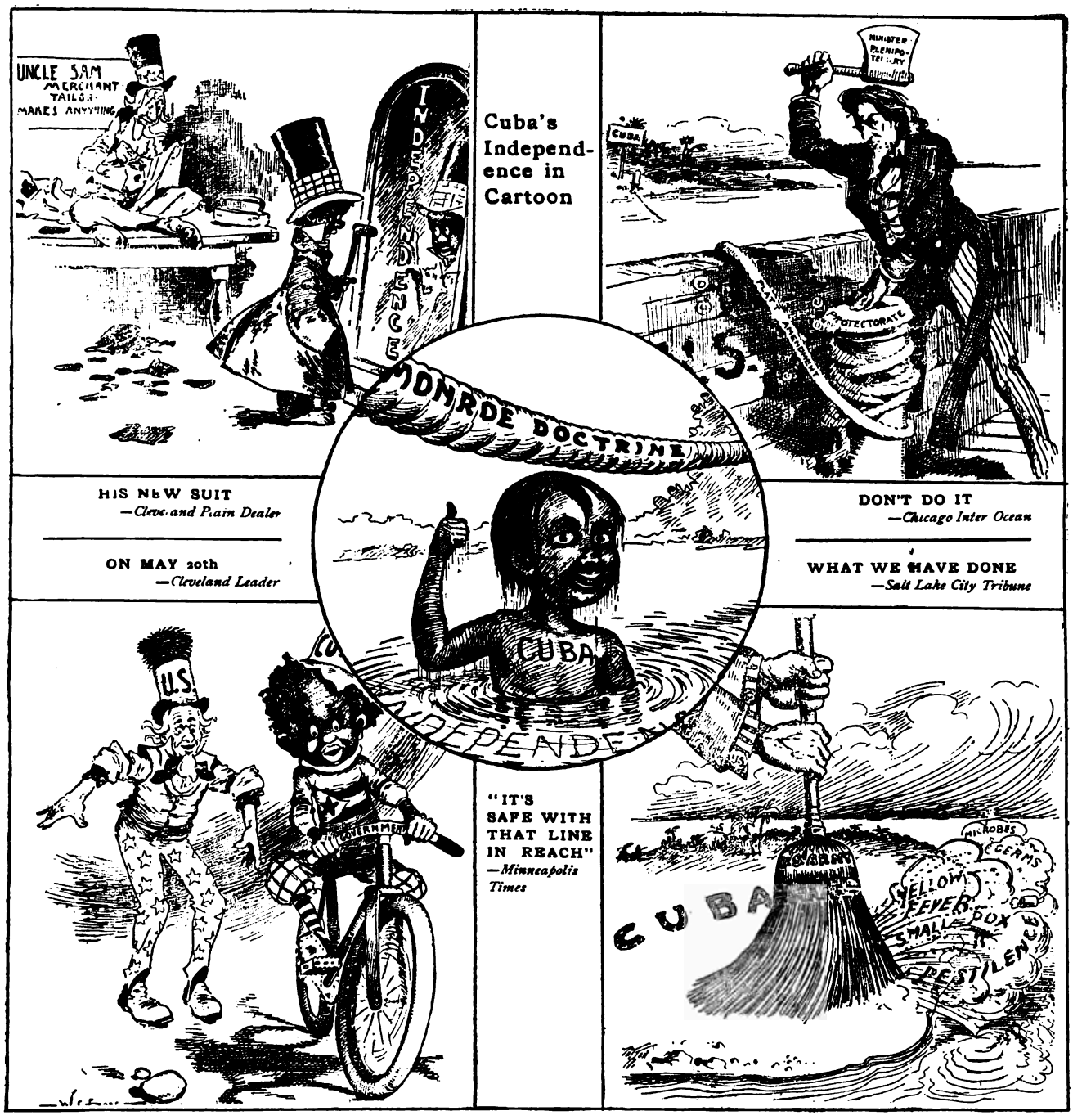
pany, he was among the foremost in denouncing the trust system. The *Globe-Democrat* originally gave the plain facts in the case. Senator Jones denied them and resorted to abuse of this paper as the trump card of his campaign for another term as senator. But the Democrats of Arkansas examined the charges, perceived their truth and the double dealing of Jones and have accordingly retired him as a public servant."

"Of course," says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), "this ends Mr. Jones's career in national politics. Probably he would not have been reappointed chairman of the Democratic national committee if he had been reëlected as senator. The Democratic party is passing under new leadership—or rather under leadership that is truly Democratic, not populistic nor of any strange origin. Yet a kind word in passing is due to Chairman Jones. When he was made chairman of the Democratic national committee, he was placed in a position which he was preposterously unequal to fill. His views of national politics were all of the Arkansas school. Notwithstanding his long public career, he never advanced a degree in knowledge of the country beyond the narrowest lines of frontier and southern isolation. The next chairman of the Democratic national committee should be a man of the greatest sagacity on a national scale, a man who understands the people in all parts of the country, a man who can meet the arts of the expert Republican managers, who can vie with them on their own fields of strategy and action."



Cuba's Independence in Cartoon

HIS NEW SUIT
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

ON MAY 20th
—*Cleveland Leader*

DON'T DO IT
—*Chicago Inter Ocean*

WHAT WE HAVE DONE
—*Salt Lake City Tribune*

"IT'S SAFE WITH THAT LINE IN REACH"
—*Minneapolis Times*

CONGRESS DURING THE WEEK: The only important features of last week's session of the United States congress, were the passing of the Oleomargerine bill by the senate, and the Indian appropriation bill carrying $9,415,339. The Oleomargerine bill has already passed the house. On Thursday a bill to increase the efficiency of the revenue cutter service was passed by the house. The Chinese exclusion bill was before both houses at the end of the week.

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FOREIGN

Mussulman Outbreaks

AN EXPLANATION OF THE RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN TURKESTAN AND ELSEWHERE

RELIGIOUS outbreaks are quite frequent in Turkestan, but until recently the Russians paid very little attention to them. This is particularly true of the numerous military bands of explorers which are constantly at work preparing the Russian advance through central Asia. These bands, commanded by competent officers of the engineering corps, progress steadily, in all directions, hundreds of miles from the Russian frontier, not even taking the precaution of operating from a basis of supplies. Uniforms are discarded, but not the weapons which are supposed to be used for hunting purposes. The explorers, however, fall in with hostile populations and sometimes come to grief. As a rule the Russian government remains silent on the subject, but it can not prevent the moral effect from being disastrous. Among the Mussulman tribes the advance of the explorers is signaled with an incredible rapidity, and at the least provocation the religious feeling aroused by the dervishes is intensified to the point of open rebellion. Hence these religious outbreaks which from time to time are reported even in the countries regularly occupied by the Russians.

This is what occurred recently at Adidjan, Turkestan. Mohamed Ali, a well-known "ichan," a dervish of Min-Tioube, between Och and Marghilan, announced to the faithful during the festivities of the Beiram, at the conclusion of the Ramadam or Mussulman Lent, that he had been selected by God to exterminate the infidels. At the head of a well-armed band of fanatics he proceeded to Adidjan, about 160 miles from Min-Tioube, and slaughtered two companies of Russian soldiers in their barracks. Fortunately the garrison was distributed over the city, a fact ignored by the ichan; the other Russian soldiers came to the rescue and the Mussulmans were routed in short order.

The *Islam* (Cairo), the official organ of the educated Mussulmans in Europe, although recognizing that the Russians should take extraordinary precautions in Turkestan, does not fear immediate danger. Religious wars, however, are to be dreaded at all times, and concerning the outbreak at Adidjan, it formulates the following opinion: "Many causes were assigned to this outbreak which worried the Russian government a good deal; it was attributed to the emir of Afghanistan, whose agent the 'ichan' was supposed to be; others said that the sultan had something to do with this beginning of revolutionary movement; finally England was accused. It is useless to complicate the question in this manner. Islamism is worked up in Turkestan, like everywhere else, through a kind of revolutionary mysticism, which originates with the hatred against the infidels, and believes in the necessity of proclaiming the holy war. All these corporations of howling and whirling dervishes are the schools of fanaticism and religious folly in which are mentally prepared the revolutions of the future. When a dervish or ichan believes that he is inspired and that the time has arrived, an outbreak takes place like at Adidjan. The same thing occurs in Algeria and for the same causes. We should not believe, however, that the Russian domination in Asia is seriously endangered by this religious agitation, which is only visible to the careful observer." And the *Islam* concludes by stating that a general insurrection would be impossible in Asia, particularly on account of the intense jealousy between the various tribes and the rivalry among the cities. He thinks, however, that notwithstanding the efforts of General Ivanov, the governor-general, local outbreaks may occur at any moment.

The same paper, however, entertains the idea that a general uprising on pacific lines is possible, if France is willing to do her part. "Islam," it says, "is a theocratic democracy, a military congregation, at the same time a formidable war engine, . . . which has been only paralyzed through want of intellectual direction." And over the signature of Mr. Napoleon Ney, the *Islam* proposes the creation in Paris of a sort of Mussulman vatican council, composed of the religious and military chiefs, the sheiks, the imans, and the mitjaheds, who constitute a hierarchy similar to the priests, bishops, and archbishops. This council would issue an official organ printed in French and Arabic and direct the movements of the Mussulmans toward Pan-Islamism. "If France is willing," states Mr. Napoleon Ney, "we are ready to put this project to execution." And naturally the first step would be to expel England from Egypt. This statement is particularly interesting if we take into consideration the advance of the sheik, Senoussi, who is looked upon in northern Africa as the true mahdi, toward Egypt at the head of 3,000 horsemen.

Why Europe Is Likely to Remain at Peace

IN an article in the April *North American Review*, by the late Jean de Bloch, the probability of a European war is discussed at length, the conclusion being that such a war is unlikely for many reasons. First, the military establishments of the powers are so large that it is realized that only long and exhausting warfare could give either side an advantage—not one but many battles would have to be fought. Furthermore, there are no great leaders. The successors of Moltke and Skobeloff may exist, but they are as yet unknown. "So far as the calculations of statesmen go, they do not exist."

There is another reason why war upon the continent is unlikely. This is "the extreme caution of European statesmen, their distrust of popular agitation, and their nervous dread of responsibility. The Transvaal war, from its beginning to its present stage, has been a continuous and uninterrupted exposure of the vanity of complacent thoughts which, the proverb tells us, are the children of vain wishes. Not merely every military, but every political, every social, every material, every spiritual consideration relied upon has been found to be a baseless edifice, which the first breeze of actual fact has overthrown. Can it be believed that, with the lesson before their eyes of this general ensnaring of the intelligence of the most practical people in the world, the more cautious and responsible statesmen of Europe will lightly enter

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upon a war so vast and so terrible that all the incidents in the bloody struggle under the southern cross would be crowded into a single one of its battlefields?

"The answer to that question lies in the nervous distrust of themselves, and the still greater distrust of popular agitation, which characterizes all the present rulers of Europe. An infinitesimal risk of diplomatic friction is sufficient to prevent decisive steps being taken in international matters, even where great good might possibly result from an active policy. The impassioned movement which is still proceeding on the continent for intervention on behalf of the Boers has never altered a word in diplomatic dispatches. The *status quo* has now become a religion in Europe. Everywhere there is a fearful, almost superstitious, dread of uttering an unconsidered word which might alarm foreign suspicion or pander to domestic passion. Even the Armenians must be abandoned to their fate, lest some inconsiderable element of friction should disturb the placid relations of the European powers.

"All this, it may indeed be urged, points to the postponement of war rather than to the assurance of peace. It indicates no lightening of the burden of armaments, and offers, at best, but the lesser of two evils. Therein lies Europe's danger; and it may indeed be doubted whether sudden destruction in the cataclysm of universal war is less to be feared than the continuous decay of the social organism, the shackling of civilization, and the ultimate political revolt which militarism must bring about."

Russian Military Scandals

The Case of Colonel Grimm

THE Russian press continues to maintain the most profound silence in regard to the case of Colonel Grimm, who was recently sentenced to death by a court-martial in Warsaw, on the charge of treason. According to a New York *Times* special, published the other day, the confession of Colonel Grimm revealed a widespread conspiracy in which several generals in high standing in the Russian army were involved. The details of the charges stated that although Colonel Grimm, with the full knowledge of his superiors, furnished false plans of Russian defense to a certain member of the triple alliance, he also furnished genuine documents.

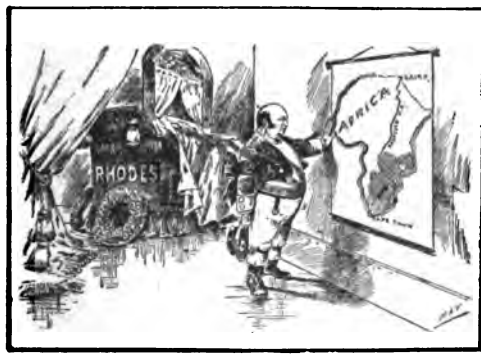
According to a writer in *L'Echo de Paris,* the chief of the French staff will soon be informed of the doings of Grimm and others in connection with the plan of mobilization of the French and Russian armies acting together against Germany backed by Austria and Italy. The same authority states that at the French war office it is fully believed that Colonel Grimm gave up to Germany not only the plans of the forts along the whole of the Polish frontier, but, by his relations with other Muscovite officers of Teutonic origin, and opposed to the Franco-Russian alliance, obtained and handed over to the envoys and agents of the Prussian staff nearly the whole tenor of the convention between the Third republic and the czar's government. This convention comprised plans of mobilization.

It is also stated in Paris that secret service men are looking for a certain Russian general, now in southern France, who is supposed to have communicated to a foreign power reports of an interview between his superior officer and a former chief of the staff of the French army—General de Boisdeffre, of Dreyfus notoriety. The interview in question dealt with the subject of combined action between France and Russia in the event of an outbreak of a European war. The Russian general who is being followed by the secret service agents is said to be staying on the Riviera under an assumed name.

It is the belief in Vienna, where the press is naturally on the defensive, that the execution of Colonel Grimm, who is now in St. Petersburg, will not be carried out, even after the prisoner has revealed all he has to tell. It is also added that no truth should be placed in the Russian official advices, which are that Colonel Grimm, in order to save his life, has made a long, detailed confession. It is, moreover, denied that a domiciliary search was made at the Austrian and German consulates in Warsaw. The German press re-echoes Viennese sentiment, but declares that many of the most sensational stories in regard to Colonel Grimm's treason emanating from Warsaw are inspired by anti-German sentiment there, which is thus seeking vengeance for the treatment of Poles in eastern Prussia.

The Cracow newspapers state that Colonel Grimm received from Germany a fixed annual payment of 12,000 marks for his services, besides a handsome sum for special communications. Being an officer of the general staff, he could hold intercourse with the agents of foreign powers without exciting suspicion. Russia has adopted the custom of the French general staff of drawing up fictitious plans and letting them fall into the hands of foreign agents. That was part of Colonel Grimm's duty, but instead of false plans he communicated the real ones.

WANT THE ALBANIAN THRONE: According to the Vienna newspapers, says the correspondent of the London *Times* in the Austrian capital, three candidates for the future Albanian throne are being discussed. Two are Neapolitans and one a Spaniard.



THE UNFINISHED MAP
—*Detroit News*

PECULIAR LOOKING DOVES OF PEACE.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

"SH-H-H! IT MIGHT LIGHT"
—*Cleveland Leader*

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The Beauties of the Censorship in Russia

THE semi-official press in Europe seldom takes exception to the decisions of the censor. On this account it is quite interesting to note the recent attitude of the *Independance Belge,* the semi-official international organ of Russia, concerning the drastic measures taken by the Russian censor against the *Rossia,* a liberal newspaper published in St. Petersburg. Under the caption the "Obmanow" the *Rossia* printed a monograph signed "Old Gentleman," which is the *nom de plume* of M. Amphitheakow, who, by the way, is the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independance Belge.* The censor, possibly on account of the similarity of names—Obmanow and Romanow—concluded that M. Amphitheakow intended to attack the czar and his immediate relatives. Therefore he suppressed the *Rossia,* and ordered the deportation to Siberia of M. Sazonow, the chief editor, as well as the deportation of the author of the monograph. "Since then," says the *Independance Belge,* "the *Rossia* has been permitted to reappear, but its administrators and editors have been replaced by men recommended by the Russian administration. In other words, *Rossia* has been allowed to be printed again providing it would not be the *Rossia* any more."

The *Independance Belge* publishes an excerpt of the "Obmanow"; it is the story of a young man very much like Nicholas II, raised by a reactionary father, but who rebels, when left to himself, against the traditions of the family. He reads, when he is watched, the *Grajdani* (Citizen), organ of the dynasty, which "preaches the political and social efficacy of the *knout* and other corporal punishments inflicted on the recalcitrant plebe," but when he has a chance he peruses the *Russian Gazette,* the ultra-liberal organ of the Russian press.

"The reading of these contradictory newspapers confuses the ideas of the young man, who becomes unable to establish a distinction between the conservatism of the aristocracy and the liberalism condemned by the Russian censorship." It appears that M. Amphitheakow is a humorist, but, says the *Independance Belge,* "it would require a great deal of good, or rather ill-will, or something akin to the delirium of persecution, to find in the "Obmanow" anything which could be construed as *lese-majeste.*" The Brussels newspaper concludes that it will take the chances of its recalcitrancy.

SOCIOLOGICAL

A Benevolent Feudalism

THE NEXT STEP IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EVOLUTION OF AMERICA

MR. W. J. GHENT, who has been identified with various movements for social reform, and has studied American society hoping to discover "tendencies toward a practical and enduring collectivism," tells us that he has found instead "a mighty and resistless tendency toward an all-comprehending and probably a long-enduring, *regime* of benevolent feudalism." In the *Independent* for April 3, he points out in our present social order all the essentials of a renascent feudalism and describes some of the particular forms which it is fast assuming. His picture of the new *regime* is in part as follows:

The new feudalism is characterized by a class dependence rather than by a personal dependence. But it differs in still other respects from the old. It is qualified and restricted, and by agencies hardly operative in medieval times. Democracy tends to restrain it, and ethics to moralize it. On the ethical side it is qualified by a growing and diffusive sense of responsibility and of kinship. The principle of the "trusteeship of great wealth" having found lodgment, like a seed, in the erstwhile barren soil of mammonism, has become a flourishing growth. The enormous benefactions for social purposes, which have been common of late years, and which in 1901 reached a total of $107,000,000, could come only from men and women who have been taught to feel an ethical duty to society. It is a duty, true enough, which is but dimly seen and imperfectly fulfilled.

Unlike the old feudalism, it is not confined to the country. Qualified in certain respects though it be, it has yet a far wider province and scope of action. The great manorial estates now being created along the banks of the Hudson, along the shores of Long Island sound and Lake Michigan, are but its pleasure places—its Sans Soucis, its Bagatelles. For from being the foundation of its revenues, as were the estates of the old feudalism, these are the prodigally expensive playthings of the new. The oil wells, the mines, the grain fields, the forests, and the great thoroughfares of the land are its ultimate sources of revenue; but its strongholds are in the cities. It is in these centers of activity, with their warehouses, where the harvests are hoarded; their workshops, where the metals and woods are fashioned into articles of use; their great distributing houses; their exchanges; their enormously valuable franchises to be had for the asking or the seizing, and their pressure of population, which forces an hourly increase in the exorbitant value of land, that the new feudalism finds the field best adapted for its main operations.

Bondage to the land was the basis of villeinage in the old *regime;* bondage to the job will be the basis of villeinage in the new. The wage-system will endure, for it is an incomparably simpler means of determining the baron's volume of profits than were the "boon-works," the "week-works," and the *corvees* of old. But with increasing concentration on the one hand, and the fiercer competition for employment on the other, the secured job will become the laborer's fortress, which he will hardly dare to evacuate. The hope of bettering his condition by surrendering one place in the expectation of getting another will be qualified by a restraining prudence. He will no longer trust his individual strength, but will protest against ill conditions, or, in the last resort, strike, only in company with a formidable host of his fellows.

The new *regime,* when it shall have become fully developed, whole and perfect in its parts, will be about as follows:

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I The barons, graded on the basis of possessions.

II The courtiers and court agents.

III The workers in pure and applied science, artists and phyhicians. The new feudalism, like most autocracies, will foster not only the arts, but also certain kinds of learning—particularly the kinds which are unlikely to disturb the minds of the multitude. A future Marsh or Cope or Le Conte will be liberally patronized and left free to discover what he will; and so, too, an Edison or a Marconi. Only they must not meddle with anything relating to social science. For obvious reasons, also, physicians will occupy a position of honor and comparative freedom under the new *regime*.

IV The *entrepreneurs*, the managers of the great industries, transformed into a salaried class.

V The foremen and superintendents. This class has heretofore been recruited largely from the skilled workers, but with the growth of technical education in schools and colleges and the development of fixed caste, it is likely to become entirely differentiated.

VI The villeins of the cities and towns, more or less regularly employed, who do skilled work and are partially protected by organization.

VII The villeins of the cities and towns who do unskilled work and are unprotected by organization. They will comprise the laborers, domestics, and clerks.

VIII The villeins of the manorial estates, of the great farms, the mines, and the forests.

IX The small-unit farmers (land owning), the petty tradesmen, and manufacturers.

X The sub-tenants on the manorial estates and great farms (corresponding to the class of "free tenants" in the old feudalism).

XI The cotters, living in isolated places and on the margin of cultivation.

XII The tramps, the occasionally employed, the unemployed—the wastrels of city and country.

Tuskegee Cotton-Planters in Africa

MODEL FARMS ESTABLISHED AMONG THE NATIVES

ABOUT a year and a half ago Mr. J. N. Calloway, one of the teachers of agriculture at Tuskegee institute, in Alabama, was hired, with three graduates, by the German Colonial Economic society to go to the German colony of Togo, in West Africa, to teach cotton culture to the natives there. Mr. Calloway has just returned to Togo after a visit to Tuskegee to secure the services of more young men skilled in cotton-culture in establishing model farms among the natives. This is not in any sense an emigration scheme, as all these persons are hired to work by the German society; but it sheds some light on what trained Negroes may be able to do for their unenlightened brothers in Africa. Mr. Calloway, writing of the enterprise for the *Outlook*, says that a hundred acres of ground have already been laid out, and that they have had plenty of laborers. Men, women, and children work for from ten to twenty cents a day and board themselves. They seem interested in the new methods, and are wonderfully willing to work, considering how little accustomed they have been to steady employment, and how easy it is to exist there with little labor. Mr. Calloway thus describes some of the features of the social organization of the natives of Togo: "The men are apt to have more than one wife. It is rare that a Bushman has more than four wives, but I heard of a trader who had nine. The traders' wives are quite commonly employed in the business of their husband. They do not live in any one place, but are located at various points—sometimes as much as a hundred miles away—where they act as sub-agents and saleswomen. Each Bushman's wife has a house to herself, and her own farm to carry on. The women and children do most of the work of cultivating the fields, although the man of the house—or houses, rather—sometimes has a patch of land also that he takes care of when he is at home. The fact that wives are bought makes girl children at a premium, and girl babies are more welcome than boys. A girl is often betrothed or sold by the time she is five years old to the father of a boy for his son's wife when she gets old enough. In such case as this, though, not more than $1.25 is paid for her, as there is always the danger of death or accident. A good-looking girl of marriageable age is worth as much as seven dollars. If she is a very good-looking girl, or especially desirable for any reason, the father is apt not to be willing to sell her to a Bushman, but to look about for a clerk or trader who will be able to pay as high as fifteen or twenty dollars, or perhaps even more, for a desirable wife."

The Right to Choose Fellow-Servants

THE DECISION OF THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS

HAVE men organized in a local or national union the right to demand of an employer the discharge of non-union men and enforce this demand by a threat to strike? Six judges of the New York court of appeals have decided this question in the affirmative, resting their opinion on this argument: "So long as workmen must assume all the risk of injury that may come to them through the carelessness of co-employees, they have the moral and legal right to say that they will not work with certain men, and the employer must take their dictation or go without their services." The decision further defines what may and may not be done in case of strike. A strike *per se* is not unlawful. Preliminary to a strike certain representations may legally be made. There may be negotiations looking to a settlement of the trouble without a resort to extremes, always providing, of course, that the employer is willing to negotiate. And upon the employer an ultimatum may legally be served, always providing that such ultimatum goes not too far, that it is a simple declaration of intention to withdraw. Threatening language is in order. It is not a violation of law to threaten to walk out.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says the decision is all the more significant because in the case decided two labor organizations were at odds. "National association steamfitters declined to work with Enterprise association workmen. At special term they were enjoined from striking or making threats. At appellate division they secured a reversal of the order and the case was carried to the court of appeals. Organized labor was arrayed against organized labor. It is held to be clearly within the province of one body of workmen to leave an establishment in which members of another organization are employed. Victory and defeat go together. When one side wins, the other side loses. The memorandum says that there must be no intention to 'inflict injury upon others,' but defeat can scarcely be said to be other than injurious. However, that is not the point. Incidental injury does not count. Though victory may be detrimental to one set of men, the others have the right to win if they can, providing they resort only to peaceful methods. Obviously, the court of appeals regards this as axiomatic."

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The Chicago *Evening Post* commends the decision as being "sound, logical, and vigorous." The essential principle upheld therein is, according to the *Post*, the only one that fits modern conditions and modern ideas of coöperative and concerted action. "To say that union men *must* work with non-union men is clearly nonsense, and it is equally irrational to say that they may not, as a condition of remaining in the employer's services, ask the dismissal of persons obnoxious to them. The wisdom or necessity of such demands is not a question for legislatures or courts. It is hardly necessary to point out that non-union men have the same right to decline to work with unionists, and that employers have the right to select their workmen from either class. On the subject of 'threats' and 'conspiracies' there is great confusion of thought, and the New York decision is a notable contribution to a consistent and enlightened philosophy of industrial relations."

Does the Race of Man Love a Lord?

THE HOMAGE PAID TO POWER AND CONSPICUOUSNESS

"WE do love a lord—and by that term I mean any person whose situation is higher than our own. The lord of a group, for instance: a group of peers, a group of millionaires, a group of hoodlums, a group of sailors, a group of newsboys, a group of saloon politicians, a group of college girls." This is the gist of an article by Mark Twain in the current *North American Review*. It is the combination of power and conspicuousness, he argues, which human nature reveres in rank of any sort.

"Rank holds its court and receives its homage on every round of the ladder, from the emperor down to the rat-catcher; and distinction, also, exists on every round of the ladder, and commands its due of deference and envy. To worship rank and distinction is the dear and valued privilege of all the human race, and it is freely and joyfully exercised in democracies as well as in monarchies.

"A Chinese emperor has the worship of his four hundred millions of subjects, but the rest of the world is indifferent to him. A Christian emperor has the worship of his subjects and of a large part of the Christian world outside of his dominions; but he is a matter of indifference to all China. A king, class A, has an extensive worship; a king, class B, has a less extensive worship; class C, class D, class E get a steadily diminishing share of worship; class L (sultan of Zanzibar), class P (sultan of Sulu), and class W (half-king of Samoa), get no worship at all outside their own little patch of sovereignty.

"Take the distinguished people along down. Each has his group of homage-payers. In the navy, there are many groups; they start with the secretary and the admiral, and go down to the quartermaster—and below; for there will be groups among the sailors, and each of these groups will have a tar who is distinguished for his battles, or his strength, or his daring, or his profanity, and is admired and envied by his group. The same with the army; the same with the literary and journalistic craft; the publishing craft; the cod-fishery craft; Standard oil; United States steel; the class A hotel—and the rest of the alphabet in that line; the class A prize-fighter—and the rest of the alphabet in his line—clear down to the lowest and obscurest six-boy gang of little gamins, with its one boy that can thrash the rest, and to whom he is king of Samoa, bottom of the royal race, but looked up to with a most ardent admiration and envy. All the human race loves a lord—that is, it loves to look upon or be noticed by the possessor of power or conspicuousness."

London Social Statistics

TAKEN FROM THE LATEST CENSUS

DETAILS of the new London census give some interesting social statistics. The number of families in the metropolis is 1,019,546, and the average in a family is slightly over 4.4 persons. These families share the services of 234,398 female and 15,425 male servants. In London, females exceed the males by 252,371. Widowers are returned as numbering 72,128, while widows are nearly thrice that number. The youngest couple, husband and wife, are both 16, and the youngest wife in London is 15. The pauper inmates of workhouses are given as 46,646. The percentage of the total population of the age of 10 and upward engaged in trade or occupations is 83.6 per cent of men and 37.4 per cent of women. The number engaged in electrical work has increased 16.6 per cent and the actors, who total 2,234, show an increase of 78 per cent compared with 1891. Women occupied in commercial business and as clerks have increased 18.1 per cent, and make a total of 19,097 compared with 84,315 males similarly employed. Foreigners who have not been naturalized total 135,377, and of these Russians are the most numerous, numbering 38,117. These are followed by Germans, Russian Poles, and citizens of France and Italy. Of the Americans who have not been naturalized, actors figure most conspicuously, numbering 211, three-fifths of the total profession being unkindly ranked by the census as of "minor occupations."

Various Topics

THE SAVINGS OF WAGE EARNERS in the United States, if the deposits in savings banks are any indication at all, evidence thrift and prosperity. The banks of this class in New York city alone have resources on hand of $800,000,000. In the Bowery district, the increase of deposits in excess of withdrawals was $4,000,000 compared with last year.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CHINESE SERVANT: A California subscriber, in reply to the article in our issue of March 27, says that while there is no servant class in her state, that "there are many self-respecting white men and women who would gladly do the work for the pay the Chinaman receives." She continues: "Offer good, reliable men and women the wages you offer a Chinese, demand no more of them, give them the same latitude, the same instruction, the same patient charity, and you will get far more thorough and trustworthy service than was ever had from a Chinaman, and have less fear of your family contracting loathsome diseases and vile habits."

RECENT BENEFACTIONS: Several notable gifts for general educational purposes have been made recently. Barnard college in New York city is the richer by $500,000, half being contributed by friends of the college and half by John D. Rockefeller. Teachers college, another affiliated institution of Columbia university, has received $250,000 for a new gymnasium. The Jewish theological seminary of America has recently completed a fund of $200,000 contributed by Jacob H. Schiff, the late Leonard Lewisohn, and Guggenheimer Bros., and is to remove to the neighborhood of Columbia. Newton theological seminary announces the receipt of $300,000. Mr. Carnegie's latest offer is one of $250,000 to the city of Havana for a public library on condition that the city give the land for the building and provide $25,000 a year for maintenance and improvements.

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LETTERS & ART

The Significance of the Play to the Audience

ITS INTERPRETATION BY THE BOXES AND THE GALLERY

THE significance of the play to the audience has furnished the theme of two articles in current periodicals. Mr. David Warfield writes from the standpoint of the stage, for the *Independent*, and Miss Elizabeth McCracken from the standpoint of the audience, for the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Warfield maintains that "the *rapport* between the man upon the stage and his auditors is an entity, which, though invisible, is real, often tangible, and always audible." He contrasts the significance of a play to the "boxes" and its meaning to the "top gallery." He finds this explanation for the difference: "To the individual whose ideas of morals come largely from the closet and the library, a bad man is a study. He is not particularly abhorrent, but is rather interesting. When he appears upon the stage, he is to be smiled at and enjoyed. To the street arab and the workingman, the bad man is a very familiar character. He typifies the bully of the block, the wife-beater in the same tenement, the corner loafer, the barroom brawler, and the sneak thief who is liable to deprive them of their hard-earned little stores. When he appears upon the boards, their jaws clench and their fists double. If the villain is well acted, he is hissed and hooted at. Frequently I have seen a well-acted villain cursed and threatened by some one in the gallery carried away by his feelings. A similar difference is to be noted in the point of view respecting the heroine of so-called social problems, whether she be the adventuress, the "woman with a past," the "lady who dared," or any other variation of character within the limbo of non-ethics. To the boxes, such characters are "simply delicious." "Mrs. Tanqueray" and "Mrs. Dane" fill boxes and parquet, but to the gallery these characters bring up even a fiercer opposition than do the ordinary villains.

Miss McCracken, who, in the course of her settlement work, has had much to do with the people who see the play from the gallery, says: "Few things could be more charmingly simple than their relations to that least simple of all the arts, the acted play. In the first place, they have gone to the theater, and they go to the theater, to see the play; not to see the players, nor to see how they play the play, nor why they possibly play it thus, nor why they do not play it in some other way ("in any conceivable other way," as I overheard a critic murmur, at a recent Shakespearean revival), nor what the author of the play meant, nor what he did not mean, nor what he should have meant. They may see all these things; they frequently do see several of them; but they go to the theater to see the play. It is interesting to remember that in Shakespeare's time the entire audience went to see the play."

Miss McCracken treats us to gallery interpretations of "Cyrano," "Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Nell Gwynn," "The Gay Lord Quex," "The Little Minister," "Way Down East," and "The Sunken Bell." A tenement girl, when asked her opinion of the first named, said: "Well, I think all the trouble came because they all cared so much about looks. Cyrano cared about looks, and Roxane cared about looks, and Christian cared about looks. Of course, Cyrano's carin' made the most trouble, because he cared the most." At the same time this girl comforted a child with a disfigured face with the remark, "Looks ain't what count. It's what we do that counts." Miss McCracken observes: "The influence was simple in its trend, but it was potent; and in the city tenements the new measure of values it created has a deep meaning. Simple as it was, what was the meaning of M. Rostand's and Mr. Mansfield's art in the play of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' but just exactly that 'it's what we *do* that counts, not looks'?"

Another characteristic gallery interpretation is that given by the woman who had been to see "Merchant of Venice." "I didn't care much for Shylock," she said reflectively, "but he wasn't a person you would want to care much 'bout; but," and her eyes lighted and she indicated the picture of Miss Terry, "she was lovely. It's a long time since I saw her, but I've never forgot the things she said 'bout havin' mercy, and how she looked when she said 'em. People ain't always had mercy for me; and when I've wanted to pay 'em back for it or be mean to anybody, I jes' remember her and what she said 'bout havin' mercy—and I don't want to be mean 'cause of her," she concluded, almost shyly.

Is Plot the First Essential in a Novel?

London *Academy*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE unlettered often confess with an unnecessary shame that they read novels "only for the plot." And they speak as if the paramount interest in a novel is not, and ought not to be, always the interest of what will happen next, and what will happen ultimately, to the characters who have won our attention; as if plot was a sort of concession to people of their kind, a base element to be hidden and overlaid by such superior things as "style," "characterization," "pathos," and "humor." Now, plot is absolutely the first essential in a novel; indeed, it may perhaps be said to be the only essential. One may conceive a novel, and a quite tolerable novel, in which the characters are nothing but labelled puppets, in which there is neither style, nor pathos, nor humor, nor any of those similar qualities which the unlettered quite wrongly deem to be entities of themselves. But one can not conceive a novel without a plot. It is as impossible to think of a novel without a plot as it is for anyone not a metaphysician or other subnatural person to think of thought without words. The "sensational serial" differs from the ordinary form of novel not in the fact that the interest of its plot overtops every other interest, but in the fact that the interest of its plot overtops every other interest to an unusual degree. Every novel is in a sense a sensational serial. A novel is never dull when the plot-interest is alive, and when the plot-interest declines, it is always dull. It expires then of inanition: its heart has ceased to beat, and no fine raiment, nor rouge, nor galvanic twitching of muscles can disguise the pallor and inertia of the corpse.

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An Advance in American Art

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS

THE twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists, now open in New York, is pronounced by all the art critics as quite the best the organization has yet held. The catalogue runs to 318 numbers, including ten or twelve miniatures and about twice as many pieces of sculpture, and the proportion of really interesting work is unusually encouraging. Some of the previously exhibited paintings have already been discussed in these columns; they include Mr. Whistler's "Andalousienne," the distinguished portrait of a woman in black, and his beautiful little pyrotechnical study, "Nocturne, Black and Gold"; Mr. A. P. Ryder's romantic "Siegfried"; Mr. Abbey's sumptuous interior study with picturesque figures, "Sylvia"; Mr. Lockwood's interesting portrait of Mr. La Farge; Mr. Horatio Walker's powerful piece of realism, "Peasants Scraping a Pig"; the clever figure studies by Mr. Robert Henri and Mr. A. H. Maurer; Mr. J. W. Alexander's large decorative canvases, and Miss Cecilia Beaux's accomplished productions. Mr. Arthur Hoeber, writing for the *Commercial Advertiser,* characterizes the collection as follows: "There are, happily, fewer vagaries than usual, with an absence of the ranker impressions, and there are, perhaps, not so many of the dark pictures that might have been expected, considering the present vogue of this manner of painting. Old academicians have been permitted to display their art; there are works that are tight in the handling, and others that are broad enough to suit the most exacting, and many schools are represented; but in the end there has been gathered an interesting collection that may be said to fitly chronicle the latest developments in American art."

Five pictures in the exhibition have received prizes, and this year there is little difference of opinion as to the merits of the prize pictures. The Carnegie prize of $500 goes to Mr. Murphy, for his "October Fog," a faithful and beautiful study of vaporous atmosphere. From the Shaw fund an award has been made to Mr. Leonard Ochtman for his "Early Morning"; another from the same source has been bestowed upon Mr. H. Bolton Jones for a landscape, "Early Spring"; and still another has been found for Mr. H. M. Walcott, the painter of "Gossip," a picture of Dutch peasant women, which is dainty in color and moderately picturesque, but of no serious significance. The only prize for a work of art produced by an American woman, the Julia A. Shaw memorial prize of $300, has been won by Mrs. MacMonnies with her spacious canvas, "Blossoming Time in Normandy."

The notable portraits of the collection are by John S. Sargent, William M. Chase, Cecilia Beaux, Irving R. Wiles, Carroll Beckwith, Wilton Lockwood, Alphonse Jongers, and Louise Cox. The *Sun* critic says that "the portrait by Sargent shows the painter for what we have long known him to be, a vivid, often audacious, actualist. He has rendered here chiefly the brisk, assertive qualities that characterize a man of action; with a precision as off-hand as it is consummate; so that except for the manner in which certain passages are painted, the portrait has little pictorial charm, no subtlety or inspiration, and little evidence of feeling; a canvas that notwithstanding its brusque cleverness, one may be disposed to class as jejune in the extreme, perhaps even commonplace. If we compare with it William M. Chase's portrait of Mr. Louis Windmüller, the advantage is altogether with the latter. This is a sincere and serious example of portraiture, wherein respect for and sympathy with the sitter are revealed; a composition of agreeable balance, with fluent ease of movement and a rendering of the subject's exterior that is admirably lifelike and includes abundant suggestion of character." All the critics speak enthusiastically of the sterling merit of Cecilia Beaux's portrait of Mrs. Phelps-Stokes, of the fine authority of its method, its beauty of color, and its distinction of style.

"IN THE STUDIO" W. M. Chase

Mr. Hoeber says that the exhibition demonstrates that the greatest progress of the native workman is in a landscape direction. "The reason is perhaps not difficult to find, and is due to a variety of causes.

From the Commercial Advertiser

"MRS. J. PHELPS STOKES" Cecilia Beaux "BESIDE THE

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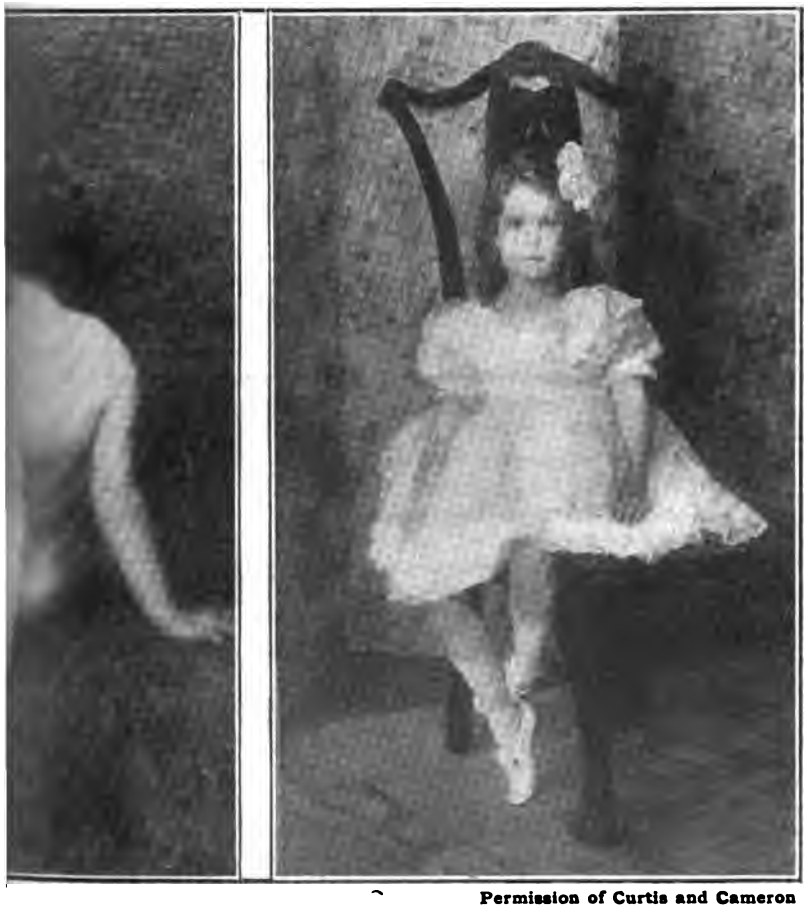
American costumes and homes, particularly of the twentieth century, do not lend themselves to the pictorial. The practical, commercial life of the nation is not conducive to much artistic inspiration, for in the building of the republic it is the necessary and the useful that have been cultivated. We have no picturesque peasantry, and the severe black garb of the men offers little for the making of pictures. Finally, serious work at the landscape is unattended with either the trouble or the expense of the model in the studio, and the academic foundation so necessary with the portrayal of humanity is by no means as imperative." The landscapes that have been most highly commended are Winslow Homer's "Northeaster," Walter Nettleton's "Imprisoned Brook," Walter Palmer's "Evening Star," and Frank Dumond's "Afternoon."

The most prominent figure pieces are Mr. Chase's "In the Studio," Mr. Elliott Daingerfield's "Tanagra," Mr. Warren Davis's "Beside the Forest Brook," and Mr. John W. Alexander's picture of "A Mother."



" Warren B. Davis

Permission of Curtis and Cameron
"DOROTHY" Louise Cox

The Test of Culture

SHALL IT BE LITERARY, OR SCIENTIFIC?

A WRITER in a recent issue of the *Dial* recalls the story of Mr. Herbert Spencer, who somewhere speaks scornfully of the man who is not ashamed to be ignorant of the Eustachian tubes, but who would blush if caught saying "Iphigénia." This writer, commenting, expresses his "sympathy rather than scorn" for such a man, adding: "One can be well-educated without knowing anything of the Eustachian tubes, but ignorance concerning the pronunciation of 'Iphigenia' betokens a defect of culture." In the current number of the *Dial*, Mrs. Celia Parker Wooley makes the following reply: "I read this twice to make sure whether the writer were in earnest or only practicing a little humorous aside upon us. . If in earnest, then it seems to me his own test of culture is of the same *ex parte* order as that which he condemns in Mr. Spencer. It is the literary man's definition against the scientist's. Similarly, some scholarly divine might tell us that one can be well-educated and know nothing about either the Eustachian tubes or the right penultimate accent in the word Iphigenia, but it is indispensable that one should know all about the spelling of Jahweh and the chapter and verse where the second writer in Isaiah begins. A socialistic writer and reformer would probably reject all three of these tests, and declare that that alone was true culture which included a perfect knowledge of the wage system and how to rescue the submerged tenth. The artist would tell us that whatever we did or did not know, we must, if we make any pretensions to culture, understand the difference between a life-study and a drawing from the flat. The musician would say we must have a perfect comprehension of the intricacies of Brahms and the harmonic subtleties of Wagner. And so on! Each has his own definition of what we call culture, or of what constitutes an educated man; but must we depend upon or be limited to any one of these judgments? Is there not a definition, or at least an ideal, larger and truer? Is culture to be measured by one's proficiency in any single branch of human knowledge, gathered from books, the study, laboratory, or workshop? Is it not rather to be defined in terms of life and human experience, as spiritual energy and power? If this idea seems too wide and vague, certainly the others mentioned fall far short of the real requirements. Emerson told us long ago that culture 'kills exaggeration, the conceit of our village or city.' It also kills the conceit of our particular calling or point of view."

THE DEGENERATION OF THE HOUSE OF MOLIERE: So much has been made of the tradition of the "House of Molière" that it is something of a shock to find a French playgoer who declares that many of the actors of the Théâtre Français are absolutely careless in their reading of famous lines, an abuse to which the practice of cutting down the classic plays for purposes of representation lends a certain warrant. Still it is disquieting to be told that the lines of the great seventeenth century dramatist are frequently mangled in recitation, and worst of all sacrileges, that actors introduce gratuitous witticisms of a topical cast into the comedies of Molière himself, as degenerate English actors do in the plays of Sheridan.—*Nation.*

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SCIENTIFIC

Why Do We Cry?

CAMILLE MILINAND, in *La Revue*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WE cry for many causes, through pain, joy, spite, rage, emotion, and shame. Is it possible to reduce these causes to a single one? We do not think so, because tears may be divided in three categories: mechanical tears, involuntary tears, and semi-voluntary tears. Yawning, coughing, laughing to excess, and spasms of nausea are examples of mechanical tears, without mentioning the "classical effect of the onion." The mechanism of tears, however, is always the same, whatever may be the cause. Physiologically speaking, we know that tears are a secretion intended to protect the visual apparatus. This secretion is produced when the blood vessels of the eyes are greatly compressed or when the muscles of the eyes are strongly contracted: this explains why we cry when laughing to excess, coughing or yawning. This explanation is also in accordance with the theory of Darwin concerning the first tears of a child: these tears are the result of violent efforts made by the child to cry. Later on the cry disappears under the influence of will, habit, and education, but the tears remain. Tears shed at a theater during a performance probably belong to this category, and it is quite probable that emotion has very little to do with them. What occurs is simply a phenomenon of muscular contraction; instinctively, following a well-known law of imitation, we reproduce the mimics of the actor, we declaim with him, we contract our face like him; and these contractions induce mechanical tears.

Among the cause of involuntary tears may be included excess of sadness; there is an intensity of suffering which resolves itself into tears. More often, however, tears are the result of a sudden relaxation following intense emotion. The following physiological explanation given by Ribot in his "Psychology of Sentiments" is interesting: "Tears," he says, "are connected with an increase of the blood pressure; during the period of sorrow or grief, there is a decrease instead of an increase of this pressure; therefore tears are not due to sorrow itself, but to the reaction following the first period of sorrow." We may explain in this manner why we cry from joy. Literally speaking, we cry because a sudden relaxation ends very intense and very painful sufferings. Involuntary tears, however, are the exception. In many instances we cry because we want to, while it would be possible for us to refrain from it. These tears may be called semi-voluntary. This means that alone we would not cry, while we cry in presence of other people. Without mentioning the tears of the liar, of the hypocrite, of the comedian, it can not be denied that on many occasions our tears are sincere although semi-voluntary. To explain this intervention of our will it is well to remember that tears constitute a form of language the meaning of which could often be translated in this fashion: "I am very unhappy; I implore your sympathy, your pity." Tears of children, of women, and even of men, possess that meaning. As a matter of fact, we do not deliberately say to ourselves "I am going to cry to be pitied by the by-standers"; yet unconsciously this is our object. On other occasions the meaning is different; our tears mean, for instance: "I share your sorrow; I am deeply moved through sympathy toward you." In these cases we either appeal to sympathy or express sympathy. It may be interesting in this respect to quote the opinion of Schopenhauer, who claims that tears are not produced by pain, but the result of the pity we have for ourselves. According to this theory, when we cry in presence of death our tears are not shed because we have made a loss, but because we pity the fate of humanity; in other words, our own fate. We agree with Schopenhauer, inasmuch as he means that tears are the language through which we express how miserable is our fate. Comparing tears to other signs of our emotions, to blushing, laughing, and smiling, we may say that tears are the opposite of blushing. In one case we try to conceal our emotions, while in the other we do the reverse. Likewise, blushing is always involuntary, while crying is not. A dramatic author will indicate in the scenic directions of his drama that the comedian has to cry at a given moment, but he will never instruct him to blush.

It is generally admitted that tears express sorrow, while a laugh is produced by joy. We must not forget, however, that we cry from joy; besides, it can hardly be said that we are happy because we laugh at a drunken man staggering in the streets, at the *lapsus linguæ* of an orator, at the snoring of a member of the congregation during the sermon. The fact is that laughing means something else besides joy. Under these circumstances laughing indicates that we have noticed a weakness, an infirmity, a distraction on the part of our peers. In the words of Hobbes, the laugh is a "sudden pride," the realization of our superiority over the defects of others. Tears, on the contrary, are an avowal of weakness, an appeal to pity. We could almost say that the laugh is the sign of triumph of the victor, while tears are the signs of the distress of the vanquished.

An Animal Calendar

HENRI COUPIN, in *La Nature*, Paris. Translated for PUBLIC OPINION

WE know that coral reefs are separated from the land by lagoons in which swim numerous animals, many sedentary living beings existing also at the bottom. In these lagoons are found the voluminous benitiers, known to swallow the natives, and the trepang, which, smoked, constitutes a delicious food exported to foreign countries, particularly to China, where exotic dishes are highly appreciated. There is also in the lagoons another edible animal, less known than the others, but very interesting from a biological point of view. It is a worm called "palolo," and classified by the naturalists under the name of *Lysidice viridis*. This worm lives at the bottom of the water, and its existence would never have been suspected but for its habit of swimming to the surface twice a year, in October and November, exactly on the day of the last quarter of the moon, also on the preceding and on the following day. This precision is such that the natives take notice of it to correct their calendar, of which they do not take very good care. In their estimation, October and November are re-

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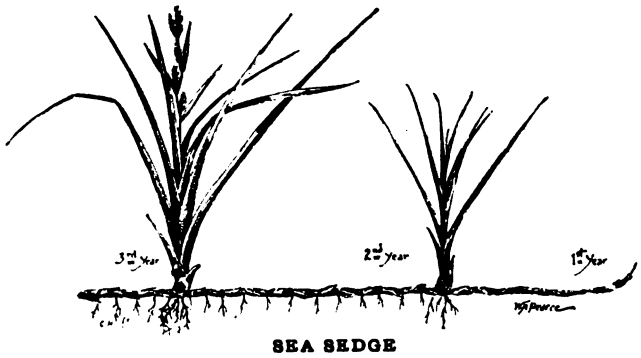
spectively the little and the big months for the palolo. At these periods the palolos are so numerous on the surface of the sea that the water actually looks like liquid mud.

The palolo is mostly found at the Samoa islands, and also near the adjacent group (Fiji, Tonga). It is a worm 50 centimeters in length, and from 3 to 5 millimeters thick, looking exactly like a piece of thread. The most remarkable thing is that the elements coming to the surface of the water to float are only a part of the animal; the head remains at the bottom of the water, probably to regenerate the body through a peculiar budding process, while the balance of the decapitated body emerges to float. This last part drops below the water the eggs of which it is full, and this is probably the cause of its peregrination. The natives have noticed for a long time the emission of eggs. Palolo means "animal giving oil" (lolo) without dying (pa). Once freed from their eggs, the worms go down again to the bottom of the sea at the very moment the sun begins to ascend the horizon. Therefore there is no time to be lost in gathering them. Although they have lost their heads, they know what they are doing.

Plants That Walk

EDWARD STEP, in the April *Pall Mall Magazine*, London
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN our common purple orchis and some other species there occurs what we may term a geographical movement—a real traveling of the plant. If we dig up one of these, we shall find its roots include two smooth, roundish tubers, one in the process of formation, the other formed last year, and now being drawn upon by the growing stem for its nourishment. Next year this one will have become wasted, whilst the new tuber will be supporting the new stem, and a newer tuber will be forming on the farther side. This process goes on year after year, with the result that the stem is each year about half an inch from the spot



SEA SEDGE

the plant occupied twelve months previously. A similar action, though much more pronounced, is characteristic of some garden lilies and several of our spring-flowering bulbs. Tulips, if planted in the shadow of thick shrubs, such as evergreens, will walk away from them into the lighter portion of the border. The movement of garden lilies, especially *Lilium auratum* and *L. speciosum*, is still more apparent. Place a bulb of *Lilium auratum*, the heavily scented, golden-rayed lily of Japan; in the center of a large flower-pot. For a season or two it retains its position; then it breaks up into a number of smaller bulbs, equaling or exceeding in number the flowering stems sent up the previous summer; but when these in turn give off each a stem, it does not at once assume a vertical direction, but shoots almost horizontally until it reaches the side of the pot, when it rises erectly.

There is a North American fern that occupies new territory in a similar fashion to that which Milton thought to be the method of the banian. It bears a superficial resemblance to our common hart's-tongue fern, especially at the base of the frond; but the other end goes off to a very long, sharp point, that is little more than an extension of the midrib beyond the frond. The whole frond has a graceful arching habit, and it has generally been described as rooting in consequence of the tip bending down and coming in contact with the earth. This is what actually takes place: a bud forms at the extreme tip of the frond, and develops a cluster of little fronds and roots whilst swaying in the air. The increasing weight of the young plant, especially when laden with rain or dew, causes the parent frond to bend its tip to the earth, when the roots of its offspring take hold and become fixed. When well established and come near to maturity, their frond tips repeat the process, and several generations may be found thus attached together. This peculiarity has gained for the fern the popular names of "Walking-leaf" and "Jumping-fern." Several of our grasses and sedges develop creeping stems of great length, which give rise to new plants at every point, or at intervals. The familiar quitch, twitch, or couch, is of this character; but the most striking examples are to be found in maram-grass and sea-sedge that occur on sand-dunes by the sea. These plants of the seashore make ropes of their enormous creeping rootstocks wherewith the sands are tied together, and many banks that would otherwise wash away with the first high tide are held intact.

Antiseptics in Food Preservation

APROPOS OF THE RECENT ACTION OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

THE German government has given rise to some discussion by its action in excluding American meats treated with antiseptic preparations. The New York *Times* refers to the great diversity of opinion among authorities as to the effect of such treatment. "Liebreich declares that borax and boracic acid have no harmful effect if consumed in small quantities; Halliburton affirms that all preservative additions to food should be prohibited by law, under penalties so severe as to be effectually deterrent; Lebbin and Kallman declare that the results of experiments on animals show that sulphites are less hurtful than common salt; Lange and Gruber strongly object to their use, on the ground that they render foods impossible of assimilation; Tunnicliffe and Rosenheim contend that neither boracic acid nor formaldehyde have any unfavorable influence if taken into the stomachs of ordinarily healthy children; Kister reaches a conclusion exactly the reverse of this. And so it goes all along the line. At the feet of any one of the authorities named the average practicing physician could sit and learn wisdom; and until a consensus of scientific opinion shall furnish a basis of agreement as to what is dangerous and what is not, attempts to regulate this matter by legislation will be like formulating bulls against comets.

"The antiseptics in common use for food preservation are boric and boracic acid, salicylic acid, sodium salicylate, benzoic acid, fluorides, sulphites, and formaldehyde. The borax compounds are chiefly used

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to preserve meats, fish, and dairy products. Salicylic and benzoic acids and sulphites are used chiefly in wines and vegetable preparations such as jellies, jams, etc. Fluorides are chiefly used in beer, and formaldehyde in milk. Whether their action on the higher organisms is the same as upon bacteria, though perhaps less in degree, is a question concerning which, as we have shown, there is a wide divergence of opinion. Smoked meats, preserved by the absorption of pyroligneous acid, and salted and corned meats, preserved by sodium chloride and potassic nitrate, may be open to every objection urged with good reason against 'embalmed beef.'"

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* says: "Vaughan and Veenboer have tested the effects of borax on the system and have looked into the literature on the subject, coming to the following conclusions: '1 The use of borax or boric acid as a preservative in butter and cream in the quantities specified in the recommendations of the English commission is justified both by practical results and by scientific experimentation. 2 The dusting of the surfaces of hams and bacon, which are to be transported long distances, with borax or boric acid, not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the weight of the meat, is effective and not objectionable from a sanitary standpoint. 3 Meat thus dusted with borax or boric acid does not become slimy because the preservative thus used prevents the growth of aërobic, peptonizing micro-organisms.'"

Various Topics

A MONSTER LOCOMOTIVE: An order given by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company to the American locomotive company calls for an engine that will haul a load of 2,100 tons up a 50-foot grade. The rigid wheel base is 20 feet, and it weighs 137½ tons. On the drivers there is a weight of 230,000 pounds, or 115 tons. The type is the decapod, with ten drivers. To the top of the stack the height is 15 feet, and to the top of the boiler 12 feet 7½ inches. The heaviest engine now doing mountain work for the Santa Fe has a weight of 163,000 pounds on the drivers, and a number of engines are being built for the company which will have a weight of 191,000 pounds on the drivers.

GREAT SALT LAKE GOING DRY? The decline in the surface of Great Salt Lake is causing apprehension among the people of Utah. This interesting body of water has been sinking for a number of years, but the causes of its decline are not well understood. It is thought by some that the lake is subject to cycles of change which correspond to like cycles of years of heavy and light rainfall, and that it is now undergoing one of its low water periods, from which it will soon revive. The movement in the waters has also been thought to be related to the development of agriculture and grazing interests, which divert large quantities of water from the streams which feed the lake for use upon the land. During past years cutting of the timber on the neighboring mountains has been unusually heavy, practically destroying the forest protection of the headwaters of a number of streams whose waters flow into the lake. The cutting of these forests is supposed to have injured the flow of the streams and thus to have affected the lake level.—*Railway Age.*

RELIGIOUS

Moral Education in France

JEAN CHARLEMAGNE BRACQ, in the April *Educational Review*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

TWENTY years ago the Catholic church had still virtual control of French education. Symbols of Catholic faith were found everywhere in school buildings. The catechism was on a par with arithmetic, and Roman Catholic prayers were recited several times a day, notwithstanding the presence of non-Catholics. So great was the power of the clergy that, in places not a few, the local priest became a real despot for the local teacher. This was an anachronism which could not last. In 1882 the parliament—after long and stormy discussions—voted the secularization of the common schools. Instead of the religious practices, and the mechanical teaching of the catechism, the teaching of morals was introduced, and great efforts were made, in a new way, for the improvement of character. Without surrendering any effort for the mental development of the pupils—while increasing every provision to secure greater intellectual efficiency—great stress was laid upon their moral development by the very means the results of which so far had been mere intellectuality. Languages, mathematics, literature, history, and other studies, aside from their specific aim, must at the same time yield a certain training of the will. Every exercise of the school must secure results in which, when possible, thought, feeling, volition, and action would be but four inseparable steps.

Morals in the schools are not always taught from books, but sometimes by brief, earnest talks, prepared by the teacher from the books. They are imparted to children from five to seven in a mere oral form, by the simplest way possible. Here the teaching does not go further than to say that this act is right and that is wrong. The great end is intense moral culture by emotions. With the other classes the greater number of teachers use books. In the elementary primary class, from seven to nine, instruction is generally by means of narratives, illustrations, and quotations bearing upon the immediate relations of the pupils among themselves. The effort is not so much to enlighten the moral consciousness as to secure the immediate introduction of principles into life. This instruction must be in touch with events in the daily life of the pupils. In the middle primary class, from nine to eleven, the program centers upon duties toward parents, servants, classmates, the fatherland, and God. The method used with the preceding class is continued, but with more order and precision. Here again one is impressed with the same intense purpose of moral utility which we have already noticed. In the superior primary class—that is, from eleven to thirteen—the work includes the study of the elementary principles of morality, concluded with a special study of social morality. In the secondary schools great stress is laid upon moral education, but the teaching of morals has also its place. Here the scope might be stated as follows: Primary moral notions. Domestic, social, and personal duties. All this remains intensely practical and even dogmatic. In the last year of lycée and college work, ethics constitute an invaluable part of the course of philosophy.

It is difficult to gauge the results of a work like this. After centuries of experience, there are still those who question the moral influence of the church, of science, and of art. There are those who view this experiment as a failure because they had expected sudden moral transformations, which are impossible. The Catholic clergy condemned the system before it had been tried in one single school. The Duc de

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Broglie attacked it most violently, insisting that the "godless schools" were already showing their baneful fruition in the alarming increase in the number of youthful criminals. Since then the number of young delinquents has decreased, and yet M. de Mun and his friends continue this disloyal campaign. When they say that the morals taught in the schools are powerless because they lack theoretical unity and church help, they might be answered that it is impossible to do more poorly than they with their boasted adjuncts. I do not underrate the advantages of teaching morals with the suport of a historic religion, but that can no longer be done in France. Meanwhile, with their manifest imperfections, the schools have become institutions, not only to make the pupils think, but think right, then feel right, then will right, then do right, and finally be right, the permanence of which is character.

Discord in the American Theosophical Society

RECENT dispatches from San Diego, California, announce that Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the leader of the American Theosophical society, has been obliged to "accept" the resignation of Dr. Jerome Anderson, as president of the Point Loma University brotherhood. Dr. Anderson is in open rebellion against Mrs. Tingley. He declares that she usurped the place of leader of the theosophists, that she spent $300,000 on a "freakish oriental court" at Point Loma, California, and went to live there with a court "such as has never been seen off a comic-opera stage"; that she invented new court regulations, and new branches of theosophy, such as the "school for the revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity"; that she compels men and women of wealth and high social position to wear "long gowns and ridiculous hats" in her presence. Dr. Anderson finally declares that of the 140 prosperous lodges organized by W. P. Judge not more than a dozen exist today.

In a published interview, Dr. Anderson said: "One reason for our trouble is that our constitution is foolishly broad and confers unlimited powers upon the 'master.' Recognizing her autocratic powers under the constitution, she demands that all members bow their knees before her and she expects them to worship her. From her decisions there is no appeal. If she exercised her functions wisely, there would be no trouble, but she is a foolish, vainglorious woman, whose head has been turned by adulation and who can not brook any opposition. Her conduct is very unsatisfactory to the theosophists, and we have decided to quit."

The Growth of Mormonism

EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ISSUE A WARNING

A JOINT statement has been issued by the secretaries of ten of the evangelical missionary societies of America calling the attention of the members of the Christian denominations to the rapid growth of Mormonism. It is in part as follows: "The undersigned, representatives of missionary societies of Christian denominations in the United States, beg leave most earnestly to call the attention of the Christian public to the position, work, and menace of Mormonism in our country. We are moved to this statement by the vitality which the Mormon system has shown—not only in western states and territories, but generally throughout the country. We are persuaded that Christian people have no adequate conception of the vitality, nor of the methods—seductive and often successful—by which the hateful system is being pressed upon the public attention. Whatever modifications public sentiment or governmental action may have forced upon the Mormon attitude and Mormon practices, it has not essentially changed its character since the days of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. Its priestly oligarchy threatens free government, its grasping priestcraft invades property rights; its varied vices are destructive of good morals, while its pagan doctrines and practices are antagonistic to the gospel of Christ. The ambition of Mormons, which they do not even conceal, is to secure control of state after state, until, by means of the balance of power, they may make national legislation against Mormonism impossible. Toward this end they are moving by an organization as compact and skilfully devised for its purpose as any that ever engaged the activities of man. Their approaches to people are made the more seductive because their appeal affects to be based upon commonly accepted Bible truths. Only after entrance has been gained and the door has been closed against retreat is the awful system gradually unveiled to its converts. We urge upon the pastors and teachers to unveil to their people and scholars this system, so seductive and dangerous to all the best interests of every community and of our country. We urge upon the public press the duty of educating the public conscience by unsparingly giving the facts of the nature and the work of Mormonism, and we appeal to Christian and patriotic people everywhere to resist wherever it appears a system hostile at once to our free institutions and our Christian faith."

The Catholic Church and Liberty

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES

IN a monograph published in the *Correspondant* (Paris) under the signature of Mgr. H. Gabriels, bishop of Ogdensburg, New York, the writer examines at length the causes which have had the largest influence on the development of Roman Catholicism in the United States during the last century. Although stating that the United States was not favorable in 1800 to the expansion of Catholicism, he does not deny that the principle of liberty was the starting force that permitted the 50,000 Catholics living in this country at that time to increase to the millions. The population of the republic amounted then to 5,350,000, while in 1890 the Catholic communicants numbered 10,778,000 out of a total of 76,000,000.

Concerning the influence of liberty on Catholicism, Mgr. Gabriels says: "It is an error to believe that in the United States the separation of the church and state is absolute. This separation has been claimed by a handful of liberals and freethinkers, but until now without success. It is true that the close union between church and state found elsewhere does not exist, but the states recognize some Christian traditions, such as the observation of the Sabbath, the oath, clerical immunity to a certain extent, and other religious privileges; it protects the ceremonies of the cults, recognizes canonical authority, and passes sentence upon ecclesiastical differences between members

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of the church according to the laws of the church itself. Not only does it grant entire liberty to religious associations and to educational institutions, but it facilitates the incorporation of dioceses, parishes, congregations, schools, and cemeteries, which thus become individuals and can enjoy their rights in accordance with their own statutes. The public has not been terrorized yet by the specter of mortmain. If it was not for public education without God and a few minor points, we could consider the United States government as a model for the countries not possessing the unity of faith."

Concerning the freedom of teaching in the public schools, the opinion of the Catholic bishop is interesting. "The system of public schools," he says, "is the idol of Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian sects, as well as of the ignorant masses, because it is necessarily bound to reach the Catholic faith and to make, as they say, a united people of all the children of the nation. Popular opinion on this point is so strong that a politician running for office would scarcely dare to dispense with the usual protestations of devotion to non-sectarian schools." The writer recognizes, nevertheless, that Mgr. Hughes, Catholic bishop of New York, is the one through whose efforts the legislature of his state enacted the law on non-sectarian schools, forbidding the teaching of any religion in the public schools. On account of the treachery of one of his political friends, he could not secure a proportional apportionment of the public funds for the schools of the various churches then in existence, and therefore he advocated the lesser evil, notwithstanding the recriminations of the Catholics and even the Lutherans and a few Episcopalians.

The Easter Encyclical

THE POPE ISSUES HIS TESTAMENT TO THE CHURCH

THE *Osservatore Romano,* the organ of the vatican, prints the Easter encyclical issued by the pope, in which he says the time has come when he must recognize that he is approaching the end of the term of his life on earth and that this encyclical should be his testament to the Catholic church. The pope says he would encourage the Catholic bishops throughout the world to continue vigorously to resist the persecutions which now afflict the church. These persecutions will continue, but they will not affect the spread of the light of Christ among infidels. Never has humanity found itself in more miserable condition than at present. There is disorder in all social relations, and especially in family relations; excessive liberty has been created which has fostered socialism and anarchism. Unjust wars, the encyclical says, are being waged by strong nations against weak and feeble peoples. There are exaggerated armaments among great nations, the effects of which are even more disastrous than war. All these things have created world-wide inquietude. Unceasing troubles and misery have provoked the people to anarchism, which henceforth promises to constitute a formidable league against emperors, kings, and presidents of all governments. These governments must adopt decisive measures for the defense of genuine liberty and must enforce the teaching of religion. In conclusion the pope invokes the union of Christian churches as the leading remedy to save society from the violent attacks of atheists and Freemasonry. He maintains the necessity of upholding the temporal rights of the church and counsels the active spread of Catholic workmen's societies. He also condemns the forthcoming institution of the law of divorce in Italy, and urges all Catholics to combat doctrines contrary to religion.

Honors Paid to Edward Everett Hale

THE eightieth birthday of Dr. Edward Everett Hale was celebrated in Boston, April 3. A letter from President Roosevelt was read in which the president compared Dr. Hale to "Timoleon in his last days at Syracuse, loved and honored in his old age by the fellow-citizens in whose service he had spent the strength of his best years." The address of congratulation was delivered by Senator Hoar, who spoke in terms of warm and sincere praise. "Dr. Hale has not been a founder of a sect," he said. "He has never been a builder of partition walls. He has helped throw down a good many. But still, without making proclamation, he has been the founder of a school which has enlarged and broadened the church into the congregation, and which has brought the whole congregation into the church. I do not know another living man who has exercised a more powerful influence on the practical life of his generation. He has taught us the truth, very simple, but which somehow nobody ever got hold of till he did, that virtue and brave living, and helping other men, can be made to grow by geometrical progression."

Dr. Lyman Abbott writes a very frank appreciation of Dr. Hale for the current number of the *Outlook.* He says in part: "It would be difficult to name any man who has better exemplified in his spirit and by his life that faith, hope, and charity which constitute the essence of true religion, or any man who is more beloved by a greater number of friends, many of whom have never seen his face or heard his voice. He has thus unconsciously painted his own portrait in the motto which he has given to the world, for to look up and not down is faith; to look forward and not back is hope; to look out and not in, and to lend a hand is love. Dr. Hale is a man of vision. He is in the best sense of the term an idealist. If he does not live in two worlds, he brings from the invisible world its light and its warmth to irradiate the visible one. He is a man of hope, in the best sense of the term an optimist."

Various Topics

THE NEW THOUGHT movement is to be represented by a summer school of the cult to be held at Oscawana, New York, beginning July 1 and lasting for two months. The prospectus indicates a purpose to establish a regular summer camping community after the fashion of the religious camps at Ocean Grove and other places of the sort.

Y. M. C. A. LIABLE TO TAXATION: By a decision handed down by Surrogate Church in Brooklyn the Young Men's Christian Association of that borough will have to pay a transfer tax of $500 on the bequest made to it of $10,000 by the late Henry G. Fay. The corporation had appealed from the decision of the appraisers on the ground that it was a religious corporation and under the laws of 1896 was exempt. In his decision Surrogate Church says to him it seems that "a religious corporation should be one formed primarily for religious purposes, exercising some ecclesiastical control over its members, having some distinct form of worship and some method of discipline for violation thereof, and the mere fact that it has been formed for a good and worthy object in which incidentally there will be some religious exercises involved does not make it a religious corporation."

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MISCELLANY

The Romances of the House of Hapsburg

SOME MESALLIANCES OF AUSTRIAN ROYALTY

THE various romances of the house of Hapsburg is the subject of an article by Mr. S. M. Williams in the April *Munsey's Magazine*. The long list of irregular affairs of the heart for which the Austrian royal house is noted began with the Archduke Johann, brother of the Emperor Franz I. It was his lot to fall in love with and marry Anna Plochl, daughter of the job master at Aussee, in the province of Salzburg, whom he saw first in 1822, disguised as a boy and acting as postillion for his royal highness. After the marriage, which was strongly opposed by the emperor, she was created Baroness Brandhofen and later Countess of Meran. The emperor finally relented and the couple were restored to royal favor.

Sixty-four years later another Archduke Johann, nephew of the present emperor, became enamored of Milly Stubel, a dancer in the Vienna opera-house. The emperor refused permission for the proposed marriage, but the archduke had his way in the end at the price of his rank and Austrian citizenship. They were married in London, in 1890, and the archduke, who had assumed the name of Johann Orth, sailed for South America in the ship *St. Margarethe*, bought for his own use. He was joined at Buenos Ayres by his wife, who had gone out by the mail steamer. In July, 1890, they sailed from that port together with a crew of twenty-five men and but one officer, Herr Orth. A few days later bad weather forced them to put in to a port in southern Chile for a few days. Soon they sailed away, and that is the last that has ever been known of Johann Orth, archduke of Austria, and his wife, Milly Stubel, the ballet dancer.

While Johann Orth was struggling with the emperor, the saddest tragedy of the century befell the house of Hapsburg—a tragedy having its origin in a *mariage de convenance* and its culmination in love that could not be sanctioned either by the church or by the family. Crown Prince Rudolf, the emperor's only son, was married in 1881 to Princess Stephanie, daughter of the king of the Belgians. He made no pretense of loving her, and his indifference and her furious jealousy soon made life intolerable for both of them. At this juncture, Prince Rudolf met the Baroness Marie Vetsera, the daughter of an Austrian diplomat and a wealthy Jewess, and lost his heart to her instanter. His application to the pope for permission to divorce Stephanie was sternly refused, and after many bickerings a reconciliation was about to be effected, when the Baroness Marie made her way to the prince and pleaded with him not to desert her. He yielded to her importunities, and on the evening that a family dinner was to be held to celebrate the crown prince's reconciliation with his wife, Rudolf fled with the baroness to his hunting château of Meyerling, near Vienna. The next morning, the dead bodies of the prince and the baroness were found in a room of the château. The manner of their death is the secret of the Hapsburgs. Three years later, Princess Stephanie married Count Elemer Lonyay, an attaché of the Austrian embassy in London, and the younger son of an old Hungarian family. The emperor gave his consent to the match on condition that the princess renounce her membership of the Austrian royal family and give up control over her daughter, but her father, King Leopold, has never forgiven her. Her daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, created a sensation a few months ago by marrying Prince Otto Windischgrätz, a member of a minor and impoverished branch of one of the families recognized by the *bundesact* of 1815 as of equal birth with royalty. Although sacrificing her rank and privileges as archduchess, Elizabeth has not contracted a strictly morganatic marriage.

When, in the course of time, the much-beloved old emperor passes away, his nephew, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, will ascend the throne. But there will be no empress to be crowned by his side, although his wife, whom he married a little more than a year ago, will live in the royal palace with him. He will be the only sovereign in Europe with a recognized and honored morganatic wife. She was the Countess Sophie Chotek, a descendant of one of the oldest Bohemian families and a former lady-in-waiting to the Archduchess Isabella, of one of the collateral branches of the reigning dynasty of Austria. When the archduke announced his intention of marrying her, the emperor tried vainly to dissuade him, but finally compromised on a year's delay, promising to give his consent then, if the archduke remained of the same mind. The year passed, and as Franz Ferdinand was still firm in his decision, the emperor consented to a morganatic marriage, and the archduke and heir to the throne took this oath: "I, Franz Ferdinand, swear by God Almighty to observe the family statutes of our house in general and in particular in regard to my marriage with Countess Sophie Chotek. I swear that I acknowledge my marriage to be a morganatic union, that any children of this marriage will not be entitled to claim succession to the throne of Austria or Hungary." The Countess Chotek has been raised to the rank of Princess Hohenberg, but by the rules of the court she must give way in precedence to all the Hapsburgs and all the nobility who, like the Windischgrätz family, are regarded as of equal birth with royalty.

A REMARKABLE CURE: Reports of a remarkable cure by electricity and hypnotism come from Prague. A man named Adolf Resch met with an accident which resulted in serious nerve shock, loss of speech, and partly idiocy. Dr. Jaksch, of the Prague hospital, subjected the man to a treatment which has had the most beneficial effect. After being electricized by a powerful current the patient was hypnotized. While under this influence he spoke, with difficulty at first, but afterwards with ease, and finally he not only regained the power of speech but the use of his intellect.—*London Morning Post*

TELEPHONING FROM MOVING CARS: A dispatch from Grand Rapids, Michigan, states that Benson Bidwell has shown successfully there the feasibility of telephoning from a moving electric car without regard to the speed attained or the noise incident to the movement of the car. In the presence of several men Mr. Bidwell, the inventor, and his brother, Charles F. Bidwell, made the demonstration. They used three cars which were put at their service by the Grand Rapids railway company and the passengers on these cars had no difficulty in talking from one car to the other, no matter how fast the cars were going.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, MARCH 31

DOMESTIC.—Señor Concha, the Colombian minister, delivered to Secretary Hay a protocol giving Colombia's consent to the sale of the Panama canal company's property to the United States....Major Littleton W. T. Waller testified at his trial in Manila in his own behalf concerning the hardships of the march of the marines across Samar. ....Ex-Governor Clarke of Arkansas was endorsed for United States senator. ...At least twenty-two persons were killed by an explosion of gas in the Nelson mine, Dayton, Tennessee.

FOREIGN.—A revolution has broken out in San Domingo, and there has been sharp fighting on the south coast at the town of Barahona....The plague situation is growing worse in the Punjab, India, where 70,000 deaths are reported monthly....A Russian subsidized steamer landed 60,000 rifles at a seaport of Persia on the Persian gulf....Lieutenant General Sir Andrew Clarke, agent general for Victoria, Australia, is dead....Ernest M. Lieber, the Centrist leader in the reichstag, is dead....A fire in the silk manufacturing town of Fukui, Japan, destroyed 4,000 houses.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1

DOMESTIC.—The inquiry into the charges of bribery made by Captain Christmas in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies was begun; Niels Grön, the first witness, testified that he knew of no attempt to bribe any member of congress....William Williams, of New York city, was selected to succeed Thomas Fitchie as commissioner of immigration....Republicans elected a majority of the Chicago city council, but Alderman "Bathhouse" John Coughlin, Democrat, won after a sharp contest....The New York state court of appeals decided that union men may refuse to work with non-union men and strike if they desire....Dr. Thomas D. English, the author of "Ben Bolt," died at Newark, New Jersey.

FOREIGN.—Thirty-nine British soldiers were killed and 45 injured in a railroad wreck near Barberton, Transvaal....Eleven persons were drowned by the sinking of the steamer *Cambrian Princess* in collision near Nab lightship, England....Dr. Manuel A. San Clemente, titular president of Colombia, died at Villeta, near Bogota.... President Diaz opened the Mexican congress, saying in his message that the country was prosperous....The third instalment of the Chinese indemnity was paid at Shanghai; it amounted to 1,800,000 taels.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2

DOMESTIC.—At the trial of Major Waller, at Manila, Private McGee testified that twelve men were shot in Samar; Private Healy, of the 27th infantry, was hanged in Manila for the murder of Sergeant Moreland.... President Roosevelt appointed Brigadier-General Hughes a major-general and Colonels De Russy, Burt and Sheridan brigadier-generals in the regular army....A national convention of the Allied party, whose object is stated to be the "union of all reform forces against plutocracy," met at Louisville, Kentucky....The Republican state convention of Oregon nominated W. J. Furnish for governor....The Bethlehem steel company voluntarily increased the wages of its employees.

FOREIGN.—The Second Dragoon guards attempted to surprise a Boer laager in South Africa, but were repulsed and pursued....Emperor William delegated Prince Henry to represent him at King Edward's coronation. ....In answer to representations of the powers the porte replied that the insecurity of Christians in Macedonia and Albania is due to the Macedonian committee's importations of arms and dynamite....Stephen Ralli, head of the well-known mercantile firm of that name in London, is dead.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3

DOMESTIC.—The charges of bribery made by Captain Christmas in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies were denied by Abner McKinley, Senator Lodge, Carl Fischer-Hansen, Congressman Gardner, and others who testified before the investigating committee....The senate committee on military affairs reported adversely the nomination of Captain William Crozier to be chief of ordnance of the army....The American Philosophical society held its first general meeting since its foundation by Benjamin Franklin, in 1743, in Philadelphia....A great fire swept Atlantic City, New Jersey, destroying twelve hotels and many other buildings.

FOREIGN.—After funeral services in Parliament House, Cape Town, the body of Cecil Rhodes was placed on a train to be taken to Rhodesia....Acting President Schalkburger has succeeded in getting into communication with President Steyn....Lieutenant Witton, Australian officer, convicted of making reprisals on Boer prisoners, reached England to serve out his life sentence at penal servitude....The freedom of the city of Dublin was conferred on John Redmond and Patrick McHugh, Irish members of parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4

DOMESTIC.—Cases of cholera at Manila caused prisoners to be placed in a detention camp....Lieutenant Commander William H. Schuetze, a well-known naval officer, died in Washington....The place of commissioner general of immigration, to succeed T. V. Powderly, was offered to and accepted by Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. ....Descendants of Absalom Case claim $80,000,000 worth of property in the heart of Cleveland, Ohio....The Virginia constitutional convention adopted the proposed suffrage plan and adjourned to May 22.

FOREIGN.—The will of Cecil Rhodes provided scholarships at Oxford for two students from each of the states and territories of this country, five scholarships from Germany, and scholarships for each of the British colonies....In a sharp fight near Hart's river, Transvaal colony, the Boers were repulsed; great gallantry was shown by the Canadian rifles....Two victories of Conservatives in the Department of Boyaca, Colombia, were reported, and officials regard the rebellion as practically ended.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Hay ordered an investigation into the governor of Louisiana's complaint against purchases of supplies for the British army, and Attorney General Knox rendered an opinion on the law of neutrality.... The president pardoned Joseph B. Coghlan for an offence committed many years ago, thus restoring him to the rank he lost in the navy.

FOREIGN.—By the falling of a spectators' stand, due to a crush and panic, at an international football match at Glasgow, twenty-one persons were killed, two hundred and fifty were more or less seriously hurt....Casualty lists forwarded to London by Lord Kitchener showed the desperate character of the recent fighting in the Transvaal; on the Hart's river the British lost three officers and twenty-four men killed and sixteen officers and 151 men wounded, while the Boers lost 137 killed or wounded; in the fight at Boschman's Kop, on March 31, the British lost two officers and eighteen men killed and five officers and fifty-eight wounded.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6

DOMESTIC.—Race riots threaten in Lawton, Oklahoma, where the negroes refuse to leave the town....One man was killed and five were injured in a train wreck at Milletts, Michigan, on the Grand Trunk railroad....The result of a survey of the West Indies, which has been made by Admiral Bradford, shows that Havana possesses the harbor best adapted for a principal naval station.

FOREIGN.—Caspar Krüger, eldest son of President Krüger of the Transvaal republic, and twenty-four other members of the Krüger family, are among those burghers who have sworn allegiance to King Edward....Hebrew charitable organizations of Berlin with a membership of 15,000 have been incorporated into a central body.

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The Books of The Week

THE CONQUEROR. Being the True and Romantic Story of Alexander Hamilton. By Gertrude Franklin Atherton. Cloth, pp. 546, $1.50. New York: Macmillan Co.

THE warmest sympathy with Mrs. Atherton's aim in writing this book can not obscure the fact that it was impossible for her to perform the task she assumed with credit either to the novelist or to the historian. For this is a biography of Hamilton, told in the form of a work of fiction. It claims to be, and in the main it is, truthful as to important details, but these are staged amid wholly imaginary scenery. Mrs. Atherton knows just what Hamilton said and just what was said to him on every momentous occasion of his life. She knows more than this. She knows that after Burr's victory in New York Hamilton went home with a smile on his face and ate an oyster stew—not a lamb stew or a kidney stew, but an oyster stew. And when Monroe, Muhlenberg, and Venable came to him with the Reynolds documents that were afterwards to play such a conspicuous part in the campaign attacks upon him, he stared at them with no trace of passion in his face, "his eyes looked like steel, his whole face had hardened into a mask." This is likely enough, as it is also likely that Hamilton partook of an oyster stew on the occasion previously mentioned; it is also probable that other incidents are imagined with a high degree of accuracy, for Mrs. Atherton understands the man of whom she writes, his personality as well as his actions. Nevertheless, this fanciful embellishment of hard, cold facts is puerile. This is the way history is written to induce children to read it. It is very absurd to the reader who has never required any inducement to familiarize himself with the personality and immense services of Hamilton to his country. After saying this, it may be inconsistent to add that we are glad the book has been written, for while the new life of Hamilton that Mrs. Atherton threatens to write will probably not be read to any great extent, this book will be read under the misapprehension that it is a novel, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is a hybrid, a piece of literature that would be very difficult to classify.

The book has another fault. Its glorification of Hamilton exceeds all reason. That he was, all things considered. the greatest and most useful man of his time, we verily believe. But we think a shred of talent should be left to some of his contemporaries. Mrs. Atherton is not altogether willing to do this—Jefferson is a sneaking Jacobin, John Adams a dolt, and so on. Even Washington shines only by reflection—Hamilton (aet. 19), while acting as his aide, wrote "the mass of correspondence signed 'George Washington,' which raised the commander of the American forces so high in the estimation of Europe, adding to his military renown the splendor of a profound and luminous intellect." Thus Washington's intellectual eminence is borrowed from Hamilton, not only at this time but throughout his term as president, and he is even made to say to his aide when sending him on a mission to Gates: "Come back as soon as you can. I believe I am not lacking in courage, but I always have most when you are close by."

As a sort of prologue Mrs. Atherton exercises her considerable art as a novelist upon the romantic story of Hamilton's mother, Rachael Lavine (or Levine as Mrs. Atherton prefers to spell it). This is the best and most interesting part of the book. If the novelist's purpose was to wholly exonerate Hamilton's mother for her irregular relations with James Hamilton, her purpose is perfectly accomplished. Not only this, but the mother of Hamilton is made to appear in the light of a great as well as a good woman.

THE LAND OF NOME. By Lanier McKee. Cloth, pp. 260, $1.50. New York: The Grafton Press.

MR. MCKEE was among the first to proceed to Nome upon the announcement of the gold discoveries. His object was the practice of law, but finding that an unfavorable place to hang out his shingle, he went to Council City, so that his narrative covers not only Nome but nearly all the camps of the vicinity. When Mr. McKee saw the city of Nome it was a straggling camp, deep in mud and disorder. When he left it last year it was an orderly town with at least one first-class hotel, boarded streets, a good water supply, a fire department, telephones, and with an electric lighting system under way. "The social atmosphere of Nome now demands a white collar and a shoe shine." As to the wealth of the country, Mr. McKee says that " it has hardly been scratched," and that there is more gold to be taken out than has yet come to light. Speaking generally of Alaska, he says: "The rush to Cape Nome has attracted attention to only a comparatively insignificant portion of Alaska, and emphasized but one of the treasures in its vast, unexplored storehouse. In the north and east, and over by the Canadian border line, is the world-famous Klondike region. Fifteen hundred miles distant to the west, close to Siberia, are the Nome gold fields. Southeast are found seemingly inexhaustible quartz-gold mines, the greatest salmon fisheries in the world, and a climate and soil which will make agriculture possible and profitable. And away to the south and west are immense forests, mines of copper and the Pribilof islands, the home of the fur-seal. Within the boundaries of Alaska there lies a country incomprehensible in its extent and difficulties, inconceivable in the possibilities of its latent wealth. The marvelous discoveries of gold at Cape Nome, which have entailed so much hardship and scandal, bringing riches to many and disappointment to more, will at least have worked a highly beneficial result in bringing to light the neglect and needs of our wonderful Alaska."

Not the least valuable part of Mr. McKee's book is the account he gives of the Noyes scandal, which began with the arrival at Nome in 1900 of Judge Arthur H. Noyes and Alexander McKenzie, and ended only last February when Noyes was removed from office by President Roosevelt. No more outrageous example of barefaced swindling was ever exposed, the plan of the conspirators being to throw valuable mines into the hands of a receiver, Mr. McKenzie acting in the latter capacity, and then to make all that could be made out of the receiverships before any appeal from Noyes's action could be heard. Influences of various kinds have kept the story from the notice of the public to a certain extent, but it is now set forth in such a way that there is no likelihood of the case being befogged or misunderstood. As a whole Mr. McKee's book is both entertaining and informing. He has no reason to exaggerate or mislead, and he has an eye at the same time for the picturesque and dramatic side of life in a land of gold.

SPINDLE AND PLOUGH. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Cloth, pp. 342, $1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

MRS. DUDENEY'S good workmanship in "The Maternity of Harriott Wicken" and "Folly Corner" has already commanded our admiration. In both of these novels she came out especially strong in portraying the ruling passions of two frail and rather worthless women. In "Spindle and Plough," she has drawn her heroine from an entirely different model, a strong-minded, strong-willed young woman with none of the weaknesses that are called feminine. This girl, who goes by the outlandish name of Shalisha Pilgrim, is the daughter of an artist of peasant stock and a conventional, middle-class mother. She is a man-hater and a nature-lover. Her ruling passion is gardening, and she eventually becomes the landscape gardener of a large estate. The owner offers to make her his wife, but she declines the honor, marries his head farmer, and gardens happily ever after. On this slight framework Mrs. Dudeney has built a story that depends for interest entirely upon the details with which she has furnished it. It is full of humorous situations and naive revelations of human nature. Mrs. Dudeney is not so successful with her brainy and brawny Shalisha, as she was with poor, silly Harriott and foolish, infatuated Pamela; but if we find the gardener a bit heavy at times, there is endless diversion in her capricious mother, a middle-aged coquette, who puts out tentacles to every man she meets and sighs resignedly, "One does not look for the ideal in a second husband";

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also, in the plain speaking "Godmother Bloss," in the vulgar "Poundsberry person," and in that interesting family of disreputables, the Toffins. Boaz Boylette, the master of Bramble Tye, and Felix Rule, his head farmer, furnish an interesting study in contrast between the dilletante and the primitive man, but they are not especially interesting in themselves. Mrs. Dudeney apparently makes a thorough and conscientious study of each type portrayed and then allows each character to follow his own bent in the development of the story, to make himself sublime or ridiculous, to furnish humor, or pathos, or power, according to the dominant note of his nature. She rarely makes a mistake in calculating the effect of a given set of circumstances upon a given temperament.

THE BATTLEGROUND. By Ellen Glasgow. Cloth, pp. 512, $1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

MISS GLASGOW has put a delightful group of people into a thoroughly enjoyable story. They represent the flower of Virginia plantation life, the refinement and gentle breeding which is like the fragrance of an old-fashioned garden. The story is entirely concerned with the households of two neighboring plantations. The heads of the houses discuss politics over rare old port and madeira, their wives exchange remedies and recipes, their children fall in love with one another, and their slaves hold high carnival together. In their days of ease they entertain one another with free-handed hospitality and lavish outlay; in time of war they sacrifice sons, wealth, homes, even the sacred family plate, to the cause; in the bitter hour of defeat they endure poverty and privation together. Through weal and woe they are uniformly brave, loyal, thorough-bred sons and daughters of Virginia. Miss Glasgow's sketches of slave-life are sympathetic, and often amusing. Aunt Ailsey, the conjurer, can hold her own with any of the darkies in fiction, Uncle Remus not excepted. When the little heroine reverently questioned, "I reckon you're mighty old, Aunt Ailsey—most as old as God, ain't you?" Aunt Ailsey pondered the question. "I ain' sayin' dat, honey," she modestly replied. "Then you're certainly as old as the devil—you must be," hopefully suggested the little girl. The old woman wavered: "Well, de devil, he ain' never let on his age," she said at last, "but w'en I first lay eyes on 'im, he warn' no mo'n a brat." Taken altogether, "The Battleground" is sure to please: it is bright, animated, full of action and human interest, with a nice adjustment of lights and shadows.

THE MADNESS OF PHILIP. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. Cloth, pp. 222, $1.50. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

MISS DASKAM is one of a few true interpreters of child life. With a delicious humor and heartfelt sympathy she relates the experiences of real boys and girls, their hopes and fears, their jealousies and ambitions, their occasional spells of virtue, their frequent lapses into very original sins. In the seven stories of this collection, she presents an interesting variety of little people as they appear in the kindergarten, on the playground, in dancing school, or at home. All these stories abound in amusing touches, in keen observations, and in a thorough comprehension of the things that stir the imagination of a child.

THE SON OF A FIDDLER. By Jeannette Lee. Cloth, pp. 286, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

How the follies of a father may be visited upon his son is the theme of "The Son of a Fiddler." A violinist, who has made a wreck of his life, brings his boy back to the old homestead to be brought up according to the strict regulations of a New England farm. But the boy soon takes to fiddling and goes to Boston to follow his vocation. There he meets his mother, a popular actress, falls in with stage folk, and follows in the footsteps of his father. It is an interesting study in temperament and two of the characters, the boy and his mother, are well drawn. The author writes in a simple, straightforward fashion, and lights up her pictures of New England farm life and Bostonian Bohemia with a few flashes of humor.

THE THRALL OF LEIF THE LUCKY. By Ottilie A. Liliencrantz. Cloth, pp. 349, $1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co.

MISS LILIENCRANTZ, a descendant of Lief Ericsson, we are told by her publisher, has put her famous ancestor into a thrilling tale of the viking days, entitled "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky." It is full of fierce love and reckless daring, of "songs of smiting steel," of brutal deeds, and "shivers of superstition." A description of crossing an icebound fiord in an Arctic storm contains the thrill de resistance. Translations of verses from Hávamál, placed at the heads of the chapters, charge the atmosphere with the viking's philosophy. Miss Liliencrantz has certainly entered heart and soul into the spirit of her work, and the fire of her enthusiasm glows on every page. The colored illustrations and the symbolic decorations are quite a feature of the volume.

THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES. By Peter Mark Roget. Cloth, pp. 270, $1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A NEW and improved edition of Dr. Roget's excellent and unique work on English phraseology. The object of this work is the exact converse of that of a dictionary, namely this: The idea being given, to find the word, or words, by which that idea may be most fitly and aptly expressed. The collection of synonyms that Dr. Roget spent a lifetime in classifying and arranging is, in this edition, enlarged and supplied with a full index by his son, John Lewis Roget.

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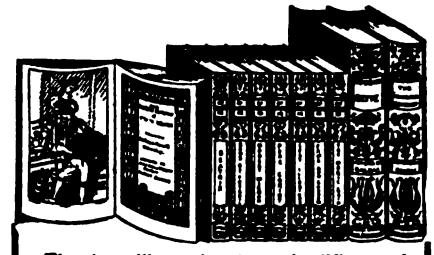

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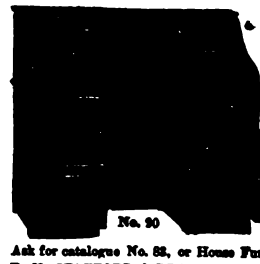

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MRS. SEELY'S COOK BOOK. A Manual of French and American Cookery with Chapters on Domestic Servants, their Rights and Duties, and Many other Details of Household Management. By Mrs. L. Seely. Cloth, pp. 432, $2. New York: Macmillan Co.

THE recipes in this volume are numerous, varied, and doubtless in every way practical, but its most unique feature is the information given as to the management, duties, clothing, etc., of domestic servants.

THE YOUNG MAN IN MODERN LIFE. By Beverly Warner, D.D. Cloth, pp. 193, 85 cents. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Co.

A VOLUME of advice to young men at all stages of life, and one that is sane and wholesome, but, which, like all other books of its kind, presupposes that every young man will exist in a certain environment and be able to escape therefrom or absorb the advantages thereof as he wills.

THE BOOK OF THE APPLE. By H. H. Thomas. Cloth, pp. 112, $1. New York: John Lane.

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THE sub-title describes this book as a meditation on what Jesus said on Calvary, the seven chapters being reprints of Rev. T. C. McClelland's sermons on the seven utterances of Christ on the Cross.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, April 5

Labor controversies continue to be the only seriously disturbing events in the industrial world, and, while many disagreements have been promptly settled, others have appeared to interrupt production and make manufacturers conservative about new undertakings. Retail distribution of spring wearing apparel received a check from the more inclement weather in many localities, yet merchandise of most staple lines is purchased freely, and collections are satisfactory at nearly all points except the south. Comparison of bank exchanges with last year's figures is manifestly unfair, since there was no holiday in 1901, and speculation was then surpassing all records, exceeding this week's transactions by about 300 per cent. Making proper allowance for these influences, the decrease of 29.3 per cent at New York and 1.8 per cent at other leading cities is by no means a poor showing. Railway earnings for March show an increase of 4.9 per cent over last year's figures, and 16.2 per cent over 1900.

IRON AND STEEL

Supplies of iron and steel do not seem in any immediate danger of overtaking demand. In fact, the prospect of labor disturbance on May 1 makes the situation still more uncertain, and those who hoped for equilibrium in the market by July 1 are less sanguine. Midsummer seems to be the dividing line as to quotations, prices after July 1 averaging about $1 per ton less than earlier deliveries, while those few fortunate sellers of spot material continue to secure large premiums. Nominally there is little change in prices, as practically all new business accepted is for distant delivery. Pittsburg pig iron is definitely higher, however, and large contracts are still under negotiation between the Bessemer producers and the leading consumer.

COTTON AND WOOL

In the markets for textile products there is a distinctly firm tone. Labor troubles and the high position of raw cotton are both factors of strength, while mills have orders that will occupy their full capacity for some time. Although quotations are nominally without change, the scarcity of available supplies makes it a simple matter to hold prices. Export inquiry for sheetings and drills has increased, but makers insist on higher prices than are offered in many cases. It is between seasons for woolen goods and there is the usual quiet, except where buyers are anxiously looking for goods to replace deliveries interrupted by the strike at Olneyville and vicinity.

STAPLE PRICES

	April 4, 1902	*April* 5, 1901
Flour, strght wint	$3.70@$4.00	$3.35@$3.55
Wheat, No. 2 red	85c.	77¾c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	66c.	49c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	48c.	30¾c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	63¼c.	61c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	9.3-16c.	8 7-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3⅜c.	2⅞c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26½@27c.	27@28c.
Pork mess new	$16.50	$15.50@$16 50
Lard prime, cont'l	10.00c.	8.90c.
Butter ex. creamery	29c.	22c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	13c.	12¼c.
Sugar, cen trif. 96°	3.625c.	4 1-16c.
†Sugar, granulated	4.51c.	5.25c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots	5 13-16c.	7c.
Petroleum, rfd gal	7.20c.	7.85c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$17.75@18.50	$17.00@17.25
*Steel billets, ton	$32.00	$24 00
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	12¼c.	17 00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	26.65c.	25.80c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

CORN AND WHEAT

Widely divergent views as to the crop outlook resulted in a dull market for the cereals and only small changes in prices. Reports of severe loss by frost in the extreme northwest indicate that much replanting may be necessary,

FOOD DOES IT

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It is a short road to trouble when the food does not supply the right material to rebuild the brain. You cannot use the brain without breaking down small particles every day, and you cannot rebuild unless the food furnishes the right kind of building material, and that is albumen and phosphate of potash. Not such as you get from the druggist but such as Nature stores in certain kinds of food.

Grape-Nuts contains these particles and well defined results can be obtained from using the toothsome, delicious food.

A brain worker whose name can be given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "Last Fall I got in a desperate condition through excessive mental work and lack of proper food. I was finally compelled to abandon all business and seek absolute quiet and rest in the country.

I had been under the care of a good physician for several months, but it seemed my food did not rebuild the brain tissue properly. I was on the verge of despair when I left for the country.

Down at the ferry I purchased an evening Journal and my attention was attracted to the headlines of a Grape-Nuts advertisement which read, 'Food Cure Nature's Way.' I read it carefully and decided to give Grape-Nuts a trial, so next morning I went in on the new food, and in two weeks' time gained 10 pounds and felt like a new man all over.

I candidly believe if I had known the remarkable sustaining power of the food prior to my illness I would not have needed a physician, nor would I have been sick at all."

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but this does not mean a lower yield. It does suggest that the crop will be more expensive, however. Drought is threatened at other points, but traders are extremely cautious regarding these rumors. Wheat receipts for the week were but 2,074,699 bushels, against 3,357,135 last year, while exports from all ports of the United States amounted to 3,365,070 bushels, compared with 4,626,037 a year ago. There was not the customary loss in receipts of corn; 1,580,505 bushels comparing with 1,602,027 a year ago, but Atlantic exports were only 204,356 bushels, against 3,046,891.

A FIGHT ON

When You Tell People to Quit Coffee

"At least 75 people among my acquaintances have been helped or cured by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee in its place," writes a little woman from Independence, Ia. "I will mention one case. Miss Cora ——. I learned she was suffering from nervousness and constipation and went to call on her. Found her in bed, and she looked like a living skeleton, so wild and haggard that I feared for her reason.

I asked Cora if she was improving any. She said not but was gradually growing worse. The doctor was coming twice a day and giving her a powerful nervine. She said, 'I am so miserable that I tell you privately if I don't get better soon I will end it all myself some day. I told her not to talk that way for I believed it was something she ate or drank that caused the trouble and she might get well by making a change in her diet. I told her my own experience in leaving off coffee when I was in almost as bad a shape as she, but as soon as I mentioned coffee I had a fight on my hands, for she insisted that coffee helped her and her mother backed her in it, saying that it was 'the only thing she did enjoy' and 'she did not believe coffee hurt anyone.'

I talked with them a long time and finally got Cora to agree to let me make a cup of Postum Food Coffee for her supper. She was surprised that it was so good. Said she 'had heard it was terrible wishy-washy stuff.' I told her it was because they did not follow directions in boiling it enough. She promised to use it faithfully for two or three weeks and if she was not better I would admit that I was wrong.

I went to see her again in about ten days and Cora met me at the door with a smile and said, 'Ada, your doctor Postum is the best doctor of them all. I can sleep all night, can eat heartily, and am growing stronger every day. Ma and all the rest of us use Postum now in place of coffee.'

The facts are the girl was being actually poisoned to death by coffee. Cora has since married and has a happy home and you may depend upon it no coffee is allowed to enter there." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

FAILURES

Business failures for the week number 176, as against 188 in this week last year.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, April 5

THE MONEY MARKET

The tension which the New York loan market had been exhibiting for a fortnight or so was relaxed this week. The banks continue to lose money to the treasury, but with the completion of the April 1 disbursements considerable money has been unlocked, and funds seem likely to come back with freedom from the interior. Demands continue to be light in view of the dullness of the stock market, but borrowings on bonds and arrangements in connection with various syndicate operations seem to require considerable sums and keep the volume of bank loans at a high figure despite the heavy reduction in that item shown by last Saturday's bank statement. Call money eased off early in the week from 4½ to 3½ per cent, the extreme being 3 to 4¾ per cent. Time money is in better supply, and the inquiry for it moderate and irregular, rates being 4@4½ per cent for all periods. There is a renewed buying demand for commercial paper by both local and out-of-town institutions, the figures for it being based on 4½@5 per cent for prime double names.

THE STOCK MARKET

Increased activity has been seen in the New York stock and securities market this week, with advances led by the high-priced dividend-paying stocks. Manipulation by bull pools on these and other securities is seen, but easier money has caused increased public interest in speculation, and favorable crop advices with diminished danger of labor troubles also support bullish sentiment. The bond market is firm and higher on continued investment buying. Foreign exchange holds firm at an advance, demand sterling being 4.87⅞, but gold shipments are considered unlikely owing to changed conditions in the foreign money and exchange markets.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending with April 3 aggregate $1,964,161,327, a decrease of 5 per cent from last week's total and a decline of 23 per cent from a year ago. Exchanges at cities outside of New York amount to $765,137,527, a loss of six-tenths of 1 per cent from last week and a decline of 1 per cent from last year.

Various Topics

A further change in the rate of exchange between Mexican silver and American gold has been made by the Philippine commission. It now takes $2.27 silver to equal one American dollar.

The exports to the United States from the Berlin consular district for the first quarter of 1902 amounted to 6,999,249 marks, as against 5,143,289 marks for the corresponding period last year.

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WIT AND HUMOR

Ping Pong

The shades of night were falling fast
As to the dining-room there passed
A youthful pair, who gaily bore
A box, on which was this—no more—
"Ping Pong."

They cleared the table with a swish,
From doily down to butter-dish;
Then through the center stretched a net,
And soon the ball the racket met—
Ping Pong.

"Try not the game!" the housemaid cried.
"The dinner's ready now," she sighed,
"And I must put it on the board."
The young man turned and fiercely roared:
"Ping Pong."

The cook strode to the open door,
And cautioned them to cease once more.
"The roast," she urged, "is sure to burn."
The maiden gasped: "I'm bound to learn
Ping Pong."

The family lurked in the hall,
And moaned: "Are we to eat at all?"
But still they heard the ping and pong
That made the cadence of a song—
Ping Pong.

And back and forth they smote the sphere,
Until the dawn of morning clear.
The father, mother, sisters, too,
Wailed hungrily: "Alas! We rue
Ping Pong!"

* * * * *

One day the searchers, out of breath,
Found all these people starved to death;
The cook, the housemaid, beau and belle,
The family—and, sad to tell,
Above them pinged the pongful knell:
"Ping Pong!"
—*Baltimore American.*

Never Amounted to Much

Passenger: What ever became of the Bulger family?

Bus Driver: Oh, Bill turned out fine. Got to be an actor. Tom's an artist, Melindy's a swell music teacher. But John never amounted to much. Took all he could earn to support the others. —*Chicago Daily News.*

The Point of View.

Jovial Subscriber—How is it that you haven't printed anything about April fools?

Pessimistic Editor—Why, didn't we run in over three columns of Easter weddings?—*New York Sun.*

The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest. You can lessen

LIFE'S BURDEN by using SAPOLIO

It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purposes...

To all who suffer from SPINAL DEFORMITIES 85 Per Cent. Cheaper than the old methods. 100 per Cent. Better.

Weight ounces where others weigh pounds. For Men, Women and Children; none too young, none too old to be cured.

We offer the only Scientific Appliance ever invented for the relief and cure of this unsightly condition; cured Mr. P. B. Sheldon, the inventor, of curvature of the spine of 30 years' standing.

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Our appliance is light in weight, durable, and conforms to the body as not to evidence that a support is worn. It is constructed on strictly scientific anatomical principles, and is truly a godsend to sufferers from spinal troubles, male or female. We also make Scientific Appliances for protruding abdomen, weak back, stooping shoulders. Send for free booklet and letters from physicians, physical instructors, and those who know from experience of our wonderful appliances. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write to-day for measurement blank. Don't wait.

STRAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901.

After having worn the plaster-of-paris jackets, I can truthfully say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life long gratitude and well wishes.
IDA BLOOD.

☞ The plaster-of-paris jacket above mentioned weighed 8¼ lbs. The Philo Burt Appliance put on in its place weighed 17 ounces—a difference of 115 ounces, or more than 7 pounds.

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$2 Fine Bath Cabinet $2 Placed in your Home for

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Latest sensation; produces any shade by simply combing, without staining the scalp; harmless, durable, undetectable. Write for particulars, Dept. Z. Karl Gerstner, 88 4th Avenue, New York.

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A specially imported wax, chemically treated, so that when it is once rubbed over the iron, the latter is cleaned as if by magic. It prevents all odor, giving the work that beautiful silky polish sought for by the laundress.

Not Only the Best, but The Most Economical

Why? Because each fine cut stick of F. P. C. Wax is in an automatic wooden holder, which keeps it from dripping. It never loses shape, and is good until the last particle of wax is used. The handle saves your fingers from burns.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 16
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
April 17, 1902

THOSE who foresaw an unpleasant reception for the president on his visit to South Carolina (reported in the department of American Affairs of this issue), were completely and happily disappointed. The president spoke, as he always does, clearly and forcefully, and the orators of the state, replying, assured him of South Carolina's unquenchable admiration for him and unfaltering trust in the wisdom and integrity of his administration. It is plain that if north and south had not already been united over more banquet tables than one well could count, the recent presidential visit would have done the trick effectually. While the people of the state can not reasonably be charged with any attempt to apologize for the recent discourtesies of some of their representatives, they have, nevertheless, demonstrated that the proof of a state is in seeing it and not in meeting its senators.

CUBA has been trembling in the balance so long that it is to be suspected that the altogether too tight little island has become afflicted with chronic palsy. She is still in doubt whether the "duty" we owe her is a twenty per cent duty, or a mere moral obligation. Reports from Washington declare that the party whip is being applied freely to bring members into line for the Payne bill, and that certain members with pet measures up their sleeves are likely to feel the sting of the lash unless they come up and cast their votes for it like little men.

A NEW inauguration day has been suggested by the national committee appointed to consider the advisability of a change. The last Thursday in April is the day suggested. The suggestion meets with quite general approval, although it has been urged that the selection of a day of the week instead of the month will result in making the terms of the presidents of unequal length. To some this may seem very much like straining at a gnat, but to the delicate organisms of American politicians even gnats are troublesome things. Another reason alleged for the change is that it will lengthen the short session of congress nearly two months. But the rub comes in the fact that it will be necessary to amend the constitution in order to adopt the new day. If we had only to construe it, we should be on familiar ground.

NEWS from the seat of the Philippine war in the senate investigating committee is more calculated to bewilder than to enlighten. General MacArthur testifies that the Filipinos are a gentle, modest race, naturally predisposed to Republican institutions. This is a trifle startling to the average citizen who has been led to look upon them as given over wholly to bolos and strong drink. In the trial of Major Waller, in Manila, the defendant testified that he was instructed by his superior officer, General Smith, to spread the mantle of peace over the province of Samar by the simple process of killing all the natives over ten years old. Editors with "anti-Imperialistic" leanings are ransacking their dictionaries for sulphurous expletives to express their feelings; the others are "waiting for further testimony." In summing up the case against Major Waller, Judge Advocate Kingsbury took the ground that military, not martial, law was existing in the province, and, that, therefore, the natives executed were not liable to the death penalty for the crimes of which they were accused. The court acquitted Major Waller by a vote of eleven to two, thus inferentially placing the responsibility for his acts on his superior officer. Another point for the enemies of the administration is the report of Major Gardener, the civil governor of Tayabas province, in which it is declared that the American troops have acted toward the natives with unnecessary severity, thus alienating many who would otherwise have been friendly to the American occupation.

THE Chinese exclusion bill passed by the house is now before the senate where it has been vigorously criticized by Senator Cullom. The measure is very sweeping in its terms, practically admitting none but diplomatic agents and students. The latter are not to be allowed to remain in the country longer than is necessary to complete their education. Newspaper comment on the bill indicates a widespread belief that the heathen Chinee has no monopoly on the "ways that are dark, and the tricks that are vain."

EUGENE F. WARE, of Kansas, otherwise known as "Ironquill," has been appointed pension commissioner to succeed Henry Clay Evans, lately resigned. The appointment is unique in that it was unsolicited and unexpected. It was generally conceded that it was Kansas's turn, but the people who know everything, except the things that are true, were backing another man for the place. Mr. Ware had an honorable record as an officer in the Iowa Volunteer infantry during the civil war; since 1871 he has practiced law at Fort Scott and Topeka. Although he has taken an active part in Republican politics he has never aspired to official honors, his only formal service being in the state senate. The president is generally commended for his choice. To be sure, Mr. Ware is guilty of poetry at times, whence his pseudonym of "Ironquill," but to a man of his undoubted ability much may be forgiven.

BRUSSELS is now the storm center of socialistic agitation on the European continent. For a week the city has been the scene of wild riots and disorder, culminating on Saturday in a hot fight with the police and the troops, in which a few of the rioters were killed and several injured. A general strike in the mines and factories has been ordered. The immediate cause of the trouble is the demand for a revision of the constitution in order to secure popular suffrage, although the erection of a republic on the ruins of the kingdom is vaguely hinted at. Added to this is the fact that the king, who appears to be almost everything but divine or right, is bitterly hated by the Liberal element. The article in Foreign Affairs will bear out the conclusion that while this may have the appearance at a distance of a tempest in a teapot, it is likely to prove a serious business for the teapot.

LONDON again sees the end in South Africa, and it is to be hoped that it is the right end. The British are in the difficult state of having to deal with two sets of negotiators, the Boer generals who have been doing the fighting in the field, and Kruger and Leyds and their followers on the continent, who are surrounded by enemies of England, and are in no position to know the exact condition of the Boer forces. Some uncomplimentary surprise has been expressed over the acquittal of the Boer commandant Kreitzinger, who was tried by court martial on charges similar to those on which Scheepers was convicted and executed last January.

RUSSIA and China have come to terms at last, and the Manchurian convention has been signed. As announced previously, Russia agrees to evacuate the three Manchurian provinces in three successive periods of six months each, beginning with the date of signing. The convention is specific in its terms, and bears all the marks of a bona fide agreement, but it would probably be interesting if the mental reservations of Russian statesmen could be discovered.

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AMERICAN

The President at Charleston

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT VISITS THE SOUTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION

THE visit of President Roosevelt to the South Carolina exposition, April 8 and 9, was the occasion of a great celebration among the people of the southern city. Mr. Roosevelt is the first Republican president to visit Charleston, and the fourth president of any party. The others were Washington, Monroe, and Cleveland. He is also the first president to enter Fort Sumter. Among the incidents of his visit was the presentation by him of a sword to Major Micah Jenkins, a former "Rough Rider." It will be remembered that the first invitation to make the presentation was withdrawn by Lieutenant-Governor Tillman, a relative of Senator Tillman, at the time of the Tillman-McLaurin embroglio on the floor of the senate. At the exposition the address of welcome was delivered by Governor McSweeney. In reply, the president referred to the cordial relations existing between north and south, as shown in the kindly manner in which he had been received and in the coöperation of the two sections in the war with Spain and in the Philippines. Passing on to more concrete questions, he said of Cuba: "We have rightfully insisted upon Cuba adopting toward us an attitude differing politically from that she adopts toward any other power; and in return, as a matter of right, we must give to Cuba a different—that is, a better—position economically in her relations with us than we give to other powers. This is the course dictated by sound policy, by a wise and far-sighted view of our own interest and by the position we have taken during the past four years. We are a wealthy and powerful country, dealing with a much weaker one; and the contrast in wealth and strength makes it all the more our duty to deal with Cuba, as we have already dealt with her, in a spirit of large generosity." His attitude toward industrial combinations was briefly defined: "This is an era of great combinations, both of labor and of capital. In many ways these combinations have worked for good, but they must work under the law, and the laws concerning them must be just and wise, or they will inevitably do evil; and this applies as much to the richest corporation as to the most powerful labor union. Our laws must be wise, sane, healthy, conceived in the spirit of those who scorn the mere agitator, the mere inciter of class or sectional hatred; who wish justice for all men, who recognize the need of adhering so far as possible to the old American doctrine of giving the widest possible scope for the free exercise of individual initiative, and yet who recognize also that, after combinations have reached a certain stage, it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them, cautiously and with self-restraint, but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND GOVERNOR McSWEENEY

So far as can be discovered, the comment of southern papers on the visit and the speech is warmly congratulatory. The Charleston *News and Courier* assures the president that "he comes by much of the best that is in him honestly—his mother was a southern woman; and he will find in her people the very hope and strength and safety of this republic. They will stand by him faithfully in the right settlement of the great problems he will have to handle, and they will stand by him to the last for whatever will preserve the national dignity and promote the national glory and preserve the national honor. The people of Charleston and the promoters of the great enterprise which is the occasion of the president's visit to this city really feel indebted to him for this distinguished mark of friendship for them and for the south." "The president's trip to the exposition has no political significance," says the Columbia (S. C.) *State*. He does not intend that it shall have, nor will it be so construed. On the contrary, the reception which South Carolina's historic metropolis gives to the president illustrates the peculiar greatness of our political system, wherein we may differ most radically and debate most strenuously and yet retain mutual respect and regard."

The Boston *Advertiser*, representing a portion of the union that has most often found itself at variance with the feelings and ideals of the south, thinks that "it is reasonable to expect that good will come of this visit. The more the different parts of the country come into fraternal touch with one another, the more the peace and unity of the republic will be fostered. It is especially desirable for the party which is in power at the national capital to become known through its highest official representatives to the people of any section of the country where that party is but feebly represented in the persons of local citizens." "The day has gone by when such an event as the visit of the president to the south could fittingly be referred to as evidence of a reunited country," is the opinion of the Pittsburg *Gazette*. "We have advanced so far beyond 'the healing of the breach' that we forget there ever was a breach. This nation is in the possession of a generation that has grown up since the war and at the head is a man who represents the generation."

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The Beef Trust

THE PRICE OF MEAT GREATLY ADVANCED

A CAMPAIGN has been opened by many of the newspapers against the Chicago beef trust, as they call it, with the New York *Herald* as the bannerbearer. The price of meat advanced six per cent during March, in spite of the lower level of fodder. The *Herald* claims to have discovered indubitable evidence of an agreement among the large packers to maintain prices and to blacklist dealers who violate the conditions imposed upon them. The Pittsburg *Times* does not believe that the trust is responsible for the increased price of meat, but ascribes it to natural conditions. "It appears that the farms have young cattle coming on, and that the calves and yearlings of this spring will afford a supply next year more in keeping with the needs of the country. Upon that, and nothing else, depends the price of meat in days to come. Meat is high now because of the shortage of the grain crops and from the hard times of that period which followed the panic of 1893. Until the herds are fully replenished, meat will continue to command a high price."

Others are not so easily satisfied. The Philadelphia *Times* is of the opinion that "the explanation is in the undue advantages which the trust enjoys, first, through railway favoritism, and, secondly, through absolute immunity from foreign competition." The Detroit *Free Press* lays the whole difficulty at the door of the tariff, which has sheltered the beef trust while it was "conquering the foreign market at the expense of the domestic market. From Washington come veiled hints of proceedings against the trust under the Sherman law; but the mere fact of a combination is not the important thing. If the combination is possible, it is sure to come whether there is a Sherman law or not. If Washington is so desirous of striking a blow at the beef trust, a slight amendment to the Dingley law would place meats on the free list. Then the American people would have the benefit of Canadian and South American competition, and the trust could not make a desirable balloon of its prices, whenever it felt disposed to conquer another foreign market at the home consumer's expense."

"A more promising means of destroying the trust," suggests the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is to be found in the movement of independent butchers and others to combine against it and secure their supplies from other sources. Even if this movement should take definite shape, a gigantic struggle may be expected, and the success of the independent combination will depend largely on the measure of support the public will give it when the grasping trust, in order to crush out the revolt, lowers prices with a rush."

A British Camp in the United States?

LOUISIANA is greatly wrought up over the shipments of horses and mules, for the use of the British forces in South Africa, from Chalmette, in that state. Governor Heard has addressed a letter to the state department asking for directions as to his duty in the matter, and Attorney-General Knox has delivered an opinion on the subject at the request of Secretary Hay. The situation is further complicated by the arrival in New Orleans of Major-General Sir Richard Campbell Stewart on a tour of "inspection of the various departments of the remount service of the portion of that branch of the British military establishment that is in this country." General Samuel Pearson, a Boer military leader, is in New Orleans, and has called upon the governor to expel the British, threatening to take the law into his own hands if his request is not heeded. The attorney-general, in his decision, says very properly that the question whether there has been a departure from the rules of neutrality is a "delicate one." He goes on to state that "carrying on commerce with a belligerent in the manner usual before the war is not giving unlawful aid. The mere increased demand for warlike articles and their increased quantity in the commerce does not make that commerce cease to be the same as before the war.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.—*Detroit Journal*

AN OLD FRIEND ATTEMPTS A RESCUE.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

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It does not seem to be settled that the fact that the belligerent government is a purchaser makes the neutral government's permission of the commerce a departure from the obligation to give no aid to the belligerent."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* declares: "It is now known of all men that Port Chalmette is, and has for months been, a British military camp, and that this camp is furnishing the British army in South Africa with the essential sinews of war." The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* asks a very sweeping question of Secretary Hay. "Mr. Hay claims that American citizens may lawfully sell and ship to a belligerent horses and mules—which are universally recognized as contraband of war and as military supplies, rather than as simple merchandise—but how can he deduce from that the conclusion that the belligerent may establish, under his own immediate management and control, at a selected port, in the neutral territory of the United States, a horse and mule depot with a 'transport landing' where that belligerent's army transports constantly take on cargoes of military supplies—the establishment, by its very organization, equipment, and permanence, constituting a military base in every essential sense of that military phrase?"

The Detroit *Free Press* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* take a middle ground. Says the former: "The mere purchase of horses and mules is not, *per se*, a violation of the rights of the other belligerent, despite the fact that in this case the animals are plainly contraband of war. But the maintenance of a British military establishment on American soil is another matter." The latter holds that "there is no hard-and-fast rule which determines what is and what is not contraband. Munitions of war are always contraband, but horses, mules, and forage 'may or may not be contraband, according to the particular circumstances of the war.' In the Boer war, from the circumstances of the case, under any equitable decision, horses and mules would be declared contraband."

On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Record* comes out flatly against the suppression of the shipments. "No authority of the United States or of any state," it declares, "has the power to interdict the sale of war material to anybody, either during the continuance of peace or after the outbreak of hostilities. Manufacturers of guns and breeders of army mules have the same right as have the flour millers, cotton spinners, or wheat growers to sell their products to whomsoever they may find willing to pay the price."

A New Party

THE ALLIED PEOPLE'S PARTY ORGANIZED AT LOUISVILLE

A CONVENTION of three hundred delegates, representing the various elements of the Populist movement, was held at Louisville, Kentucky, during the week ending April 5. The platform adopted contains a demand for the initiative and referendum, for the public ownership of all public utilities, the nationalization of all lands, scientific money based on the entire wealth of the people, issued by the government, a legal tender for all debts but not redeemable in any specific commodity, the election of president and senators by the people, the creation of a cabinet department of labor, the establishment of postal savings banks, and the adoption of any constitutional amendments necessary to make possible the passage of such laws. Fusion with the Democrats was opposed.

Editorial writers are not disposed to take the movement seriously, although the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.) reminds its readers that "when the party that nominated Fremont held its first convention it, too, was regarded by dominant factions as made up of cranks, chimera followers, and impossibles, yet that party grew into a regnant political division that for more than a generation has controlled the destinies of the republic. Elision could be exercised with great advantage in the platform adopted, but some of the planks come nearer to the sentiments of the majority of the people of this country than leaders in the Republican or the Democratic party would care to admit." "Why a new party at this time?" the Washington *Star* (Ind.) inquires. "The Populist party grew out of a series of poor crops and great depression of the agricultural interests. But there is little left of the Populist party today. A series of good crops and a rise in prices have undone what a series of poor crops and low prices created and for a period supported. The great majority of the farmers have more faith now in the weather than in politics." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) is of the opinion that the new party "will hit the Democracy much harder than it will the Republicans. Most of its adherents will be drawn from the elements which otherwise would support the Democratic ticket."

A Tammany in St. Louis

MEMBERS OF MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY CHARGED WITH BRIBETAKING

EVIDENCE taken before the February grand jury in St. Louis reveals a shocking condition of affairs in the St. Louis municipal assembly. Three indictments were presented for bribery, or attempted bribery, and one for perjury. The grand jury reported that not only were bribes accepted by members of the "house of delegates," but that legislation was held up for the express purpose of securing a good price for the votes necessary to its passage. One official accepted $75,000 for the performance of a certain official function and then took $100,000 from some one else for doing the exact reverse. Prices ranging from $100 to $100,000 were frequently paid for votes and influence. The grand jury says of the members of the house of delegates who appeared before it: "We regret to report that we found a number of these utterly illiterate and lacking in ordinary intelligence, unable to give a better reason for favoring or opposing a measure than a desire to act with the majority. In some no trace of mentality or morality could be found; in others, a low order of training appeared, united with base cunning, groveling instincts, and sordid desires."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* demands the punishment of the officials of the Central traction company, "who, to make a million for themselves, used $250,000 to debauch the municipal assembly, created to promote the welfare of the city and sworn to do it. Is every one of the bribers to escape by the statute of limitation? The people will watch this phase of the matter with intense interest. Punishment of the men bribed will not suffice." The Philadelphia *Record* grows pessimistic over this evidence of the weakness of democracy. After reminding its readers that popular suffrage in St. Louis has been in existence for generations, and that the city is scarcely younger than Philadelphia as a chartered corporation, it declares:

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"Even without the bribery features which have marked the transaction in St. Louis, and which have marked similar transactions in New York and recently in several communities in Pennsylvania, the giving away of valuable and easily marketable franchises is a proof that the American people are not more fit to govern themselves than are the clouted bolomen of the distant Philippines."

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* cites the grand jury's characterization of the St. Louis aldermen quoted above and complacently concludes: "It would be untruthful to say that any considerable number of our own city fathers were ever quite so degenerate as that, yet memory distinctly recalls a few well-known aldermen, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn, to whom the above description might at least partially be applied. Fortunately, however, a vigilant press and an outraged people saved New York at several critical junctures from falling to the St. Louis level."

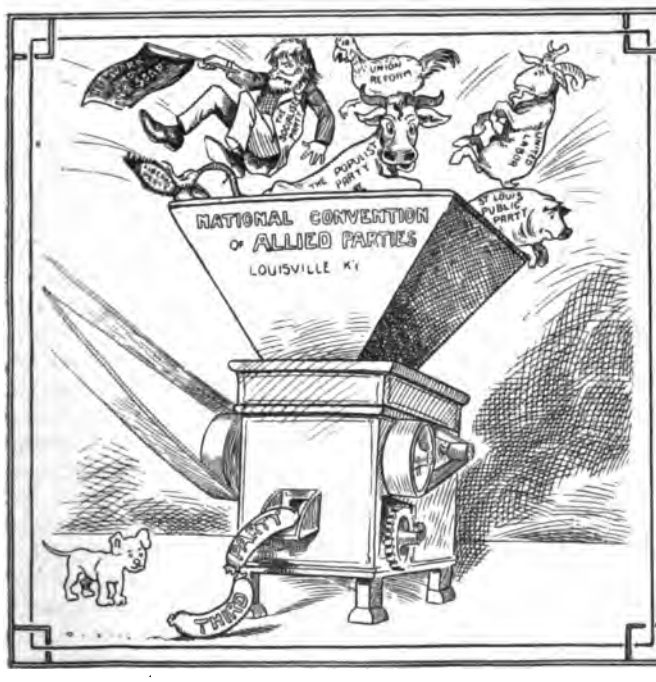
Abuses in the Transport System

THE reports transmitted to the house of representatives by Secretary Root, April 9, respecting investigation by army officers into methods employed in the transport service, reveal a scandalous condition of inefficiency and extravagance, if not of downright fraud. General Young's synopsis of the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain shows that there was no adequate supervision of any feature of the fitting out of the transports for a long time after the service was inaugurated; that competitive bids were not secured in the matter of supplies; that prices were paid greatly in excess of rates in the open markets; that much of the refitting cost exorbitant figures and was of inferior character, and that the interests of the government were unprotected, while irresponsible and incompetent men acted as inspectors. The investigating board report that these abuses have been remedied wherever found. It appears undeniable, however, that the government has been improperly charged to the extent of many thousands of dollars, none of which is likely to be recovered, while no suggestion seems to be advanced for the trial of the officials, military and civil, implicated in the "mismanagement."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, recounting the abuses mentioned above and absolving Secretary Root from any intent to deceive the public by withholding the report of the investigating board from August, 1901, to the present time, says that "at this time nothing remains but for congress to institute a searching inquiry into the abuses that prevailed, to ascertain whether any laxity of methods is permitted to continue, to make public the names of the officers, civilians, and contractors concerned in the abuses, and, where the circumstances warrant, to direct prosecutions, civil and criminal."

"In the light of these revelations, based upon official reports made by the general commanding the department and other army officers," says the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "the people will not rest satisfied until a thorough investigation is made of the scandals and the guilty brought to book. 'Imperialism,' 'world power,' are high-sounding phrases, but their glamor will not compensate the American people any more than the outer splendor of the third empire satisfied France for the inner corruption which eventually led to the 'debacle' of 1870." The Chicago *Record-Herald* disapproves of the secrecy with which the investigation was cloaked and which, it thinks, surrounds all the work of the war department at the present time. "The public is left largely to conjectures, newspaper stories are called sensational and exaggerated, when the public might be kept informed without even a momentary disadvantage to the service, and when the best way to prevent sensations and exaggerations would be to give out the whole truth. The policy that is pursued is a mistaken and harmful one which leads to an infraction of the rights of the people, of their legislative representatives and of the press."

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY: During the week the senate has been debating the Chinese exclusion bill passed by the house; and the house has busied itself about the Cuban reciprocity bill. The war revenue repeal bill passed both houses and was signed by the president. A bill to pension Mrs. McKinley passed the house by a unanimous vote.



IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

THE OX-TOPUS.—*Philadelphia North American*

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FOREIGN

The Will of Cecil Rhodes

AMERICAN, GERMAN, AND COLONIAL SCHOLARSHIPS ESTABLISHED AT OXFORD

BY the terms of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, the sum of $10,000,000 is set aside for the founding of scholarships at Oxford for the British colonies, Germany, and the United States. Germany is to have five and the United States two for each state and territory now in the union, to be held for three years. In explanation of this clause a codicil of the will declares that a "good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations form the strongest tie." In order to secure one of the scholarships, candidates must show (1) that they possess the necessary literary and scholastic qualifications; (2) a "fondness for or success in manly outdoor sports"; (3) "qualities of manhood," and (4) "exhibition during their school days of moral force of character and instincts to lead and take interest in their schoolmates."

Comment in this country on the part of the will affecting the United States is marked by a careful and qualified optimism. The position of the Baltimore *Herald* is admirable if a trifle indefinite. "Notwithstanding the chimerical nature of the forecasted political union which the empire architect has evidently believed future historians will ascribe to his legacy, much good may come from the greater association of American students at Oxford." The Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* is in the same class. "Rhodes's will is a remarkable exhibition of the man's character. If he was a visionary, his visions had a mighty scheme of practical betterment and worldwide peace as their inspiration. Whether these plans can be made effective, remains to be seen, but the possession of them is enough to stamp Cecil Rhodes as a man of unique and splendid hope and faith in the race from which he sprang." The New York *Tribune* considers it "an impressive coincidence that this revelation of Rhodes's lifelong purpose, this culmination of his great career, should have come just at the very time when other and entirely independent circumstances had effected a marked and hitherto unequalled approachment of the three great nations which are his direct beneficiaries."

To the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* there seems to be in the scheme a "lamentable lack of consideration for the broader humanities which are usually esteemed to be the crowning glory of the principle of education. Mr. Rhodes, in his will, has made no educational provision whatever, among British colonial possessions, for India or for any of the great dependencies which are peopled by races variant in blood, language, or religion from the Anglo-Saxon."

Among those who doubt the utility of such a gift, the Washington *Post* says that "there is something pathetic in this royal benefaction. None but an idealist would devote his millions to such a purpose." "We greatly misread the present purpose and value of the University of Oxford," says the New York *Evening Post*, "if Mr. Rhodes's endowment does not have an effect quite the contrary to that which its founder had in view. We can imagine a picked body of Americans bringing to that ideal academic community a sense of humor and an instinct for justice which should shatter any solemn theory that the Anglo-Saxon race is uniquely charged with the responsibility for the world's welfare."

LAST STRIDE OF THE COLOSSUS—*Philadelphia Record*

Chile's Financial Plight

New York *Tribune*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

CHILE has for so long been regarded as a rich and prosperous country that it is a bit startling—though not, upon reflection, surprising, as we shall see—to find her in something like financial straits. Yet such is indisputably the case. A few weeks ago she was earnestly trying to float a loan in the London market, where a great mass of her securities is already held. She did not succeed, which is not to be wondered at. For, while she has ever been prompt in paying the interest on her outstanding bonds, various causes have combined to depress the market value of her securities. Thus her 4½ per cent bonds of 1886 fell from 87 in December, 1900, to 79 in December, 1901, and her 5 per cent bonds, in the same space of time, fell from 92 to 87. The financial plight Chile is actually in may be perceived, however, from a few recent facts of record. Thus in January of this year, to raise funds, the Chilean congress voted to impose an additional duty of 10 per cent on all imports. In February indefinite delay was ordered in making some official payments. In March an increase of export duties on nitrates was considered, and so was a

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further issue of paper money. True, on March 20 the officially inspired announcement was made that negotiations for a loan had been abandoned as unnecessary. But at the same time, in the same utterance, it was admitted that the money was needed and was to be raised, in lieu of a loan, by sales of public property.

One of the most disquieting features of the case is the future outlook. It is well known that a large proportion of Chile's revenue is and for years has been derived from the great Tarapaca nitrate beds, which she took by conquest from Peru. The export duties on nitrates form more than 60 per cent of Chile's ordinary revenue. But that is not a permanent source. Its failure is now within measurable distance. When the nitrate beds are exhausted, that revenue will cease. When will that be? Some say in ten years, while the most optimistic do not venture to postpone the catastrophe more than thirty-five years.

The blame for Chile's financial plight is twofold. Some of it is to be laid upon government officials who have squandered funds. Thus *El Chileno* recently exposed the fact that the ministry of public instruction had, since 1885, purchased lands to the value of $432,000, which had never been used, but were still occupied by private parties. This, it was said, was only one example of what had been widely done in various departments. As a result of the exposure, the president is now conducting an investigation into the matter. Still more blame is to be laid upon the state of "armed peace," for which Chile herself is responsible. For years her restless and belligerent disposition has entailed upon herself and her neighbors the necessity of maintaining costly armies and navies, and even now, in her present straits, she is considering the possibility of making further additions to her fleet. Unlike her neighbor, Argentina, she has no vast territories whose resources are to be developed and into which millions of immigrants may be welcomed. She has only a narrow strip between the mountain peaks and the sea. She has a limited wheat belt, some copper mines, and the nitrate beds. With such resources, unlimited expenditures are not to be countenanced. We may regard Chile as entirely solvent and as likely to enjoy a prosperous future.

On the Eve of the Elections in France

AT the approach of the French elections, the organs of the various political parties are discussing the "scrutin de liste" (vote by departments), which is violently opposed by the Republican majority. The *Lanterne* says: "With the 'scrutin de liste' the popular hero of the village will disappear. The electors will not vote for the candidate who will promise them appropriations for a few bridges and roads. They will have to deal with men possessing large ideas, fighting in the name of great generals." "Therefore," comments the *Figaro*, "hesitation is not possible. Hurrah for large ideas and great general principles, even if we do not understand them; if they are empty, they possess sonorousness. Being sonorous, they look to us like electoral ideas."

The same paper, commenting ironically on the recent law extending to six years the term of the deputies, says: "Shall we conclude that all the deputies who voted for the law will be reëlected? Probably not, because egotism never took possession of the soul of a deputy, but hope is forbidden to no one, and, as far as entertaining illusions is concerned, the prospects are more encouraging for six years than for four. They will discover on election day if they have made a mistake." *La Fronde*, the feministe organ, condemns the chamber in the following terms: "As soon as they are elected, the deputies think of taking a rest, and when the elections are to be held they try to do something great for the benefit of the electors. Conclusion: in the future, the deputies will only work once every six years. In a question like this the deputies should not have taken the part of judges and litigants. Such a vote is an attack on decency. It constitutes a fault against good taste, tact, and good education. It is inelegant to say the least." The *Journal des Debats* is quite skeptical in the matter. The editorial writer says: "With a term of six years there are chances that the chamber of deputies will work during four years. Possibly, also, the old system will prevail. We have no excessive faith in political institutions, and we know that a bad chamber can spoil the best interests put at its disposal."

Meanwhile the various political parties are at work. The *Independance Belge* believes that the Nationalists have no chance of being elected. "But," says the Belgian organ, "never a party, even during the Boulangerian era, faced the elections with so great pecuniary resources. In the department of the Nord the party has collected one and a half million francs. How much will it pour upon Paris? It appears that the prodigalities of 1900 will be surpassed. Already we can see in the streets of Paris many tri-colored proclamations bearing, according to the law, a very expensive tax stamp, the electoral period not being yet open. Nevertheless, the success of the Nationalists is very doubtful. The proof of this is the fact that they are talking of compromise with the moderate Republicans. Their official program, written by M. Jules Lemaitre and M. Caraignac, can be summed up in one single word, anti-ministerialism. This will not attract the peasants, who want a reduction of taxes, or the workingmen, who want reforms."

The Progressist (Republican) orators have opened their campaign, but not officially. The *Petit Marseillais* gives a resumé of the speech made by M. Ribot, at Marseilles. The speech referred to contains the salient points of the Progressist program. "Absolutely free schools, while protecting the prerogatives of the state; pension system for workingmen, with the assistance of the benevolent mutual associations; opposition to the proposed revision of the constitution; a declaration that the constitution of 1875 is sufficient to realize all the reforms needed in the legislative and executive branches of the government."

FOREIGN ALLIANCES: The Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald* announces that the conferences held in Vienna by Count von Bülow, the German imperial chancellor, have resulted in a decision that the Triple Alliance shall be renewed for another term of years. Count von Bülow's interviews with the Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian premier, resulted in bringing Austria-Hungary into an agreement, to which Italy has already given its adherence. Fresh terms of alliance will be drawn, embracing some of the concessions that Germany makes to Austria and Italy. These concessions will probably relate to trade questions. On the heels of this comes a dispatch from Paris to the London *Times* that the scope of the Franco-Russian agreement has been extended to include Russian support of the French policy in Africa. This was not included in the original text of the treaty.

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Rioting in Brussels

SOCIALISTS DEMAND POPULAR SUFFRAGE

THE Socialists have long been at odds with the Belgian government over the question of the suffrage, and affairs have come to a climax of rioting and disorder during the past week. Gendarmes and troops have been called out in force, and several of the rioters have been killed and injured. The Socialists and Liberals have for a long time past been seeking to force the Clerical government to an issue on the question of the electoral law, modification of which will necessitate a revision of the constitution. At the present time any elector can cast from one to three votes, according to his qualifications. The Socialists and Liberals claim that workingmen can not obtain more than two votes, whereas the rich get three, and, moreover, that in the rural districts voters who are under the domination of the priests and who support the present government are often fraudulently given three votes, instead of the two to which at the most they are entitled.

The soul of the Socialist movement in Belgium is M. Van der Velde, a member of the chamber of deputies, who is a brilliant speaker and has great influence over the masses. He is tall and lithe, with a quiet manner. He recently married an English woman, who is also an active Socialist, and is president of the Women's Federation of Belgium. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed him recently. M. Van der Velde evinced the utmost readiness to explain to the American public the situation in Belgium. "We are determined to go on now," he said, "until we have secured revision. Under the present unjust electoral régime, the workingman has only 500,000 votes out of 2,000,000, whereas, under the one-man one-vote system we would have 400,000 out of 1,200,000. The general strike ordered will testify to the strength of the Socialist party. We count on 100,000 strikers in the mining and industrial districts, where our call will certainly be answered.

The suffrage in Belgium rests upon a peculiar basis. Nominal universal suffrage was adopted in 1893, the voting age being fixed at twenty-five years. Certain classes were given supplementary votes, married men with children getting two additional, owners of a certain amount of property one, and graduates of the higher educational and technical institutions two. This law has been cleverly manipulated by the Conservatives to the end of keeping themselves in power. The distribution of the representation in the chamber of deputies was another bone of contention.

SOCIOLOGICAL

Training Japanese Women for Social Service

ERNEST W. CLEMENT, in the April *Chautauquan*, Cleveland, O.
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE most remarkable occurrence in Japan in the opening year of the twentieth century was the establishment of a university for women. What does this mean? It means that the twentieth century is to be the century for women in Japan and perhaps in other parts of the orient, just as the nineteenth century was the century for women in the occident. This new university will be the center of women's activity, social, educational, economical (and perhaps political?), in the future. The *raison d'etre* of this university for Japanese women was clearly set forth in Count Okuma's address at the opening ceremony. He pointed out that all countries, such as Turkey, Africa, Persia, and even China, which had attempted "to work with the male sex as the single standard" had "fallen signally behind in the march of progress," and that "Japan, by raising woman to her proper place, should provide herself with a double standard." He also emphasized the fact that the only effective medicine for social abuses was in "a radical reform of family life through an improvement in the status of women." This university certainly grew out of the needs of the time, the sympathy of the nation at large, and especially the cooperation of the intelligent and thinking classes of the country. Its moving spirit has always been Mr. Jinzo Naruse. His character, his ideas, and his spirit have had a great deal to do in arousing the interest of the people in the higher education of women.

From the Chautauquan

DORMITORIES OF THE WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY

The school opened one year ago. The faculty number forty-six in all, among whom are several professors of the Imperial university. The president is, of course, Mr. Naruse, and the dean is Professor S. Aso, a Doshisha alumnus. There are also several women among the faculty, and it is the purpose to have as many women teachers as possible. There are two foreign teachers, Mrs. C. M. Cady, formerly of Kyoto, and Mrs. Leonard, of Tokyo. The chairman of the board of trustees is Count Okuma. There are three departments in the university course: 1 Department of Do-

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mestic Science. 2 Department of Japanese Literature. 3 Department of English Literature. In each department there are twenty-one hours of required studies and seven hours of electives, per week. In the first department the greater part of the time is devoted to various practical branches of applied and domestic science; in the second and third departments the principal study is Japanese and English, respectively. Ethics, sociology, mental philosophy, and education (including child-study.) are required studies in all departments, and drawing, music, and the science of teaching are electives in all cases. It was expected that there would be at first about thirty students for each department, but the number of candidates was very large, so that more than one hundred applicants were received for each of the first two departments—over two hundred in all—and then no further applications were accepted. There is also a preparatory department with about three hundred students. The total number at present is over five hundred and fifty, of whom two hundred and twenty are boarders. The boarding department includes seven "houses," each with a matron and a head cook. The girls live just as at home, and take turns in cooking the meals for the house.

The school is not, of course, to be compared with foreign universities nor with the Imperial university; nor is it a copy of the other universities, but it is intended to make this institution just suited to the needs of the time and the social conditions of Japanese women. The standard will be gradually elevated.

An Exhibit of Municipal Ownership

STATISTICS FROM THE "MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK"

THE "Municipal Year Book" makes possible for the first time an accurate statement of the extent to which cities of the United States own their public utilities. The *Engineering News* condenses some of the facts given as follows:

Taking first a general view of the whole country, it appears that (excluding cities which do not have the services named) nearly every municipality owns its sewerage system, over half own their public water supply, one-eighth or more own electric lighting plants. Very few places own gas works, only one city owns and operates a street railway system, and not a single municipal telephone exchange is reported. There are, however, some municipal telephone fire-alarm, and possibly police, telegraph systems. Of the less common municipal services, a few cities own ferries, and a few others own conduits for underground wires, but none own commercial central heating stations.

The north central states lead with 65.3 per cent of their cities and towns having municipal ownership of waterworks, and 30.5 per cent of the electric light plants in the same category. The south central states make the smallest showing (39.5 per cent) for public ownership of waterworks, and the New England states, the smallest (9.7 per cent) for electric lights. Indian territory, New Mexico, Nevada, and Idaho have no public waterworks, and there are fifteen states and territories with no public electric light plants. Over 75 per cent of the places in Vermont, Massachusetts, Georgia, Michigan, and Colorado own their waterworks. Indiana, Michigan, and Minnesota are the only states in which over 35 per cent of the electric lighting plants reported are owned by the municipalities, and in none of these does the percentage exceed 43.

Twenty-three municipal gas works and two plants under joint ownership are shown. The gas plants under full municipal ownership and operation range in size from the one at Richmond, Virginia, where the population is 85,050, to the one at Dunkirk, Indiana, which place has 3,187 inhabitants. Two of the cities, Anderson, Indiana, and Chanute, Kansas, report that natural gas is the commodity supplied, and probably the same is true of a few other places not mentioned in the list.

There has long been an occasional demand for a list of places having private sewerage systems. Such a list is here made public for the first time. It includes forty-seven places, in five of which there are also publicly owned sewers. Some at least, and probably a considerable number, of these sewer systems serve only small proportions of the population, but the same is also true of many of the sewerage systems classed as public. New Jersey, Texas, and Pennsylvania have twenty-two of the forty-seven private sewerage systems, and in these and a few other states it appears that formal franchises have been granted by the municipalities. Of the eighty-two cities reported as having ferries, some ten or twelve are said to be owned by the municipalities, including those at New York, which are leased to private companies, and those at Boston, where there are private ferries also. Of the 232 cities and towns which reported that some of their electric wires were underground, the ownership was divided as follows: Private, 228; some private and some public, 7; public alone, 7.

The "Municipal Year Book" also covers all highway bridges owned by companies and all instances of municipal bath-houses, markets, parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, cemeteries, docks, and fire and police alarm telegraphs. Most of these have no direct bearing upon the struggle between municipal and private ownership, but indirectly their number and variety indicates that in the future franchise companies will be more and more frequently confronted with proposals for municipal ownership.

Two Ideals of the Gentleman

Harper's Weekly, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

A RECENT interview with a great society personage has roused the public press, drowsing from its exhaustive vigils during the visit of Prince Henry, to a fresh effort in behalf of democracy and humanity. In this interview the great society personage said, or is said to have said, that no one without a college education could be a gentleman, and it is upon this point that the press has turned its fierce light with an intensity which has searched out its subtlest implications. In the sense which the great society personage meant, there can be no doubt that a college education is essential to the making of a gentleman, for gentlemen, in that sense, are, unlike poets, made, and not born. It is not the only requisite, and we shall try to make ourselves as offensive as possible by instancing several others—such as inherited riches, the habit of society from the earliest period, the custom of good clothes, intimacy with the abstrusest points of etiquette, familiarity with the fine world everywhere, and the pursuance of some sort of disoccupation as the aim of existence. Servants, clubs, carriages, travel, dinners, balls, hunting, shooting,

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sport of every kind, must form the atmosphere without which no man can be a gentleman in the sense intended; and without which he must stifle as in an exhausted receiver.

The gentleman in this sense of the word has always been in the world, since the world began to purge and live cleanly, though not always, some contend, to its advantage. They contend that his being a gentleman has never, in any society or at any period, prevented his being a blackguard if he chose. It has never, except in Anglo-Saxon countries, prevented his doing murder in duels, and it is within much less than a hundred years that in England and America the gentleman of this sort ceased to shoot and run other gentlemen through, as he now does in the continental countries of Europe. It has never prevented his betraying young girls or ruining wives, or killing dishonored husbands, if he could, when they demanded the satisfaction of a gentleman. It has never prevented his gambling, or cheating at cards so as not to be found out; or defrauding his tailor and shoemaker, or otherwise stealing from tradespeople; or running like a coward from the pursuing bailiffs. It has never prevented him from reaping the glory of the wars whose battles the enlisted men won, and from falsely figuring as the hero of fights where they did most of the dying; possibly because there were more of them. Through him, and the ideal of him, have been perpetuated, if not created, nearly all the sins, shames, crimes, and follies that dishonor civilization, and keep Christendom still pagan at heart.

In the progress of the democracy which he has always abhorred and despised, another ideal of the gentleman has been evolved, and now in the greatest democracy of the world the prevalent notion is that the man who behaves gently is a gentleman, and no other, however born or bred. It does not matter whether that sort of man has had the advantages of a university or not, or whether he works with his hand or his head. Some sort of work he must do in order to live gently, for the idler is always a savage, and can not live gently; he can only live selfishly; and if a man need not work for himself, he needs must work for others. This ideal of the gentleman has been almost as generally accepted by the graduates of our colleges as by the graduates of our mines and mills and foundries; and it is this ideal which our brethren of the press have so strenuously defended.

The Latest Phases of State Socialism

Sydney Correspondence of the New York *Evening Post*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

SOON after the New Zealand government announced its intention of buying a "national coal mine," Sir Edward Grey, in the house of commons, asked the English ministry to purchase one of the Welsh coal fields. About the same time the Prussian government bought a coal mine near Koenigsberg for the supply of the state railways. The New Zealand purchase has now been completed. A mine in the south island has been bought for £150,000, and will be worked by the government. The premier alleges that a ring of owners and merchants maintains the price of coal 75 per cent above its due rate. Depots are to be set up in each of the four centers, and after the government railways are supplied, the surplus will be sold at low rates to private consumers. It is also proposed to establish cool stores in Cape Town and London, and the government looks forward to assuming complete control of the frozen meat industry in both South Africa and England. It has also long been planning to take over the entire liquor trade of the colony. As a beginning, it has been authorized by the legislature to set up state hotels in tourist districts. While the New Zealand government is making this new departure, the government of South Australia is abandoning its depot in London for the sale of Australian wines. It has proved a total failure, and has incurred a loss of £26,000. The government of New South Wales, in order to put down the "sweating" that prevails in the clothing industry, has just been prevailed upon to set up a state tailory; and this at the very time when the problem is being solved in a rational manner, by means of an agreement between employers and employed that will effectually suppress sweating. Quite naturally, the government is now asked to establish a state boot factory. In nearly all these colonies state socialism is advancing by leaps and bounds.

The Watch and Ward Society of Boston

Boston *Transcript*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IF Boston, as we are glad to believe, is a cleaner city than New York or Chicago, the credit is due in no small measure to the persistent efforts of the Watch and Ward society. The object of this society is defined in the by-laws to be "the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies." The society has effectually suppressed the open sale of immoral literature in Boston and other cities of New England. When the society was organized, highly objectionable books were sold everywhere. Now the agent declares that it is difficult to find anything on sale for which conviction could be secured. The society has also done a most important service in improving the standard of the cheaper theatrical entertainments. This work has required unremitting vigilance. Says the agent: "We consider it an imperative duty, though not a desirable one, to visit these theaters frequently, to criticize the entertainment, and report objectionable portions to the proprietor, who cheerfully cuts out all we complain of, and we take pleasure in saying that he also coöperates with us, making his own lists of objectionable passages for elimination. These entertainments have also been generally more free from objection the past year than ever before; some of them entirely unobjectionable in character and of a high degree of professional excellence." The miscellaneous work of the society during the past year has been exceedingly varied. The agent states: "Over seventy cases have been investigated the past year, and an account of the investigations recorded. We have caused bill posters to be removed from the streets and pictures from windows, and one from an electric car on a road forty miles from Boston. We have reported to the superintendent of police or to the captains many complaints against disorderly houses, together with such evidence as we could obtain. We have in the work of the society visited thirty-nine cities and towns the past year."

THE CAUSE OF THE GLASGOW BARMAIDS, who have been prohibited by a city statute from serving drinks behind the bars, is being taken up vigorously throughout the United Kingdom. Lawyers have been engaged to look after their interests, and it is said that Glasgow city magistrates will not accomplish their aims without a bitter legal struggle.

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LETTERS & ART

The Maeterlinck Cult

IS IT AN INSTANCE OF OVER-APPRECIATION?

EVERY good thing is spoiled nowadays by over-appreciation. A writer in the London *Academy* complains that the Maeterlinck cult has been overdone in England. "Too many of his plays have been rushed into translations; he has been too much quoted and staged by the young literary woman. To such a conviction a man may come who has read 'The Treasure of the Humble' in the French, and counted it one of the experiences of his life." The New York *Times Saturday Review* says that "all signs point to the formation of a Maeterlinck cult in America, with its attendant clubs, readings, and superficial misunderstandings of the man and his message." According to a writer in *Harper's Weekly,* the general appreciation of Maeterlinck seems to sum him up as a vague, unreal, medieval sort of person who is forever attempting to create an "atmosphere," especially in his early dramatic poems, by meaningless repetitions, and in all his work to "express the inexpressible" in beautiful and poetic phrases. On the contrary, says this writer, with Maeterlinck mysticism is only a phase. "It is wholly incidental. It neither expresses the real character of the man, nor does it more than hint at the untiring search for truth which is the keynote, the genius of his writings. To depict life—the very essence of it, its real meaning, the elemental feelings and passions that are the real, the hidden motives of every human act, such, for example, as fear in 'L'Intruse,' the blind groping of humanity for truth in 'Les Aveugles'—that is the task Maeterlinck has undertaken."

MAURICE MAETERLINCK

Personally, too, this writer says, Maeterlinck is as far from being a "mystic" as one can well imagine. "He talks little of the 'soul,' and he has yet to learn the art of the French literary *poseur.* At his home in Oostacker his life is the quiet life of the country squire. He has no regular working-hours, and he spends much of his time out-of-doors, working among his bees or in the big, rambling gardens of his estate. He knows all the peasants of the country, and much of his material for the studies of real life in his books has been gathered from his daily talk and intercourse with these most simple and, if the phrase may be used, almost elemental people. It is important to know something of the actual life and habits of the poet in order to understand the sources from which he draws his material. And the lives he knows best are the simple lives of the Flemish peasants. He is the poet of the absolute, primitive, elemental life, of which these simple people have shown him the best type."

Maeterlinck's early love for the mysterious, the invisible, and the beautiful is the phase of his philosophy which seems to appeal most to his followers. His dictum, "what we know is not interesting," is the watchword of the cult. "It is what we divine that interests—the mysterious life just beyond our consciousness, of which we catch only a fleeting glimpse now and then. The mystery of life and death is everywhere. We are in the midst of it, and our senses are too gross to catch its meaning." In his later work, "Wisdom and Destiny," Maeterlinck applies his philosophy to actual life—to happiness, love, the things of every-day occurrence — with the same beauty, but with much greater clearness of thought and expression. Of happiness, for instance, he speaks as follows: "If all who may count themselves happy were to tell, very simply, what it was that brought happiness to them, the others would see that between sorrow and joy the difference is but as between a gladsome, enlightened acceptance of life and a hostile, gloomy submission." And he warns us not to speak lightly of this happiness. It is all that life can give. This, even though it goes beyond the conception of material happiness, every one is able to comprehend clearly, and to recognize as truth.

The Southern Renaissance

THE SOUTH AS THE CONTROLLING FORCE OF AMERICAN LITERATURE AND LEARNING

THE announcement comes from Atlanta that a "general committee" consisting of representatives of each southern state will presently take in hand the task of "controlling the forces of literature and learning in America, as the south did fifty years ago." The chairman of this general committee muses mournfully over the fact that the south and southern writers are ignored by publishers in other parts of the country. He says that this is the more extraordinary because "one of the leading statisticians of the south has asserted that we have today one hundred capable writers in the south to one a half a century ago." Furthermore, he declares that "the south has produced over ten thousand men of conspicuous talent."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that the trouble with the south is that its people lack that sense of humor which enables its possessor to see

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things in a correct perspective. It is not true, declares one of its editorial writers, that the south controlled the forces of literature and learning fifty years ago. "The south never did that. What the south did do was to give itself with tremendous intensity to the task of securing political domination, and to this end it devoted all its energies, intellectual and material. To this end, also, it sacrificed the higher learning; it sacrificed artistic culture, and it sacrificed, also, the spirit of charity and toleration without which any community must become narrow and intellectually unfruitful. For sixty years the people of the south succeeded in their one great aim. They did dominate the government throughout that period. But to accomplish this they isolated themselves from their fellow-countrymen; they shut themselves away from every sort of influence that made for breadth and true enlightenment, and after the war they found themselves not only poor in material things, but nearly a century behind the age in all that appertains to the intellectual life. Their particularism is only now beginning to be dissolved. Some phases of it are delightful, to be sure. Southerners seem almost like one family. All things are intensely local. When any member of a household writes anything or says anything or does anything, all the rest of the family sit around and admire and applaud. When the careless stranger comes along and sees nothing particularly remarkable in the achievement, and, in fact, thinks it rather flat and the attitude of the family more or less ridiculous, then they all turn on him and treat him as an enemy who is jealous because he himself is not capable of such cleverness. This is precisely the attitude of the south, and it will continue a long time."

The Literary Decline of History

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG, in the Chicago *Dial*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THAT there has been a decline in historical writing, as judged by the canons of great literature, some might possibly deny, but the most of us would readily concede. Just now we are in the age of extreme particularism in historical research and writing. In our study we are following the method of the anatomist rather than that of the artist. We are bent upon details rather than upon the general effect—dissecting rather than studying in perspective. We are curbing our ambitions and recognizing our limitations as never before. We are working under the conviction that a lifetime is none too long a time to give to any one of hundreds of brief periods or single phases of the historical field. Historical truth is being accumulated and put in imperishable form with unparalleled rapidity and discernment. We are too busy collecting the materials for the mosaic, to give much thought to the mosaic itself. We are too busy and too "scientific" to give much thought to the literary quality of the history that we write.

When all has been said, however, the fact remains that history and literature are bound together by ties impossible to be broken. Both are concerned primarily with the phenomena of human life, either as it has been or as it might be. The portrayal of human life, which is the ultimate business of the historian, can never be made a mere matter of black-and-white sketching. So subtle is life in its ramifications, so intricate in its relationships, so variegated in its meanings and influences, that nothing short of consummate literary skill can adequately present the shades and colors of the picture. There is a dead mechanical way of writing history, which as a temporary expedient is all well enough, but there is also a living, artistic, forceful way, which must be taken advantage of when the time becomes ripe for it. Our need for literary art in the collection and classification of materials is slight; but not so when the materials thus gathered are to be given a sane, comprehensive, and illuminating interpretation.

Some day there will set in a movement to coördinate the results of our specialized effort, and then may be expected to appear once more the literary historian. Scholarship will not be less valued, nor truth less highly regarded; but the art of presenting truth will be given more attention. Nothing short of a transcendent genius, however, can ever again fill the place of the genuine literary historian. From our conscientious devotion to truth in the minute we shall never wholly recover; and of all historical writing we shall continue to demand absolute accuracy of detail—a standard which was unknown to Herodotus, Livy, Carlyle, and Macaulay. Thus the necessities which the literary historian of the future will have to meet grow greater with every passing day.

A German Aristophanes

EDWARD STOCKTON MEYER, in the New York *Nation*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

NOT since the days in which Aristophanes so mercilessly and so fearlessly lashed the demagogue Cleon and his political tyranny in "The Knights" and "The Wasps," has a dramatic author dared to present such keen political satire to the public as Ludwig Fulda did in his "Talisman." There can be no doubt as to who is meant by this king who claims the valor of all heroes, the wisdom of all sages, and says that the Almighty alone is his peer. Nor can we mistake the noble and valiant knight, invincible in the war against the Heathen (*sic*), who has been dismissed from the first office of the land since he frankly said he could not see the bright halo which a treacherous rival for the chancellorship persuaded the king ever gleams about his royal head.

There is a Hindu proverb which says, "Of the two kinds of blind men, he is most blind who is deceived by the material world." Fulda, like every true artist, soon saw that real ephemeral persons and events may be interesting enough, but that the verities of life and art, however often they may need restatement, are the same in all ages, and that art should deal with ideal types in their eternal relations. The German nature is naïve and lyric as that of a child, Berlin to the contrary notwithstanding—for Berlin is even less representative of Germany today than Paris is of France. The German nature has ever loved the fairy-tale beyond all others. The deepest and most suggestive of German sages, Herder, wrote: "No other form of poetic art knows how to say such fine and deep things to the human heart as does the fairy-tale." Fulda knew his countrymen well when he turned to the Märchendrama in the "Talisman." He took his plot from Andersen's charming tale, "The Emperor's New Clothes." The whole drama is thoroughly unconventional; it has none of the inevitable stock figures of German comedy. The satire is most subtle and the merriment exhilarating. Through all runs a clear vein of rich poetry and deep thought. The form is simply perfect; it would be hard to find in all dramatic literature more exquisite art.

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Fulda's latest drama, "Die Zwillingsschwester," a comedy in verse of Italian cinquecento life, is now being played night after night in Berlin, Vienna, Munich, London, Paris, and New York. It was first brought out by Agnes Sorma, on February 21, 1901, at the Lessing theater, in Berlin. The success was unprecedented; Fulda appeared several times before the curtain. He is now a tall, thin, ungainly man, with very dark eyes and black moustache. The most characteristic feature about him is his sarcastic smile. "Die Zwillingsschwester" was produced in New York first in German by Herr Conried, at the Irving Place theater, the one theater with a real literary and artistic standard in this country. Its success was so great that it was at once adapted into English ("The Twin Sister") by Louis N. Parker, and put on at the Empire, where it is equally successful. "Die Zwillingsschwester" is a play of pure fancy, entirely removed from this noisy work-a-day world; its success is a severe blow to the realists. The story has all the rich flavor of Boccaccio without his lubricity. No better comedy has ever been written than the scenes where Orlando falls so passionately in love with his own wife; the disclosure and reconciliation at the end are simply inimitable. In addition to excellent characterization, there is a wealth of rollicking merriment and epigrammatic wit. Let one example suffice:

Der Mann ist doch ein Mann, nicht nur ein Gatte.
A married man is still a man, not merely a husband.

What the realists have given us so much gratuitous filth to portray is here most deftly worked out. Fulda has a remarkably felicitous way of putting things. He may not have the deep poetic insight that Hauptmann once had, nor the great power of thought that Sudermann still has, but he is more of an artist than either. He has less to say, but he can say it much better than either.

The Irresponsibility of Artists

LEWIS F. DAY, in April *Macmillan's Magazine*, London
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THERE is one theory of the artistic life which, sanely speaking, is not tenable—the theory of the artist's immunity from the duties of manhood and good citizenship. Irresponsible he is no doubt, in the sense that he does not recognize his responsibilities; but that does not absolve him from them. The prevalence of this incurable irresponsibility among artists seems almost to argue some insanity of the artistic nature or some depravity in the artistic life. There is a point of view from which a man of any principle, or self-restraint, or good repute, is thought to be quite lost to art. Art, it is contended, has nothing to do with morals. Your every impulse must run away with you, or it is a sign you have no passion, no temperament. To study seriously, to take a degree, to marry fairly, to earn your living, pay your rent, keep decent company—what is that but to confess, in acts each one more Philistine than the other, that you are not an artist? Art thrives upon disorder! It is spontaneous, free, the overflow of genius and originality!

The boast of irresponsibility on the part of men, some of whom at least were not without great gifts, has almost persuaded us to mistake it for a sign of genius. And they have a charming way with them sometimes. Who does not prefer "Dick Steele with all his faults to Addison with all his essays"? But the assumption that he was the better artist because as a man he could not hold himself in hand, is worse than foolish. Pope was a far better artist, and a typical one, pursuing, it might be said, "art for art's sake" before ever the phrase was invented; and yet, so far from sacrificing to it anything of manly independence, he earned the wherewithal to live, and, having earned it, regarded it, to quote the words of Mr. Leslie Stephen, "as a retaining fee, not a discharge from his duties as an artist." That is not the Bohemian ideal of maintaining "a poet's dignity," but it is one to which Goethe and Shakespeare could have subscribed.

The artist who gives way to his weakness may plead the artistic temperament as an extenuating circumstance; but he is clearly guilty, and to claim any sort of artistic irresponsibility is something less than manly. It is not contended that artists lead less decent lives than the rest of the world, though they may take less pains to hide their lapses than some to whom respectability is a part of their stock in trade, but only that the plea of the artistic life is no justification of ill-living. The personal convenience of the artist (art is essentially personal) excuses nothing contrary to the general good. An artist is not exempt from the obligations of citizenship; and if the Bohemian's contempt for the Philistine implies that he is, then his taunt of Philistinism recoils upon himself. The claims of art and of life may not always be easy to adjust; but they are usually adjustable. If, peradventure, they should clash, it is not a case in which a man's judgment should desert him, nor an artist's sense of proportion.

Various Topics

LITERARY PING-PONG: Paul Bourget dedicates the title story of his latest book, "Monica and Other Stories," to Edith Wharton, an item of special interest just now in view of Mrs. Wharton's dedication of "The Valley of Decision" to "Paul and Minnie Bourget in memory of Italian days together."

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, who died recently at the advanced age of eighty-three, was known to the present generation chiefly as the author of the lyric, "Ben Bolt," sung by Trilby. An earlier generation knew him as the victim of Poe's ridicule, in the latter's "Literati of New York." Since 1859 Dr. English has practiced medicine in Newark, N. J., and from 1891-95 he represented his district in congress. Among his books are "American Ballads," "The Boys' Book of Battle Lyrics," "Jacob Schuyler's Millions," a novel, "Fairy Stories and Wonder Tales," and a volume of his verses, entitled "Select Poems."

A "REAL CONVERSATION" WITH WILLIAM ARCHER: *Life* neatly turns the tables on Mr. William Archer, who has been conducting a series of "Real Conversations" with various celebrities for the *Pall Mall Magazine*. Walter Satyr conducts a conversation with Mr. Archer beginning as follows:

W. S.: I suppose, Mr. Archer, that, inasmuch as you are the originator of the Real Conversation as a welcome variant on the old review, which, of course, would hardly have been consonant with the dignity of so distinguished a man of letters as yourself, you will have no objection to talking for publication through me in your most realistic style.

W. A. Certainly not, my dear Mr. Satyr. Indeed, I am most glad of the opportunity it will afford me—

W. S. (*interrupting*): I was sure you would be. Now, of course, you understand the method of procedure. I am to do most of the talking. I am to ask all the leading questions and answer them myself, to propose the final propositions and all that, and you won't mind being interrupted occasionally when a clever thought strikes me while you are having your say. For I surely do not need to remind you that it is the interviewer who is the important person in the Real Conversation, and that the person interviewed is merely a foil to set off to advantage his cleverness. Am I not right, sir?

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SCIENTIFIC

Why Are Sea Birds White?

JOHN ISABELL, in the April *Longman's Magazine*, London. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THERE are five possible explanations of that whiteness which is so characteristic of sea birds—namely, first, that it is given them as a protection from their enemies; secondly, that it is due to that absence of elimination to which land birds dressed in an eccentric garb are subjected; thirdly, that it enables them more easily to procure their food; fourthly, that it is due to sexual selection; and, lastly, that it forms, in combination with dark wings or tail markings, a badge by which they may be recognized by their friends. The first explanation, which finds most favor with naturalists, the writer ventures to dispute altogether. Color may be either a screen, behind which its owner can safely live and freely move, or a signal of danger, like the warning red flag above a powder magazine. The tawny hue of the lion and of the gazelle, which assimilates them to their surroundings, and aids the pursuer and the pursued in turn, is an example of the first. As an example of the second we have the gaudy colors of many butterflies, and the black, white, and yellow of the magpie moth, which advertise the paradoxical fact that the insects are unfit for consumption. Sea birds live under totally different conditions. They have no snow as a background; they do not swim in milk, or fly in an atmosphere resembling that of a flour mill, and the supposed analogy between their circumstances and those of Arctic birds is a poetic figment. The normal hues of the ocean are blue, green, and gray. White upon blue is one of the most striking contrasts possible, and white upon green is little less distinctive. If gray in itself does not excite attention, white on a background of gray is thrown into instant relief. Upon the supposition that whiteness confers invisibility on sea birds, we are driven to the strange conclusion that the young, which are often gray or brown, are left without protection, although they need it most. Before coming to the conclusion that whiteness makes sea birds invisible to superaquatic eyes it surely is desirable to face the question, Is protection needed? Protection against what? We can quite understand why white land birds are so rare. A white vegetable-feeder would not long escape the talons and beaks of birds of prey, and birds of prey which called attention to their presence by obtrusive raiment would soon find their larder bare. But what have sea birds to fear? They are clamorous, greedy, fierce, and pugnacious; capable of defending their own interests, and feeding almost entirely on fish.

It is a suggestive circumstance that the colors of sea birds correspond in one important respect with those of the fishes on which they feed. Almost invariably a fish is dark above and light beneath, this distribution of colors helping it to escape observation. Now, nearly all sea birds are black and white, or gray and white, the darker tints being found on the wings and back, and the white feathers on the breast and abdomen. It may be, and probably is, an advantage to aquatic birds to have their white feathers turned seawards, so that they may be less easily seen by the fishes they are in quest of, and the fact that the eagles which have taken to fishing are colored like their nautical colleagues lends weight to this consideration. The tendency to whiteness once encouraged, whether by absence of danger or as an aid to the procuring of food, might well be intensified by sexual selection. Lastly, there can be little doubt that a potent influence in the decoration of birds is the necessity for marks whereby members of a species may recognize each other. These "banner colors," as they have been called, are shown in the wings and tails of many sea birds, black bars crossing the outer feathers of the gray or white pinions and of the expanded fans.

Such are the considerations which lead to the conclusion that the usual explanation of the whiteness of sea birds—namely, that it is a device to make them invisible to aerial enemies—is entirely erroneous. Why, then, are sea birds white? The answer is, for four cumulative reasons. First, they are white because flesh-eating enemies powerful enough to weed out whiteness are absent from the element which they frequent; secondly, because whiteness, and especially a white under-surface, facilitates their approach to the fishes which form their food; thirdly, because the preference of the sexes for each other, taking the line of least resistance, has accentuated the tendency to whiteness; and, lastly, because a white plumage forms, in combination with black markings, an excellent signal by which friend can recognize friend, and the whereabouts of food be quickly indicated.

Dr. Finsen's Red-Room Cure for Smallpox

Chambers's Journal, London. Excerpt

DR. FINSEN holds that no ray of light should ever be allowed to fall on a smallpox patient unless it has passed through something red; and his "cure" consists in confining sufferers from this disease in rooms from which all light, excepting red light, is carefully excluded. This is the beginning and end of the treatment he recommends; and it certainly would be difficult to conceive of anything more simple. Its very simplicity, indeed, is probably one of the reasons why it has not yet found acceptance among us; for we are all more or less Naamans. Still, simple though it be, its efficacy can no longer be doubted; for in no single case where it has been tried—and it has been tried in hundreds of cases—has the patient died; in no single case has the patient had the disease severely, nor has it disfigured him. This is a point on which continental doctors are practically all agreed.

Dr. Finsen has scientific reasons for his cure: it was after years of ceaseless work—hard study, minute investigations, experiments without end—that he made the discovery on which it is founded. Before he turned his attention to the subject it was already well known that light is injurious to smallpox patients. Again and again the fact had been established that in cases of smallpox light acts as an irritant; that it increases the inflammation of the skin and causes suppuration, thus adding, of course, to the fever attendant on the disease. The experiment had also been tried repeatedly of keeping smallpox patients in dark rooms; but this had always proved a failure, as the de-

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pression entailed by being forced to pass their days in darkness did more harm to the patients mentally than their security from the irritating effects of light did them good physically. What Dr. Finsen set himself to do, therefore, was to devise some means of guarding persons having smallpox from the injurious action of light without entirely depriving them of light. In the course of his investigations he discovered—and an all-important discovery it has proved—that the harm done in such cases is done not by light, but by certain of the rays that go to make up light; that it is not light itself that acts as an irritant, in fact, but only the chemical rays in light—that is, the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays. By a series of experiments, he obtained proof that if the chemical rays of light are intercepted, the remaining rays are innocuous, and that a smallpox patient may be exposed to them the whole day long without evil consequences. Thus, instead of excluding all light from the room in which the patient is lying, it is the chemical rays alone that need to be excluded. If this be done, the sufferer is practically secure from all danger of having the disease severely. Dr. Finsen lost no time in demonstrating that this can be accomplished quite easily; for, as blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays of light can not pass through anything red, they can not, of course, enter a red room. Once in a red room, therefore, the patient is safe from their pernicious influence.

Gas-Lighting Healthful

Cassier's Magazine, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN one of the Yorkshire papers recently there appeared an extract from a London paper's correspondent as follows: "If gas dries the air, so much the better; the proper plan is to burn it very low all night. In cold weather it should never be put out; it should be raised or lowered according to the outside temperature." The advantage of having the temperature inside a room greater than outside is apparent for a variety of reasons. Justification for a gas light has not always been so clearly and intelligently recognized as in the foregoing paragraph. In accordance with well-known laws, it is imperative that heated air ascends. In rooms where it is the practice to allow the window to remain open a little at the top, this heated and foul air escapes, fresh air entering to supply its place. A common outcry and complaint against gas is that sometimes a slight sulphurous odor can be detected, though the quantity is very small. Considering the extensive adoption of the medical sulphur treatments all over the world in cases of consumption and other lung affections, one can not conceive that a small quantity of sulphur is injurious; indeed, on the contrary, it is strange if it is not even beneficial to the health. It is well known that gas works are regarded as first-class health resorts for children suffering from whooping cough. It is a fact that the action of sulphur upon disease germs is fatal to them, as demonstrated when sulphur is used as a disinfectant.

Sometimes in entering a room which is electrically lighted it is found that the air is heavily charged with carbonic acid, of which the occupants are oblivious, the complaints of headaches and depression being attributed to any other cause than the right one. The same conditions prevail frequently in churches, chapels, and large public buildings lighted by electricity, where the audience is sitting in an atmosphere surcharged with carbonic acid, due to the fact that the electric lamps do not emit sufficient heat to promote ventilation. The use of gas has been objected to on the ground that it sometimes contains traces of ammonia, which is foolishly considered injurious to health. Ammonia does not support combustion, and, therefore, if present in the gas, passes off direct into the room in which the gas is burnt; but so far from its presence being detrimental to health, it has been established beyond all dispute that a small quantity of it is actually beneficial.

Baldness Due to Muscular Inactivity

GEORGE ELLIOTT, M.D., in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

ANYONE who takes the trouble to examine and observe closely must be struck by the fact that baldness occurs on the top of the head and rarely if ever extends below the temporal ridges latterly, or even down to the superior curved lines of the occipital bone posteriorly. It will be noticed also that baldness extends lower in the middle line behind than it does an inch or so on either side of the middle line posteriorly. This, of course, corresponds to the fact that there are no muscular fibers in the middle of the occipito-fontalis muscle at its attachment to, or rather origin from, the external occipital protuberance and the adjacent parts of the superior curved lines. The skin of the scalp, therefore, overlying the epicranial aponeurosis, has no underlying muscles to exercise it, and has only to depend upon the action of the occipito-frontalis muscle to which it is closely adherent, and only moves when that muscle is put into action; and how often that muscle is moved in twenty-four hours, I leave anyone to conjecture. In no other region of the body is there such an extensive area of skin which does not receive adequate exercise either through underlying or adjacent muscles.

Baldness does not prevail in the female sex to anything like the extent it does in the male. Very few women become bald even in far-advanced life. This is generally put down to the fact that they give more attention to their hair, dressing and combing it night and morning; and their light headgear. The scalp in them is well exercised by the combing, plaiting, and throwing from side to side, movements which impart a good deal of exercise to the scalp. Women suffer from dandruff equally with men. If dandruff be the prime cause of baldness in men, why are its destructive effects not equally seen in women? Men comb and brush their hair in a minute, probably once, or twice, or thrice daily. There is no exercise to the scalp in these maneuvers of a minute's duration.

The foregoing being correct, the way to treatment is pointed out. Prevention through massage-exercise is nine points in the law of treatment. This should be begun in early life, at the time when the youth is gradually developing into the more sober man, when his occipito-frontalis muscle has become more and more subordinated to his will. Massage should be performed the same way as in other regions, first freeing the vessels farthest from the seat of trouble and gradually approaching the center. It should be done at night as well as in the morning, particularly at night, as gravity has little or comparatively little chance through the day. If the scalps of men received as much exercise as the scalps of women, there should be on the vaults of their craniums a luxuriant growth of hair.

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Lightning Above and Below Water

PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE, in the *Scientific American*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

I BELIEVE that experiments show that lightning never strikes the surface of the sea. In studying the spectrum of water vapor, I have often endeavored to pass powerful sparks to the surface of water, in order to obtain a strong spectrum from the resulting volatilization. In every case sparks of high electromotive force resembling, as far as possible, lightning discharges, being with my apparatus six feet in length, refuse to strike the surface of a level basin of water, and pass to the edges of the containing vessel. Even if the terminal is brought close to the surface of the water, only a brush discharge manifests itself. It is also extremely difficult to pass powerful sparks from one stream of water to another. A step-up transformer, giving powerful discharges with a difference of potential of one or two hundred thousand volts, was connected to two vessels of water which delivered two streams of water. It was interesting to see the two streams approach each other under the effect of the alternating plus and minus charges. When the streams were attracted sufficiently near each other, a spark passed which, on account of the high resistance of the water, did not give sufficient light for spectrum analysis. Lightning discharges which seem to strike the sea really pass from one region of the air to another, and it is only perspective which leads one to suppose that the discharges strike the water. It is remarkable that sufficient electric density can accumulate in the clouds to allow a discharge from one region to another. I have reason to believe, from my experiences with powerful discharges, that we underrate the quantity and voltage of lightning.

Having failed to obtain the water-vapor spectrum with the use of water terminals, I turned my attention to the production of the electric spark under water. Certainly in this case I should have the light of aqueous vapor in excess of the light of the metallic terminals. I found it was difficult to produce a spark under distilled water by the simple immersion of the terminals. It was necessary to seal platinum wires in glass tubes, and these wires should not emerge from the glass tubes to a greater distance than half an inch, and, moreover, should be immersed but a short distance below the surface of the water, if the water is contained in a glass tube of not more than two inches in diameter. The light of the electric spark under water is extremely brilliant, and resembles that of an enclosed arc lamp. There are no lines, however, in its spectrum. The spectrum, in other words, is continuous and like that of an incandescent solid, caused, probably, by the presence of the water vapor.

RELIGIOUS

The Bible as Literature

PROFESSOR RICHARD G. MOULTON, in the *Independent*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

A GREAT deal has been spoken and written, especially in late years, about the Bible as grand literature. What, exactly, does this mean? We are all of us eager to claim for the Bible all that is good; and it may be doubted whether those who join in the eulogium of Scriptural literature have always paused to consider the meaning of the terms they use. For example, there are many who extol the Bible as literature, and yet, apparently, are thinking only of its beauty of language and style. This would seem to be the case especially with those who emphasize the literary beauty of King James's version. Too much can not be said of that version so far as its language is concerned; its dignity of diction, force and felicity of expression; its rhythmic flow and wealth of imagery. But literature, in a stricter sense, is in the old version conspicuous by its absence. The fault lay, not with the translators, but with the attitude of their age to Holy Scripture. All through the centuries of rabbinical and medieval doctors the highest truth was conceived as a series of isolated propositions; and the translators labored to make each "verse" a thing of beauty. But the result is an accumulation of good sayings—literature cut into lengths—with the beauty not of a poem, but of a scrap-book.

The Bible is appreciated as literature only when the different parts of it are read in their correct literary form and structure. If we ask ourselves what is meant by Greek or English, or French or Latin literature, the answer will be in each case the same—a number of dramas, epics, lyrics, essays, histories, philosophical or oratorical discussions, in Greek, English, French, or Latin languages. If, then, we are to claim the Bible as "literature," it must be because the contents of Holy Scripture are made up of dramas, epics, essays, histories, philosophical and oratorical discussions—of all these, or of most of them—or of special literary forms like these. And such is the fact, only it is hidden from most readers by the unliterary form in which our Bibles are printed. Even a casual observation will suggest that Job and the Song of Solomon are dramatic. But besides these large parts of the prophetic books involve dialogue and underlying movement; choruses of old men and of revelers and of priests and of husbandmen answer one another in Joel as in a modern oratorio. We have elsewhere dialogues between God and the prophet, or cries of the lost and the saved; we have changing scenes, and vision melting into vision like dissolving views.

We may go a step farther. Not only is the Bible truly literature, but it is *a literature*. The significance of this may be made clear by a comparison. The Koran is literature, and is said to be sublime in style by those who can appreciate Arabic sublimity. No one would call the Koran *a literature*, for it consists only of a single literary type, the outpourings of a single author. But within the bounds of our Bible we have some sixty different books, the product of almost as many different writers, coming from many different ages, and exhibiting examples of almost all literary types. Some of the books are in Hebrew, some in Greek; but the Hebrew books stand apart from the rest of Hebrew literature, the Greek books from the rest of Greek literature, and all from the vast accumulation of works in all languages which these canonical books have called forth. Thus, in a survey of the whole world's civilization, the Bible stands as a literature in itself. And it differs from all other complete literatures in the fact that its completeness is a spiritual unity. There is an underlying framework of history—the history of the people of Israel as pre-

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sented by themselves; the history of the New Testament church as presented by itself. Into this are fitted stories, songs, prophetic and oratorical discourses, philosophical sayings, epistles, as modes of expression for the soul that animates the body of the history.

Children and Church Membership

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR HOLDING THE CHILDREN

THE Congregational pastors of Massachusetts have recently received a set of questions relating to the decline of religious interest in the state. Mr. Frederick Lynch, writing for the *Outlook,* says that every pastor is uneasily conscious that the admissions to the church are lamentably few, especially from the ranks of the children of the parish. He asserts that "twenty-five of the big churches of Massachusetts, with Sunday-schools averaging five hundred pupils, received into their membership by confession in 1901 hardly more than ten each. Several churches with Sunday-schools much larger than this received only from fifteen to twenty. This is striking enough, but when one weighs over against this the fact that there were churches with schools registering between five hundred and a thousand that received hardly even ten, the figures are even more impressive. As to the rest of the churches, one has only to look at the year-book to satisfy himself that church after church with very large schools are receiving by confession a beggarly few of their many children. There is only one conclusion to come to—namely, that the great crowd of children that make up our schools slip through our fingers out into the great churchless world, while in the whole order of nature they ought to pass into the church as the boy passes from the grammar school to the high school."

Mr. Lynch goes on to say that the church membership of the future has got to be made up from these children. The membership of today was largely recruited from revivals of religion, but revivals seem to have had their day. Mr. Lynch offers the following suggestions for holding the children: "I believe with all my heart, both from observation, experience with children, and from the nature of things, that if some well-trained, religiously educated man, of consecrated personality, would take all the children of his parish who have reached the age of ten, never under any conditions waiting until they have passed that age, and meet these children frequently, in small classes, until they are fourteen, he would find that almost every one of these children would be ready to pass into the church naturally and easily. Let him take these children at ten and instill into their minds the idea that the church is just as much to be thought of as having a place in their future as the home or trade or profession. Make them think that they are born for the church just as they are born for the state, and that while the common schools are educating them for citizenship in the state, he is training them for citizenship in the church, and that one follows just as naturally as the other. But this training must have all the system and regularity of the public schools. Above all, the children must be taken at this early age and put through a regular course of training in religious things until at fourteen they are received into the church and become its efficient workers.

"My other suggestion is this, that every church that can possibly raise six hundred dollars ought to hire a young man from the seminary to devote his time largely to this thing that I have suggested. In the smaller schools the pastor must do this work, and can do it most effectually. But in the larger churches it is, of course, utterly impossible for him in any thorough manner to educate his children in religious things. For the children's sake, as well as the churches, we must come to some such thing. I merely throw out this suggestion as a possible way of solution. I believe we shall soon come to it. It is what the Roman Catholic church has been doing for centuries, and it never makes any complaint of lack of supporters. When the Protestant church comes to such a point that it cares as much for the religious life of its children, it will, by vastly superior instruction, in some such way as I have here suggested, reach vastly greater results. The new revival of religion is going to come in this way."

Catholicism in Austria

New York *Tribune.* Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE liberal Catholic movement in Austria has received a new impetus from the recent striking address of Dr. Leopold Wahrmund, professor of canonical law at Innsbruck university. The address, which was a severe arraignment of ultramontanism, was all the more noteworthy because Professor Wahrmund is not only a Roman Catholic in good standing, but on many occasions has defended the church by voice and pen. Just because he is a loyal son of the church, however, he now deems it his duty to say that the conservatives in the church are destroying its vitality. By their blind opposition to rational thought they have caused the church to lose its supremacy among educated people. Hence indifference, if not unbelief, is rapidly spreading among the higher and middle classes, while racial theories of socialism are alienating the masses in the cities from Christianity. So it comes about that the Catholic faith is in process of becoming a religion for rustics after the fashion of the declining paganism of the ancient world. It is useless to try to combat this state of affairs by processions and associations for prayer. Nor can the spirit of enlightenment and progressive culture be bludgeoned. Liberal Catholics can not fail to realize that there is an ominous gulf between reason and faith. They want to see that gulf bridged; but the conservatives, instead of helping to that end, seem anxious to make the gulf wider. Such a conception of Catholicism means petrifaction and stagnation, instead of life and progress.

Such is the gist of Professor Wahrmund's address as reported, and it is needless to say that it at once made a sensation. At the next sitting of the *reichsrath* the minister of education, in reply to a clerical interpellation, mildly criticized Professor Wahrmund for his utterances, but declined to issue a prohibition against such utterances in the future, as any such step would interfere with discipline in the university. Another indication of the growing strength of the so-called "emancipation from Rome" movement in Austria is the general condemnation of the recent reintroduction of religious exercises in the intermediate schools. Most of the newspapers, including strongly Catholic and anti-Semitic organs, criticized this step, which is approved only by the clerical organ *Vaterland.* Some of the leading Catholic organs of Germany also take the same ground, and the *Kolnische Volkszeitung* warns the church authorities against any attempt to force Professor Ehrhard, the leading repre-

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sentative of the new spirit in Austria, from his chair in the Vienna university. Another indication of the growth of liberalism is the decision not to convene the Lower Austrian Catholic congress, which was to have met at the end of this month to discuss the best means of combatting the "emancipation from Rome" movement.

Methodists and Laziness

BISHOP FOWLER'S CHARGE

IN an address to the applicants for membership into the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop Fowler made the statement that no other profession is so conducive to laziness as the ministry. "If during the six days of the week," he told the applicants, "you only put as much life, zeal, and energy into your work as the business man does, you will surely win." The New York *Sun*, comments as follows on the bishop's statement: "How do Methodist ministers find time to be lazy? The great city congregations bring a multifarious round of duties to their pastors, and we have heard more than one of these busy men regret without bitterness that he had too little leisure to give to his books and to keep his seminary learning from growing musty. 'The parson has a soft time of it,' says the village butcher, or the oiled clerk in the old red store. 'Why, he hasn't nothin' to do but write sermons.' Nothing to do but preach, go to prayer meetings and evening meetings and praise meetings and revival meetings and children's meetings, Bible meetings and business meetings and temperance meetings and meetings of the church societies and village improvement societies and sociables and Sunday-schools and sewing circles and funerals and so on. Nothing to do but to call on all his people regularly and visit the sick and look after the poor and entertain traveling clerical and semi-clerical visitors and serve on the school committee and take a prominent part in all town affairs and in heaven knows how many religious, charitable, educational, musical, and miscellaneous concerns and consider letters from all sorts of persons who have no business to bother him and always neglect to send stamps. Nothing to do but to be at the disposal of every crank, busybody, and bore, to go to conference and ministerial meetings, to hear long yarns from seedy impostors whom his heart distrusts but who seldom go away empty—the poorer the minister, the more he gives away in proportion to his means. Nothing to do but to be preacher, lecturer, almoner, unofficial overseer of the poor, man of business, general public character, counsellor and agent and everybody's friend and servant seven days a week for the love of God and $300 a year on an average! Decidedly, if we had a lazy young friend we should advise him to enter the Methodist ministry. Bishop Fowler must have been joking."

Gentile Missions in Mormondom

AN ANTI-MORMON CRUSADE

AFTER our article of last week, setting forth the growth and dangers of Mormonism, as viewed by the Evangelical home mission societies, it is in order to present an excerpt from a recent article in the New York *Observer*, by the Rev. John D. Nutting, describing the work of the Utah Gospel mission. The realization of the necessity of carrying the war into the enemy's country led to the incorporation of this body at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1900. The actual work was begun in Idaho in June, 1901. The Rev. Mr. Nutting has been one of the workers in the field.

Up to February 1, with an average of only five men employed, the mission reached about 12,000 families, containing fully 70,000 people. In these homes about 10,000 religious conversations were had, and the people were supplied with nearly a million pages of specially prepared religious literature, besides much of ordinary character. Nearly every settlement and most of the scattered houses in a district comprising over 15,000 square miles have been visited, necessitating probably 3,000 miles of travel, of which nearly half was on foot. And the work is still in progress. The work thus far undertaken is along special colporter lines, adapted as closely as possible to the special needs of the case. Its two essentials are helpful religious conversations and the supplying of religious literature prepared for this particular use, both of these being undertaken at each home. The writer made nearly eight hundred such family visits the past summer, gaining thus an insight into Mormon life and thought, for which he is profoundly grateful, as well as for the great opportunity of usefulness afforded. The workers travel and live in special Gospel wagons constructed for this work. The literature used was prepared especially for this work by a committee of experienced Utah men, ordinary literature being of small use for this field, where modes of thought are so peculiar. A second and essential part of the work has not yet been begun, for lack of means. This is likewise a wagon effort, but is evangelistic in character, its workers being especially qualified for such service and holding meetings for some time in each village, with personal work at the homes. This work is expected to follow the colporter effort in each place, and to reap some benefit from the other as a preparation. In order to meet the Mormon objection to salaried religious workers, all the Utah Gospel mission workers serve thus far without salary, only the necessary expenses otherwise being provided; and the camp-wagon methods reduce these to the minimum, while conserving the health, comfort, and effectiveness of the workers. It apparently adds very largely to the moral force of the work; as also does the unsectarian character of the workers—the six men of the summer's force belonging to five denominations.

Various Topics

THE TOWN OF SHEMAKHA, which was recently destroyed by earthquake, was the headquarters of the Protestant movement among the Russian Armenians and a training ground for most of the young Protestant Armenian evangelists and schoolmasters who have settled in numerous parts of Transcaucasia and continue to carry on the mission work among members of the Gregorian Armenian church. There is great suffering among these Protestant inhabitants of Shemakha.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

THE PHILADELPHIA TEMPLE—Grace Baptist church—is the largest protestant congregation in America, according to the statement made to the *Independent* by the pastor, the Rev. Russell H. Conwell. It has given a net increase of 4,800 members to its denomination and its present membership is over 3,000. It has spent as much as $65,000 a year for purposes outside of its own maintenance. It has an orphanage, a hospital with a monthly average of 1,200 patients, and a school with 4,200 pupils now, and a total enrollment since the opening of 45,000.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, APRIL 7

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt and party left Washington for Charleston, South Carolina....The state of Washington, through its attorney general, asked leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities company in the United States supreme court. ....The inquiry into the Christmas charges of bribery, in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies, was continued....The resignation of Terrence V. Powderly as commissioner general of immigration was placed in the hands of the president....Gen. Jacob H. Smith, testifying at the court martial of Major L. W. T. Waller, at Manila, denied that he gave orders to kill prisoners.

FOREIGN.—Lord Kitchener announced that Commandant Kritzinger had been acquitted by the court martial which tried him in Cape Colony; the Boer Commandant Erasmus was killed on April 3 in Orange River colony.... Parliament re-assembled in London.... The landsthing at Copenhagen discussed the treaty ceding the Danish West Indies; the opposition made a new move, demanding a plebiscite before, instead of after, the ratification of the treaty.... A third attempt was made in Moscow to kill the prefect of police, General Trepoff....Troops and a warship were sent from Kingston, Jamaica, to Montego bay to suppress a riot....Revolutionists in Hayti captured the town of Jacmel and released the prisoners there; in the fighting two men were killed and several wounded.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt was given a cordial reception at Charleston, South Carolina....General MacArthur testified before the senate Philippine committee, taking a hopeful view of the future of the Philippines and denying charges of cruelty on the part of American soldiers....Adjutant-General Jasper N. Reese, of Illinois, died at Springfield, aged 60 years.

FOREIGN.—The Manchurian agreement was signed at Pekin....The severe Chinese indemnity tax has caused a revolt in southern Mongolia....A Simla dispatch says: Fifteen Sepoys were ambushed April 7 on the Mahmud frontier. Eight of the soldiers were killed and three wounded....Lord Kimberley, Liberal leader in the house of lords, is dead....Advocates of universal suffrage caused riots in Brussels....King Christian IX, of Denmark, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt was the central figure of a big celebration at the Charleston exposition and discussed national topics in a speech....The war department made public an order issued by General Smith, the commander in Samar, directing kindly treatment of the natives....Governor Yates's Boer relief fund committee asked for $5,000,000 by popular subscription for the relief of reconcentrado camps.

FOREIGN.—The Danish landsthing, in secret session, voted on the treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States; the majority report, favored by thirty-five members, defers the ratification of the treaty until a vote is taken in the islands by the property suffrage; eight independents voted for ratification with a popular vote afterward, while twenty-one government supporters voted for ratification outright....In South Africa Lord Kitchener is collecting reinforcements for a series of "drives" of the Boers....The Chinese rebels were severely defeated by the imperial troops; a Chinese tribe attacked a Russian post in Manchuria, and were repulsed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10

DOMESTIC.—Major Cornelius Gardener, civil governor of Tayabas province, Philippine islands, accused the military of "sowing the seeds of a perpetual revolution," and admitted that loyal sentiment among the natives is rapidly decreasing....Gov. Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, reports an unsatisfactory condition of affairs, financially and industrially, in the island....Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary who was held by Bulgarian brigands for ransom, arrived in New York.

FOREIGN.—All the Boer chiefs, including President Steyn and Generals Botha, De Wet, and De La Rey, have gathered at Klerksdorp, in the southwestern Transvaal, to confer on the peace terms of the British government....The burial of Cecil Rhodes took place on the Matoppo hills, in Rhodesia; native rites were performed around the rock tomb after the bishop of Mashonaland had conducted a church service; in London, at the hour of the burial in the Matoppo hills, a memorial service was held at St. Paul's cathedral and was attended by many prominent people....Owing to a publication in an anarchist paper at Berne regarding the killing of King Humbert, diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland have been ruptured....Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela have been renewed....There were further riots in Brussels and other cities of Belgium. ....British and German warships were sent from Shanghai to Ning-Po, China, to suppress an anti-foreign outbreak.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington from his trip to the Charleston exposition....The president has selected Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, for commissioner of pensions, to succeed Henry Clay Evans....William Williams was nominated for commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, and James R. Garfield for civil service commissioner.

FOREIGN.—Rioting in Belgium was suppressed by troops....It was reported from Vienna that the dreibund would be maintained....Edinburgh university conferred the degree of LL.D. upon J. G. Schurman, of Cornell, and William James, of Harvard....The tariff committee of the German reichstag placed high duties upon meat.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt signed the bill repealing the war taxes. ....Governor Taft of the Philippines made a statement regarding the arrest of editors for sedition at Manila, and the report of the governor of Tayabas province....A new political party, organized by labor leaders, has been formed in Connecticut....The governor of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, entertained Admiral Higginson and the officers of the North Atlantic squadron.

FOREIGN.—An Edinburgh newspaper published terms of peace alleged to have been put forward by the Boers; there was a meeting of the British cabinet, which considered the peace negotiations and the proposals of the coming budget; at Utrecht, in Holland, a conference of Boer envoys was held; Dr. Leyds declared that peace could not be concluded without consultation with the Boer representatives in Europe....The rebel forces in Hayti, which recently captured Jacmel, were routed by the government army, and their leader, General Nicolas Baptiste, was taken prisoner and promptly shot....The text of the Manchurian convention between Russia and China was published in St. Petersburg....There was a lull in the disorders in Belgium, though the strikes throughout the country are spreading.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13

DOMESTIC.—Major Littleton W. Waller, of the 9th United States infantry, who was tried at Manila on the charge of killing natives on the island of Samar without trial, was acquitted, the court standing 11 to 2; merchants of South Camarines province, Luzon, have petitioned General Chaffee not to withdraw the American troops from that district, as the native police are unable to cope with the lawless element

FOREIGN.—There was extraordinary official activity in London, due to the peace tidings from South Africa; Mr. Chamberlain had an audience with the king, lasting two hours, at Buckingham palace....The rioting in the streets of Brussels resulted in several rioters being killed and the hospitals filled with wounded; for the first time the police fired on the mob with rifles loaded with ball cartridges.

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The Books of The Week

China and the Powers. A Narrative of the Outbreak of 1900. By H. C. Thomson. Cloth, pp. 285, $4. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

As a newspaper correspondent Mr. Thomson accompanied the relief expedition of the powers to Peking. He gives in his early chapters a rather belated account of the incidents of this memorable expedition, and in the later chapters discusses the terms of the settlement with China, and missionary and related problems. Mr. Thomson deplores the attitude of the western world toward China and declares that "the immediate outlook is black." In the north trade is ruined and in the south it has suffered severely. "The political aspect is not hopeful, the decentralization is proceeding apace. At any moment foreign intervention may once more become necessary." Mr. Thomson is an Englishman and his advice is addressed mainly to Englishmen. He declares that England the next time she sends troops to China must send them to enforce a more considerate policy. "Continue to treat China as we have treated her in the past and our trade will inevitably suffer. Until the legitimate desires and aspirations of the Chinese are respected there will be no security, and until there is security, trade will not flourish."

Scarlet and Hyssop. By E. F. Benson. Cloth, pp. 374, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. "Dodo" Benson, literary purveyor to the London smart set, has published another exposé of his clientele. With thinly-veiled celebrities for characters, marital infidelity as his theme, and a style of cynical cleverness, Mr. Benson's story partakes strongly of the nature of highly-spiced gossip, and herein lies the secret of his vogue. Looked at as a serious satire on London "high life," the picture presented is simply disgusting—a picture of shallowness, rottenness, and ostentatious vulgarity, of men without manners or morals, and women without decency or shame. The one good woman in the book only accentuates the sordid slime of her environment. Mr. Benson's cleverest work is displayed in his drawing of the shrewd old worldling, Lady Ardingly, who makes herself the leader of the set she thoroughly understands and secretly despises, ferrets out the secrets of indiscreet wives, scolds erring husbands, and fleeces everybody she meets at bridge whist.

The 13th District. By Brand Whitlock. Cloth, pp. 490, $1.50. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.

As all men and some women in Illinois are politicians for at least three months in every two years, it is entirely right and proper that a story of Illinois life

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should be a discussion of politics, though this should not lead to the conclusion that the people of that state do not have other interests at times. In Jerome Garwood, Mr. Whitlock has given a good analysis of a certain type of unscrupulous, selfish, and weakly ambitious politicians, although the reader is left somewhat in doubt, in the conclusion, as to whether Mr. Garwood is destined for the penitentiary or congress again, after his misdemeanors shall have been forgotten. The most attractive figure in the story is the sturdy old county "boss," whose profane denunciation of his former protege after the latter has tricked and betrayed him, is the most refreshing thing in the book.

THE LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST. By Rev. Walter Elliott. Cloth, pp. 763. New York: Catholic Book Exchange.

FATHER ELLIOTT expounds the orthodox Catholic view of the life and work of Jesus. He is the same man who some years ago wrote the life of Father Hecker, which called forth the papal encyclical against "Americanism." The present work, bearing the *nihil obstat* of the Rev. Remy Lafort, *censor deputatus,* should earn for the author the highest eulogy from official quarters. The basis of the work is the narrative of the four Gospels aided by such suggestive bits as other parts of the New Testament contain. In the margin of the text are many excerpts from the Gospel narrative whenever such citations are likely to be useful in throwing light on disputed points. No fault can be found with the spirit of devotion with which the whole work is instinct, but it is very doubtful if Father Elliott's unquestioning acceptance of the traditional interpretation of the New Testament will commend his book to any but the thoroughly orthodox.

RED SAUNDERS. By Henry Wallace Phillips. Cloth, pp. 210, $1.25. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

READERS of *McClure's Magazine* are already familiar with Red Saunders, having become acquainted with him as the "Red Haired Cupid," the best story in the present collection. As a type of the obsolescent plainsman, miner, and all-around boon companion, Red Saunders, as Mr. Phillips presents him, is an interesting figure and his pungent, epigrammatic slang is nothing if not amusing. His impecunious recklessness is very alluring, but it must be confessed that much of his charm disappears when he is dumped penniless out of a stage, in which he was beating his way in company with that poetic and adventurous soul, Agamemnon G. Jones, and lands on a sand bar crammed with gold only waiting for him; and as the good angel of the decayed New England village, the home of his boyhood, to which he returns, he is too much like a domesticated lion to appear to advantage.

THE POLITICAL FRESHMAN. By Bushrod Washington James. Cloth, pp. 569. Philadelphia: Bushrod Library.

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PHILADELPHIA

NONE BUT THE BRAVE.— By Hamblen Sears. Cloth, pp. 309, $1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

STILL another romance of the American revolution, but as revolutionary romances go a fairly good one. The hero marries the heroine quite by accident in the beginning of the story, and in the last chapter marries her again because he has found the matrimonial condition altogether to his liking. Meanwhile he enters New York as a spy for Washington, kills Captain Hazeltine, a doubledealing traitor, discovers the plans of Sir Henry Clinton's expedition against Rochambeaux, fails in an attempt to carry off the traitor Arnold only because of the latter's departure from the city, and is treated to a very unpleasant experience as a prisoner in the old sugar house.

ENOCH STRONE. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Cloth, pp. 293, $1.50. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

THE THEME of this story is the old one of the self-taught laboring man entering parliament and instructing trained and experienced statesmen in the way of political life, but the plot is well developed and consistent. In a moment of jealousy and anger, the man marries a woman from his own class but beneath him in intellect and tastes. A woman of rank attracts him and almost persuades him to forsake his wife and follow the path along which his ambition points him, but at the last moment his duty to his wife draws him back.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By J. Laurence Laughlin. Cloth, pp. 384, $1.20. New York: American Book Co.

PROFESSOR LAUGHLIN has prepared a revised version of his treatise on political economy published some years ago. The only additions are in the way of bringing the work down to date in the discussions of the tariff, bimetallism, and industrial combinations. The use of many practical illustrations in the elucidation of the current theories of political economy gives the book a distinct advantage over the average theoretical work for purposes of elementary instruction.

TWO WINTERS IN NORWAY. By A. Edmund Spender. Cloth, pp. 270, $4. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

MR. SPENDER has given us quite a spirited account of winter life in Norway. He writes of Norway's Olympic games, the Holmenkollen sports; of the national theater of Norway and its actors and dramatists; of military training in winter, and of a visit to the Fjeld Lapps. The work is profusely illustrated.

A MILLIONAIRE'S LOVE STORY. By Guy Boothby. Cloth, pp. 268, $1.25. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co.

A DETECTIVE story which begins at Beachcombe-on-Sea and ends in matrimony. All the time between these interesting points is taken up with the lover's attempts to find his sweetheart and prove her innocence of the murder of which she is accused.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, April 12

Good news predominates in the business world, notwithstanding two somewhat serious drawbacks. Weather conditions have been unsatisfactory at many points, retarding retail distribution and delaying out-door work, while excessive rain has put southern planters behind with work in the cotton fields. Still more of a handicap is the strife between wage earner and employer. Not only the rate of wages, hours of labor or recognition of the union, but the number of looms and the use of time cards are among the causes of controversy. At some mills concessions have been made, but at other plants there has been a complete suspension of work. Manufacturing is exceptionally active in lines not disturbed by strikes, and there is a vigorous movement of goods through regular channels. Transportation is heavy, as shown by railway earnings in March 5.7 per cent larger than last year, and 14.8 per cent above 1900. Lake navigation has opened two weeks earlier than usual, which will greatly facilitate traffic at the north. Although speculation has increased very materially, it is still far short of last year's aggregate, and bank exchanges at New York for the week were 17.5 per cent less than a year ago.

STEEL AND IRON

At the close of last week negotiations were concluded for a large sale of pig iron at $16.50, furnace, deliveries beginning in October and covering six months. This price is in line with the avowed conservative intentions of the leading interests. Yet spot transactions are reported at $1 higher quotations whenever buyers are so fortunate as to secure prompt shipment. Not only pig iron, but bars, billets, and structural shapes are all sold so far ahead that new business is comparatively light, although consumers would quickly absorb any early deliveries that might be offered. The situation may briefly be summed up in the statement that it is the exception when order books are not filled for full capacity well toward the end of 1902. Buyers are still placing contracts abroad, and on urgent business this will probably occur frequently during the remainder of the year.

STAPLE PRICES

	April 11, 1902	*April* 12, 1901
Flour, strght wint.....	$3.70@$3.90	$3.40@$3.60
Wheat, No. 2 red	77c.	77¾c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	66¾c.	49⅞c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....	47c.	30¾c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	63½c.	60c.
Cotton, Mid. upld.....	9¼c.	8¼c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3⅜c.	2⅞c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X.....	24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg.....	26½@27c.	26@27c.
Pork mess new.....	$16.50	$15.00@$16.50
Lard prime, cont't.....	10.00c.	8.75c.
Butter ex. creamery	31c.	22c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	13c.	12¼c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°.....	3.375c.	4.3-32c.
†Sugar, granulated.....	4.51c.	5.35c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	5¾c.	7c.
Petroleum, rfd gal..	7.20c.	7.65c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$18.25@18.75	$17.00
*Steel billets, ton.....	$33.00	$24@25
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb.....	12⅛c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb.....	27.72½c.	26.00c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

COTTON AND WOOL

Firmness in cotton goods naturally follows the combination of light stocks and the interruption of work at some mills with threatened disturbances at others, together with the higher price of raw material. In many lines it is no longer possible to secure prompt deliveries, and buyers have practically ceased to ask concessions. Jobbers are preparing for the fall trade and duplicate mail orders sustain a fair volume of current business. Local retailers are held back by bad weather, but conditions at the west are reported satisfactory. Large transactions have been effected for export, mainly of sheetings for China. Clothing buyers are seeking to secure woolen goods to substitute for deliveries retarded by the strike, but find the market heavily over-bought, and many lines withdrawn or advanced in prices. Worsted manufacturers are

HOW THEY MANAGE

Doctors' Wives Trained to Arrange Things

Sometimes the wife of a doctor can bring her husband around when he doesn't know exactly how to help himself. The wife of a certain well known physician in Washington, D. C. concluded that coffee was the cause of the doctor's sleepless nights. She says, "He would retire and lie for hours unable to sleep a wink. I thought perhaps he was nervous from the coffee which he drank at his meals and suggested that he try Postum. To my surprise he objected most decidedly. I said nothing but the next morning made Postum Coffee instead of the regular coffee and gave that to the doctor. I made it according to directions and it had a beautiful coffee color and flavor. He drank his cup and remarked that the coffee was unusually good that morning and asked for more.

From that time I served him Postum at every meal, and in the course of a week or two he showed such remarkable signs of improvement in health and strength that I told him he had been drinking Postum from the time he had begun to get better.

You never saw such a surprised man. He said, 'Well, if the good coffee I have had is Postum, and leaving off regular coffee has made such a change in my health, I never want any other kind in my house.' Since then he regularly prescribes Postum to many of his patients and with good results." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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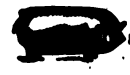

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this collar is particularly suited. There is ample space in front for the stylish Ascot and it looks equally well with the bow or flowing end Four in-hand. The Troop C—2 in. will be worn extensively this season, as low collars continue to be in vogue. All the other desirable shapes of our 2 for 25 cts. line are shown in our style book sent free to any address. If unable to get our goods through the local dealers, send to us.
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Holds on Tenaciously in an Embrace of Comfort
Clasps lie FLAT Against the Leg. and Cannot Chafe or Rub
BRIGHTON
Silk Garter
FOR MEN
Don't buy an inferior article. Look for the word Brighton on the clasps and on the box. Sold by dealers or by mail. Price, 25 cents.
Pioneer Suspender Co., 718 Market St., Philada.

busy, and there is a noticeable inquiry for yarns.

CORN AND WHEAT

More animation has appeared in the speculative markets for staples. Fluctuations were more irregular in corn, which broke sharply here and at the west, but made a partial recovery, although still remaining below the best price last month. Wheat moved within narrow limits, varying a fraction according to the preponderance of good or bad crop news. The most definite dispatches indicate a slightly lower condition in the southwest, but it is still too early for anything positive. Western receipts for the week were 1,722,542 bushels, against 2,968,042 a year ago, and the total for the crop year is gradually falling back to last year's figures. Lower prices stimulated exports for a time, but shipments of wheat and flour from all ports of the United States during the week were only 3,849,970 bushels, against 4,976,810 last year, and Atlantic exports of corn were only 159,213 bushels, against 2,020,349 a year ago.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 198 in the United States against 203 last year, and 19 in Canada against 24 last year.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, April 12

THE MONEY MARKET

Last Saturday's unfavorable bank statement, showing that a number of institutions at New York were below the mark in their reserves, indicated clearly to the loan market that a curtailment of accommodations was in order. The effect of this was supplemented on last Monday by the somewhat unexpected announcement that $2,500,000 gold had

A WHOLE FORTUNE
Good Food and Good Health

This food tale from a trained nurse is worth reading.

"I want to tell you of the curative properties of the good food Grape-Nuts, and will say they are a whole fortune to anyone suffering as I did for years with a stomach so rebellious as to be almost useless to me.

For years and years I was tortured with flatulency, heart burn, bloating, tenderness of the stomach, and many a time I cried bitterly because of my great distress.

One never to be forgotten day sister came up from Columbus to visit me. She brought a package of Grape-Nuts to see if the food would agree with me. I found the new food very delicious with cream, and it caused me no pain or disturbance whatever.

To make a long story short I have been using Grape-Nuts ever since. Have gained 20 pounds in five months and my health is perfect. It is a pleasure to be plump and healthy and feel well again. I am a professional nurse and naturally appreciate this change in my health." Lucy N. Richardson, Box 164, Logan, Ohio.

Can't Help hearing about Pearline. Pearline alone has reformed—made easy—the whole business of washing. Millions of thrifty women are using it in place of soap. Find out, in your own way, whether Pearline is the best and most economical washing medium. Ask about it. Test it. 665
Wash With It

PARALYSIS
Hopeless as paralysis seems to be, there is a strong chance of complete recovery, and you can surely ward off the danger of another shock and stop the advance of the disease.
"I had paralysis of the legs and all the symptoms of locomotor ataxia. I got considerable relief in two weeks' use of the Electropoise. I can now (one year later) walk a mile or two without unusual fatigue and can attend to my business well."
JAMES F. McMANUS, West New Brighton S. I.
Write for testimonials and information. State symptoms and we will advise you regarding your case. Mention this publication.
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$2 Fine Bath Cabinet $2
Placed in your Home for
Write to-day for our special 10 day offer. Robinson baths guaranteed to cure rheumatism, la grippe, colds, kidney trouble, catarrh. Agents wanted. Big commission and salary. Send for new book, free
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Cost no more than plain lamps
in most cases and cost less than plain lamps in many cases. HYLO lamps have two filaments, one of which takes so little current that it is remarkably durable. These two filaments will wear as long as three ordinary lamps. The first cost is higher, but the final cost is no more with HYLO than with common electric globes.
If you pay a fixed price per month for your electric lights you may not care about saving current, (the HYLO saves five-sixths), but you cannot afford to do without the comfort and convenience of a turn-down lamp. In halls, closets, bedrooms, bath-rooms, porch and parlor (meter or no meter) you need the
HYLO.
If your electrician is so far behind the times that he does not sell the HYLO send us 75 cents for sample by mail. Write for descriptive circular anyway.
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A positive relief for PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin. For sore, blistered and sweaty feet it has no equal. Removes all odor of perspiration. Get MENNEN'S (the original), *a little higher in price, perhaps, than worthless substitutes, but there is a reason for it.* Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25c.
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WATERPROOF
LIQUID COURT PLASTER
Heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns, Blisters, etc. Instantly relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.
A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes.
Applied with a brush and immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, colorless waterproof coating.
Mechanics, Sportsmen, Bicyclists, Golfers, Etc.
are all liable to bruise, scratch, or scrape their skin. "NEW-SKIN" will heal these injuries, WILL NOT WASH OFF, and after it is applied the injury is forgotten, as "NEW-SKIN" makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it.
Pocket Size, 10c ea.
(Size of Illustration)
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(For Surgeons and Hospitals)
AT THE DRUGGISTS, or we will mail a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price
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107 Fulton Street New York

been taken for shipment to Europe by Tuesday's steamer. Demands for money still exist at interior cities, and the shipment of about $200,000 to Cincinnati was one of the items of financial news in the early part of the week. Call loan rates stiffened at once, and though 4 per cent was quoted after the daily stock exchange requirements had been supplied, the bulk of the loans on call were at between 5 and 6 per cent, and on Wednesday as high as 7 per cent was recorded in a few instances. The offerings of money on call were curtailed, but, though the stock market was more active, no special pressure was seen and large sterling loans were effected, which relieved the money market and caused a decline in exchange rates. Time money is in fair supply, and the prevalent rates on mixed collateral are 4¼@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper is dull, with limited offerings and a rather restricted buying demand, the rates for double names being 4½@5 per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET

Decided activity has prevailed in the New York stock market, interest centering in heavy transactions in, and a large advance of, Louisville & Nashville. Opinion is divided as to whether the movement is manipulation or buying for control. Fears of another corner like that of last May in Northern Pacific had some effect on speculative sentiment, but the market is generally strong, and advances have been seen in standard stocks, railroad specialties and some industrials. Bonds are very active, with advances in several semispeculative issues. Foreign exchange is weaker at 4.87⅝ for demand sterling, owing to large sterling loans being made at New York. Early in the week high rates for exchange led to the shipment of $2,500,000 gold to Paris.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending with April 10 aggregate $2,247,119,858, an increase of 14 per cent over last week's total, but a decline of 10 per cent from a year ago. Exchanges at cities outside of New York amount to $784,449,408, a gain of 2 per cent over last week, and an increase of 5.8 per cent over last year.

Banking Growth Under the New Law

The current number of *Bradstreet's* gives the statistics recently prepared by the comptroller of the currency, showing the growth of the national banking system since the new currency and banking act went into effect. As it happens, the period covered by the statistics, which go down to March 31 last, is one of a little over two years, the new law having been passed on March 14, 1900. Since that date 919 banks were organized. Those having a capital of less than $50,000 numbered 611 and had a total capital of $16,004,000, while those having a capital of $50,000 or over numbered 308 and had a total capital of $34,265,000. In other words, one-third of the new banks held over two-thirds of the capital. Of the 919 banks enu-

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Will Cure RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
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merated, 121 banks, with a capital of $8,595,000, represented conversions of state banks; 290, with a capital of $15,130,000, represented reorganizations of state or private banks liquidated for that purpose, and 508 banks, with a capital of $26,544,000, were primary organizations. It will be seen, therefore, that a little more than half of the new banks —55 per cent—represented primary organizations. At the end of March the banks in the national system numbered 4,422. They had an authorized capital of $672,759,195, a circulation amounting to $317,526,330, based on bonds deposited to the amount of $319,526,330, and a circulation amounting to $40,016,025, based on the deposit of lawful money.

Various Topics

Six thousand bituminous coal miners are idle in Indiana, pending settlement of grievances.

A Toronto stock exchange seat sold recently at $14,000. Eight months ago they were selling at $6,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has ordered an increase in the amount of government funds on deposit in the national banks to the extent of $4,014,000.

English cotton spinners using American cotton are curtailing production. In southeastern Lancashire 10,000,000 spindles are idle, and 10,000 operatives are working on short time.

The New York Security and Trust company on April 2 declared a quarterly dividend of 8 per cent, which suggests 32 per cent yearly, 12 per cent over the dividend of 1901.

President James McMahon, of the Blast Furnace Workers of America, has ordered that on and after May 1, 1902, eight hours shall constitute a day's work at the same rate of pay the men are now receiving for twelve hours' work.

It has been announced that Speyer Bros., of London, Speyer & Co., of New York, and the Old Colony Trust company, of Boston have formed a syndicate for £5,000,000 sterling to take the shares of the Underground Electric Railway company of London (Eng.), Limited.

The value of the five principal articles of domestic export for the nine months ended March 31 shows a falling off of $39,986,495 compared with the same period last year, and for the month of March a decrease of $18,178,288 compared with the same month of 1901.

An advance of about 10 per cent in wages of the cotton mill operatives in the southern half of New England went into effect Monday in practically every mill town in the territory named, with the exception of Fall River, where the increase was given last month.

The board of directors of the United States steel corporation approved the plan for the retirement of $200,000,000 of the preferred stock and the issuance of $250,000,000 5 per cent bonds, declared dividends of 1¾ and 1 per cent, respectively, on preferred and common stock, and issued a statement showing net earnings for the year of $111,067,195.

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is productive of the progressive man. The needs of the progressive man require a progressive and protective Life Insurance policy. The contracts of The Prudential are the embodiment of all that the words progress and protection imply.

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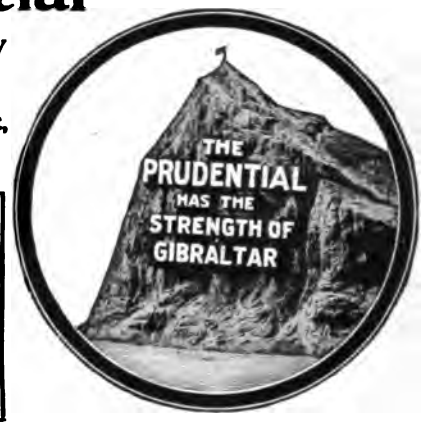

'Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn the brighter.' Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Cure Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. *Nothing excels this simple remedy.*

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Now We Have it!

A Perfect Square Steam Cooker WITH DOORS. Don't miss it. Large meal cooked over one burner. Wonderful saving of fuel and labor. Doors steam tight. No burnt fingers. No lifting top dishes out to get at the lower ones. Water gauge on outside. Special rate for ten days. AGENTS WANTED, salary and commission. Write for descriptive matter to-day.

Ohio Steam Cooker Co. 51 Ontario Bldg., Toledo, O.

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ARE SAFE.

We claim Purity and Safety, and substantiate this claim with Chemists' Certificates

By the Blue Label used only by us (and fully sustained by recent U. S. Circuit Court decision) pasted on every piece of genuine Agate Nickel-Steel Ware. Booklet showing facsimile of this label, etc., mailed free to any address.

Agate Nickel-Steel Ware is sold by the leading Department and Housefurnishing Stores.

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The LEAD that LEADS

In strength, smoothness and service is used in

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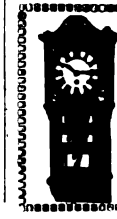
Pencil perfection is a term that can be truly used in describing the product of the DIXON factories. If not handily obtainable mention PUBLIC OPINION and send 16 cents for samples worth double.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.



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is all that it is necessary to wind a Prentiss Clock. Why wind a clock every week when we can sell you one which will require winding but once in 60 days and will keep perfect time?

Also Frying-pan, Program and Electric Clocks.

Send for Catalogue No. 791.

The Prentiss Clock Improvement Co. Dept. 79, 49 Dey St., New York City.

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WIT AND HUMOR

Why Not

I gardened in the evening shade,
And birds around me songed;
Indoors my friends, as sounds betrayed,
Ping ponged.

'Twas then that Jones came horsing by—
His steed was newly shoed—
He cordially "hulloa"-ed, and I
"How-doed."

He told me how his meadows grassed
And how his poultry egged;
His views how houses should be glassed
I begged.

So he opinioned till I tired,
And backed him from the theme,
And then of butt'ring cows inquired
And cream.

While thus we conversationed, Time
With ruthless footsteps onned,
It darked, we heard the Vesper chime
From yond.

At last we felt that we must part,
"Farewell, my friend," I cried,
And he with anguish at his heart,
"Good-byed."

—*London Chronicle.*

An Exchange of Courtesies

FROM BERLIN

Dear Ted: I send you by express:
A copy of my latest opera.
A portrait of myself painted by myself.
My latest poem.
My new play.
My designs for a battleship.
Working drawings for a public library; my design.
My revised army tactics.
Facsimile of a Divine Right.
"How to Govern," a brochure by W. Hohenzollern.

FROM WASHINGTON

Dear Bill: By to-day's steamer I send:
"The Strenuous Life," by T. Roosevelt.
One grizzly; shot by me.
Kinetoscope pictures of me putting out a tipsy citizen.
My reprimand of the General of the Army; illuminated.
A picture of me in repose. (Very rare.)
Wax impression of my backbone.
Working drawings of my smile.
A complete set of my published works.
My regards. —*Life.*

And They Did

Higgins.—"I say, these trousers begin to look rusty already, and I haven't had them but about six months." Tailor.—"That's all right. You know, I told you they'd wear like iron."—*Boston Transcript.*

To every person interested in the physical culture that brings health *with* strength

SANDOW
Will Mail Free

a handsome Engraving even superior to his marvelous pose which was **cast from life** at the order of the British Government for a place in the British Museum. *The only man, dead or alive, possessing this distinction.* It has also been duplicated in bronze for Harvard University, where it may now be seen. The picture is a work of art, 8 x 11 inches, artistically mounted.

It is NOT the Pose Shown in this Advertisement

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The Velvet Grip CUSHION BUTTON CLASP
Lies flat to the leg—never Slips, Tears nor Unfastens
Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.
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THE "VELVET GRIP" PATENT HAS BEEN SUSTAINED BY THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS
give ease and grace to every motion

Moves when you do. Adjusts itself to every bend of the body. Every pair guaranteed. Look for "President" on the buckles. Trimmings can not rust. New model now ready for men of heavy work; also small size for youths. Price is 50c. If your dealer hasn't got them, send us the price and we will send you a pair. We pay the postage and you get the very latest designs.
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Box 217, Shirley, Mass.

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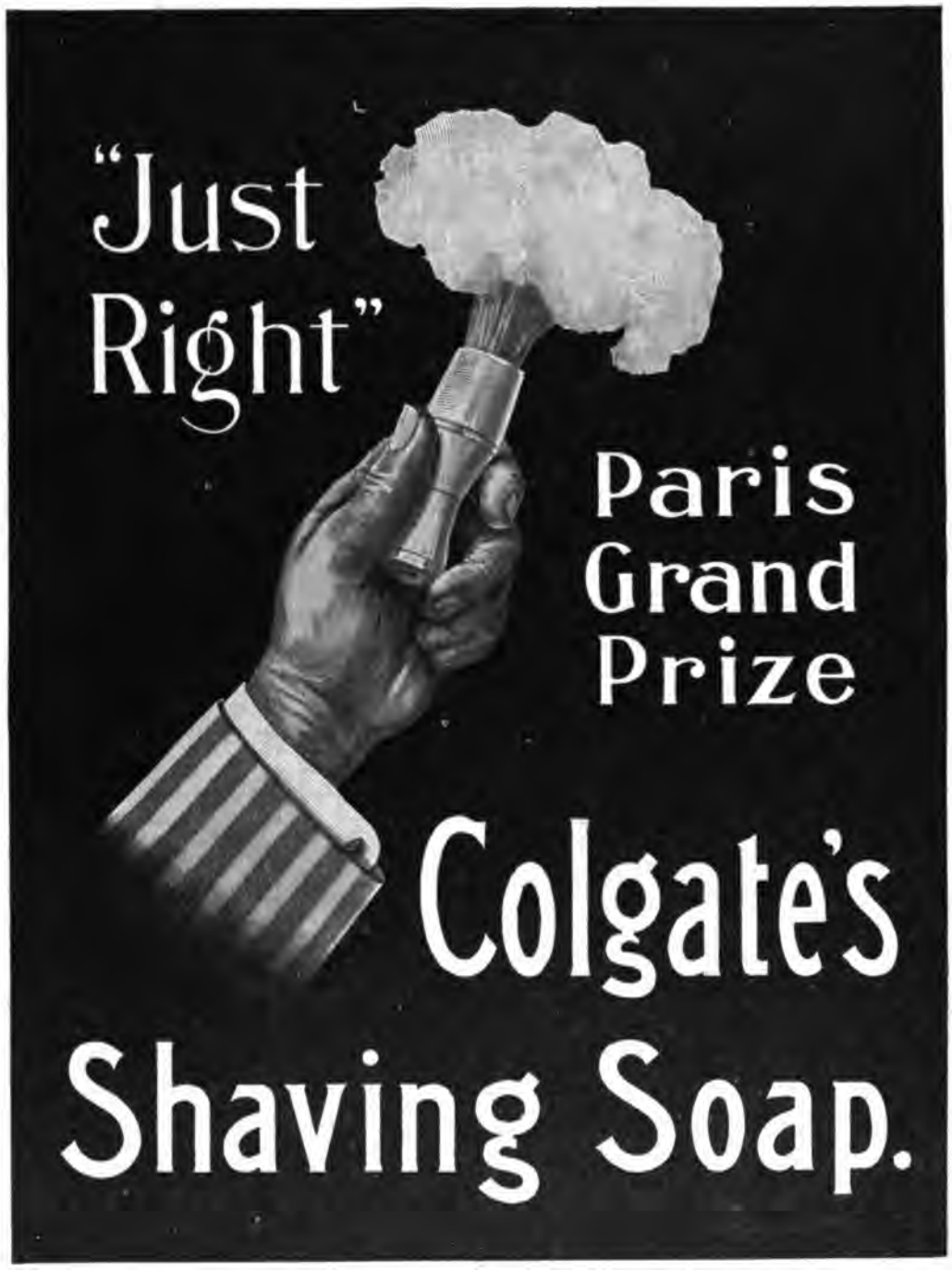

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COLGATE'S VIOLET TALC POWDER, aids in softening the skin and keeping it in a healthy condition, and is a wonderful healer of chafing, soreness, abrasions, irritations, sunburn, etc.

COLGATE & CO., Established 1806, New York.

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WIT AND HUMOR

Suggestions for a Popular Song

(Submitted to composers of touching and sentimental airs.)

By a cottage neat,
So trim and sweet,
Stood, once upon a time,
A maiden fair,
With jet-black hair,
And never mind the rime;
A youth came nigh,
With loving eye,
And fondly did he greet her.
The youth, mind you, had
Walked eleven miles to see her,
And never mind the meter!

Chorus:

Pretty Maggie O'Rafferty,
Ever so tender and true,
Poor young Patsy McCafferty
Is having a fit about you;
He's coming, I ween, and likewise I trow,
To ask you, forsooth, to marry him now,
And I've gone and rimed two of the lines, anyhow,
Pretty Ma-ag-gie O'Ra-af-ferty.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Anticlimaxes

I stood on the bridge at midnight,
And the clock was striking the hour;
The hour rose up, indignant,
And struck back with all its power.

—*Life.*

We long for rest—for rest and play,
Our heart gives forth but weary throbs;
We long to rest, but never may,
Lest others come and get our jobs.

—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

You can not choose your earthly lot,
Nor right all seeming wrongs.
The clam likes not
The chowder hot;
But that's where he belongs.

—*Washington Star.*

First Office Boy—I asked de boss ter let me off 'cause me grandmother was dead.

Second Office Boy—Wot did he say?

First Office Boy—Asked me who wuz goin' to pitch at her funeral.—*Puck.*

A man hired by John Smith & Co.
Loudly declared that he'd tho
Man that he saw
Dumping dirt near the store,
The drivers, therefore, didn't do.

—*Columbia University Jester.*

I hate to use a folding-bed,
Because I have been told
That many sleeping lambkins have
Been gathered in the fold.

— *The Philistine.*

The Finish.—"I see you've got an automobile. Were you ever in a race?" "Yes." "How did you come out?" "On crutches, a month later."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Two Thousand Years of Missions Before Carey

By LEMUEL CALL BARNES, D.D.

Its Scope. This volume sketches the two thousand years of missionary activity before the time of William Carey. Christians generally know something of the missions of the last century, but are unfamiliar, for the most part, with the impressive missionary history of the preceding twenty centuries. One chief reason for this is the fact that the information has not been obtainable in any one volume or set of volumes, or in any ordinary library.

Its Plan. The book traces in an original and comprehensive way the continuity of missions. In the chapter at the beginning on "The Messianic Race Missionary," the author finds the missionary idea at the very tap-root of the Hebrew nation, and follows its development in a way not elsewhere so carefully worked out. The last chapter brings out a spiritual lineage in missions which no other author has traced through, but which is as unmistakable, when once pointed out, as it is stimulating to faith.

The Monuments and the Old Testament Oriental Light on Holy Writ

By IRA MAURICE PRICE, Ph. D.

Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures in the University of Chicago.

The Book. The records of the excavations, discoveries and decipherments fill scores of volumes, but this is the only single volume that attempts to cover the whole field in a systematic and chronological order.

Its Reception. The book is already in the third edition and has received the highest commendations of the press. Everybody concedes that Professor Price has successfully accomplished his purpose.

The Arrangement. The book is so arranged that students may read it alongside of their Old Testament history, and secure not only a new background for that history, but also new and often marvelous contemporaneous testimony to the accuracy and veracity of the Biblical narrative.

The Illustrations. The volume has over 40 full-page illustrations, most of which are half-tones from original photographs by the author, or from other reliable sources, including two original maps, all of which form an exceedingly helpful accompaniment for the narrative.

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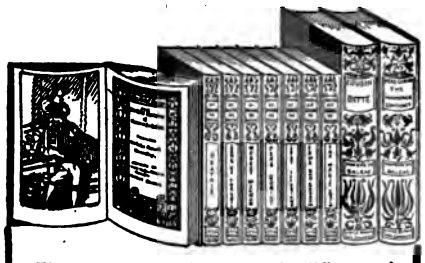

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 17
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
April 24, 1902

CONGRESS has at last passed the Cuban reciprocity bill with the amendment offered by Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, abolishing the differential rate on refined sugar. In the vote on the amendment the curious spectacle was presented of the beet sugar men voting with the Democrats and the anti-protection Republicans for its passage. Chairman Payne holds that the amendment also does away with the countervailing duty on sugar from countries paying bounties. The general opinion is that the Democrats have scored on the Republicans in this matter in two ways: by presenting a united and reasonable opposition, and by supporting a measure that was demanded by the administration and by large numbers of people all over the country. The vote of the beet sugar men on the Morris amendment is explained by their desire to expose the sugar trust to as dangerous a foreign competition as that to which they are laid open. Meanwhile the Democrats are happy in the belief that they have divided the enemy and scored an important victory over both sections.

ANOTHER move is to be recorded in the new game of combining combinations. Six large transatlantic steamship lines have been brought together under a central control through the good efforts of that industrial Aladdin, J. P. Morgan. The lines concerned are the White Star, Dominion, Leyland, Atlantic Transport, American, and Red Star. The plan of organization is similar to that of the United States steel corporation. The new company will control a fleet of two hundred and eight vessels, about one-third of them being of American registry and the remainder of British. The capital stock will be $150,000,000. It is announced that the registry of the boats is to remain as before, in order that their claims on subsidy grants may not be imperilled. Mr. Morgan has been in England only a week or two; it will be interesting to observe what happens when he has had time to get fairly started.

THE latest from the Philippines is the announcement of the surrender of the insurgent chief Malvar to General Bell and the collapse of the rebellion in the northern islands. Malvar was the virtual successor of Aguinaldo, and his capture opens the way for the establishment of some sort of civil government in the provinces within his sphere of insurrection. Malvar's greatest talent seems to have been in the way he could keep the American troops out of breath chasing him in one province while he was lying safely hidden away in another, rather than in any serious blows that he ever dealt our forces. Now those troops can be used for more fruitful occupations than running foot races with the clever Filipino and his men.

MEANWHILE the country is clamoring for an investigation of the investigation of Major Waller, referred to in the American Affairs department of this issue. The senate investigating committee is still hearing evidence on the conduct of our soldiers in the islands. Many witnesses have testified to the use of the water torture, and the case appears to be a strong one. The acquittal of Major Waller has in a measure cleared his skirts of the charge of abuse of power, but the outcry against him has turned into a demand for an investigation "higher up."

A NOTABLE event in university history was the inauguration last week of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia university. Dr. Butler is the twelfth president of Columbia, and a worthy successor to Low and Barnard. Graduating from Columbia in the class of '82, he has been for a number of years dean of the department of philosophy, and a recognized authority on education. A striking circumstance of the ceremonies was the fact that among the guests of the university were the president of the United States, the governor of the state of New York, and the mayor of New York city, all of them former students at Columbia.

IOWA comes to the front again with another presidential appointee. This time it is Mr. James S. Clarkson, who has been named by the president to be surveyor of customs for the port of New York. One editorial critic denounces the appointment as "amazing and incomprehensible," because of Mr. Clarkson's record as a spoilsman and a bitter opponent of Mr. Roosevelt, when the latter was head of the civil service commission. If it is amazing and incomprehensible that the president should be able to recognize merit in a political enemy, then the whole career of Mr. Roosevelt hitherto has gone for nothing; if, on the other hand, the charges against Mr. Clarkson are true, the only reason that can be alleged for his appointment is the fact that he comes from Iowa.

BRITONS and Boers are still talking peace and fighting as doggedly as ever, when they can find each other. There have been many rumors, but the only authoritative announcement is that the Boer leaders have left Pretoria to arrange a conference of the generals in the field to consider the terms offered by the British. An armistice was asked for, but this General Kitchener refused to grant for military reasons. It is stated that the difficulty is over the return of the exiled prisoners and the amnesty to the Cape rebels. The Boers have expressed themselves as willing to accept the fact of incorporation into the empire if a measure of self-government is allowed them. The British have inaugurated a policy of "thorough" in Ireland in the shape of the Crimes act, applying to nine counties and providing for the partial suspension of trial by jury and change of venue in cases of alleged conspiracy.

LATE reports from Belgium indicate that the Socialistic uprising there is on the verge of collapse. The chamber of deputies refused to grant the desired revision of the constitution, and the leaders of the Socialists have advised the abandonment of the movement. The reason given by the Liberal leaders for the appeal to M. Van der Velde, the head of the Socialists, to put a stop to the agitation was that the public peace might become seriously endangered. The order for a general strike has been countermanded, although all the industries of the kingdom have been at a practical standstill for a week. Such regard for the public order on the part of continental Socialists is an inspiring sight, and it would be unkind to intimate that fear of ultimate defeat had anything to do with the decision to withdraw from the conflict.

THE demon of assassination is abroad again in Russia. A week ago the minister of the interior was shot by a student at St. Petersburg, and last Sunday's cables chronicled the assassination of M. Skinoff, the secretary of the government at Minsk, by a student at Warsaw university. These affairs are the direct result of the recent trouble between the ministry and the students at the various universities of the empire. As the popularity of the czar grows among his people, that of his ministers declines. The banishment of the student agitators to Siberia is laid at their door, and they are also blamed for the strictness of the press censorship. The mutual strife is cumulative. As the anger of the students grows, the rigor of the ministerial rule increases. If each decree of exile causes the assassination of a minister and each assassination brings forth another decree of exile, the logical result would seem to be to eventually land all the students in Siberia and all the ministers—somewhere else.

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AMERICAN

American Troops Torture Filipinos

REVELATIONS AT THE TRIAL OF MAJOR WALLER

THE acquittal of Major Waller by the court-martial at Manila, on the charge of violating the rules of war by the torture and execution of natives in the province of Samar, instead of silencing criticism, has only served to open the whole Philippine controversy again. Major Waller's defense contained two points: (1) his acts were necessary to prevent the annihilation of his command, and (2) he was acting in obedience to the orders of his superior officer, General Jacob H. Smith, who had directed him to make Samar a "howling wilderness." Major Waller's testimony on this point was corroborated by Captains Porter and Bears and Lieutenant Helford, of the marine corps, but was denied by General Smith. Secretary Root has cabled General Chaffee, at Manila, to investigate the case, and, if the evidence seems to justify such a course, to court-martial General Smith. Witnesses before the senate investigating committee have testified to the use of the "water-cure" torture, the principal instance cited being that of the presidente of Igbaras, in the province of Panay. Added to this is the report from Major Gardener, civil governor of Tayabas, that the inhumanities of the American troops have done much to alienate the natives of that province.

GENERAL JACOB H. SMITH

In the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, a most strenuous and consistent opponent of the policy of the administration in the Philippines, "there has never been a more striking illustration of the fact that truth, like murder, will out." The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, another vigorous critic of the administration, demands the prompt trial of General Smith, although it thinks that American honor will not be fully vindicated until we "go back to American principles and adjust our policy in the Philippines to the Declaration of Independence. The vigorous tone of the orders to General Chaffee is all that could be desired, and the only cause for wonder is that our chief military authorities are apparently the last persons in the world to learn that there is anything to investigate or anything that warrants a series of court-martials." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) joins in the cry for further investigation, but qualifies it with the statement that the crimes charged against the American troops are not "because of, but in spite of, the government's general policy in the Philippines. The objects of that policy are not war and cruelty, but peace and humanity. If any men do wrong in trying to fulfill that policy, the penalty must fall not upon the policy, but upon those men. It is not for the government or for the nation to condone or to ignore evil deeds; neither is it to forsake, because of evil deeds, a righteous policy, but rather to 'strive on to finish the work we are in.'"

In the opinion of the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) the recent revelations justify the "declaration made by General Miles for which he was condemned in the last official communications that passed between him and the secretary of war." The Boston *Post* (Dem.) calls on congress to strip the "mask of 'benevolent assimilation' from this administration. Let the people have all the facts so carefully concealed and so unblushingly denied by the war department. Let them see what really has been done in their name in the torture of non-combatants, the murder of prisoners, the burning indiscriminately of all dwellings in villages where some few 'insurgents' have been found."

On the other hand, the Boston *Journal* (Rep.) defends Major Waller's action on the ground that "it was an iron emergency, and it could be met only in an iron way. Our own is the only military service in the world in which an officer who had done as Major Waller did would ever be brought to trial." The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* (Ind.) concurs in this opinion, calling it "one of those necessities of war which it would be mere sentimentality to blame."

Major Waller's partial reliance upon martial law for his justification is criticized by the *Baltimore American* (Rep.): "Martial law, reduced to its simplest and most elementary form, means the absence of all law, except the will of the commanding officer. This presumes that the latter has the qualities entitling him to be trusted with such exceptional and grave responsibilities, and that he will use his power humanely and for the credit of his country. To inflict such a stigma upon the nation, under the pretense of administering law of any kind is a most shameful abuse of power and an inadmissible conception of a soldier's honor and duty."

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Governor Dole Sustained

New York *Evening Post*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has followed the best advice in determining to retain Mr. Dole as governor of Hawaii. The attacks upon that official have been violent in the extreme, but have been made largely by the carpet-bagger element in the islands. Shortly after annexation, a set of political adventurers descended upon Hawaii, and boldly undertook, by use of the baser methods of American machine politics, to make themselves masters of the insular government. In alliance with the more ignorant natives, they have made all the trouble possible in the legislature, have got the judiciary into a turmoil, and have heaped the bitterest abuse upon Governor Dole for doing all that he could to thwart their schemes. They boasted that they would have his head, and, in fact, more than two months ago announced that he was to be removed from office, and that a creature of their own would be named in his place. But the president wisely decided to hear before striking, and after consulting with those best fitted to give him unbiased information, has concluded to keep Governor Dole where he is.

Washington *Star*

Governor Dole's visit to Washington was happily conceived. It brought into close contact two men who stand, as to Hawaii, for precisely the same proposition: the working out of the problems of government against difficulties for which neither is today responsible. The greater part of the friction which has developed in Hawaii during the past few years may be traced to the mistake of admitting the natives to unlimited suffrage, on a broader basis than that which prevailed under the provisional government of the Hawaiian republic, against which that government protested and which was committed before President Roosevelt entered office. It is the belief of the men at the head of the territory today that if the insular administration is stanchly supported for a few years by the federal administration, Hawaii can work out its own destiny even against the handicap of the unwisely liberal franchise. The president's decision means that Hawaii's future will grow steadily brighter. Had it been adverse to the Dole administration, it would have precipitated a period of carpet-bagging, place-hunting, factionalism, and intrigue, retarding Hawaiian progress and prosperity for many years.

Pension for Mrs. McKinley

Chicago *Journal*

THE bill granting a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. McKinley has been passed by the house of representatives. It had previously passed the senate. Incredible as it may seem, one representative was found ignorant enough and contemptible enough to oppose its passage. This was John C. Bell, of Colorado. This opposition was grounded on the demagogue's usual plea that many widows of poor soldiers had no pension, while the widow of the late president had independent means and needed no pension. Representative Richardson, the Democratic leader, and Representative Kleberg, of Texas, both rebuked Bell for his opposition and supported the bill, which was then passed unanimously.

The custom of pensioning the widows of the presidents began, we believe, with Mrs. James K. Polk, who received $3,000 a year. After Mr. Lincoln's assassination, the same pension was paid to Mrs. Lincoln. Then came the death of President Garfield in 1881, and the question of a pension for Mrs. Garfield was brought before congress. At this time Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, the widow of ex-President John Tyler, was living, and it was mooted whether she was not entitled to pension also. John Tyler died in 1862, having taken part with the confederacy and being a member of the confederate congress at the time of his death. After some discussion, congress passed a bill granting pensions of $5,000 each to Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Tyler and increasing the pensions of Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Lincoln to the same amount. After General Grant's death, a similar pension was conferred on Mrs. Grant. Thus the policy of granting pensions to the widows of ex-presidents has long been established, and ever since the death of President McKinley it has been assumed as a matter of course that a like pension would be given to Mrs. McKinley.

Chinese Exclusion in the Senate

THE PLATT AMENDMENT SUBSTITUTED FOR THE HOUSE BILL

IN the senate, the house bill providing for the exclusion of the Chinese has been shelved for the amendment offered by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, which practically continues the present law for the two remaining years of the existing treaty with China. The amendment extends the provisions of the law to all the island territory now under the control of the United States. The action of the senate is commended by the Philadelphia *Press* on the ground that the "present laws are severe enough. Under the treasury constructions that have become attached to them they are often oppressive. It would be well to curtail their asperities in some respects, and certainly the latter should not be aggravated by still more harsh provisions."

The Indianapolis *News* believes that "there is a good deal more politics—and of a rather disreputable kind—than there is business in this agitation for more stringent legislation. The people are little interested in it. There is no great demand for it, except as one has been manufactured. We all know that the number of Chinese in this country is falling off, and has been falling off for years." "The question of how far we should exclude the Chinese from admittance into this country is one of practical politics and economic expediency," says the Pittsburg *Gazette*. "We get on very well with the Chinese in many respects, because, being so few comparatively in an immense population, except in San Francisco and to a less extent in New York, they do not seriously affect the labor market. The country has expressed its determination through its representatives in congress not to let down the bars lower than they are under the existing law. But it is doubtful if the people as a whole are prepared to raise them any higher if by doing so it would prospectively prove detrimental to our future commercial relations and expansion in the greatest market of the eastern hemisphere.

The New York *Times* considers that, after the agitation for exclusion, an extension of the present law was inevitable, but concludes that "in view of all that we have done and insisted upon to protect our right to the open door in China, it would be a national dis-

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grace and a national misfortune if the new law should carry the principle of exclusion to unreasonable and offensive lengths." The New York *Journal* takes the unconditional ground that the house bill "was framed by Pacific coast experts, who are best informed on the problem, and it has the endorsement of the men in congress and out of it, about whose desire to exclude the Chinese there can be no doubt. Should the bill be defeated outright, or so amended as to fail of its declared purpose—exclusion of the Chinese—real exclusion—the Republican party will have to bear the responsibility before the country."

It is the complaint of the Philadelphia *Record* that the "Platt amendment is silent as to the sections of the act of September, 1888, under the terms of which Chinese laborers who have once left the United States are forbidden to return. This law is based upon a treaty never ratified by China, and its validity, although affirmed by the solicitor of the treasury, is now in question before the federal supreme court. Should that tribunal decide adversely as to the legality of the enactment, a new channel of Chinese immigration, of unknown capacity and volume, would be created."

The New Pension Commissioner

EUGENE F. WARE, OF KANSAS, APPOINTED

THE appointment of Mr. Eugene F. Ware, "Ironquill," of Kansas, to succeed Mr. Henry Clay Evans as commissioner of pensions, has aroused a diversity of comment. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) looks askance at the appointment of a man from Kansas, "for Kansas has been the most prominent and persistent of all the states in opposing Commissioner Evans. The selection of his successor from that state, therefore, looks as if the president, in making the change, went to the locality in which Mr. Evans's policy was most disliked to find a man to take his place." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) has not yet recovered from the resignation of Mr. Evans, and sums up its estimate of Mr. Ware by saying: "There is nothing in the story of his life to indicate that he will fail to make a good, law-abiding pension commissioner; nor is there anything in it to justify the removal of Commissioner Evans to make room for him. He will certainly not be any better than Mr. Evans, and he may be worse." The Democratic comment is tinged with bitterness. The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* predicts that "if Mr. Ware should turn out to be, after all, a plucky, honest veteran, like Mr. Evans, the men who have been demanding a change in the office will be utterly disappointed. But probably he will be neither an Evans nor a favorite of the pension sharks. He will doubtless pursue 'a middle course' and try to spread the idea that Theodore Roosevelt is the man the country needs in the White House from 1905 until 1909." The Chicago *Chronicle*, a violent anti-administration organ, attacks the appointment more bitterly. "The president had already made selections from his wide range of personal acquaintances, from romping broncho busters of New Mexico and shady reformed gamblers of Arizona, to fill offices of responsibility and trust," says the *Chronicle*, "and it was to be expected that he would sooner or later broaden out and pull in a few celebrities of purely literary distinction. For this latter class Kansas was kindly reserved, and the pension department of the government was singled out for the honor with nice discrimination as to the everlasting fitness of things."

Hill for President?

PROPOSED FOR PRESIDENCY IN 1904

A NOTABLE occasion in Democratic politics was the speech of David B. Hill at the Democratic club in New York, on the anniversary of the birthday of Jefferson. In the course of the dinner, Congressman Ball, of Texas, named Mr. Hill as the Democratic nominee for president in 1904 and assured him of the support of southern Democrats. The announcement has been received with considerable favor by Democratic organs. The Brooklyn *Citizen* says: "Whatever else may be said in disparagement of Senator Hill, in his political career he has lived up to Jefferson's dictum that money-making and public service are incompatible. As governor, United States senator, and party leader, Senator Hill has never had any entangling business alliances to come between him and the consideration of public questions solely from the standpoint of public and party policy. In this respect Mr. Hill is a true and, we may add, a rare disciple of Thomas Jefferson."

The New York *Times* concedes that "there are old-fashioned Democrats who will doubt whether Mr. Hill is just the sort of Moses to lead the Democratic party out of the wilderness. But if they will reflect upon the matter they will perceive that he has added many cubits to his stature since the days when he was the unquestioned boss and did things which the old-fashioned Democrats abhorred." The Philadelphia *Times* considers the time favorable for party reunion, since "on the issue of the tariff and its resulting 'trusts' there can be no difference of opinion among Democrats, and in pushing forward this issue, upon which Republican policy is falling into confusion, the Democratic party can get away from its temporary dissensions and present again a united front against the encroachments of protected monopoly. The coming together in New York is an encouraging example for the party everywhere, and the more so because of the desire shown by representative Democrats from the south to 'get behind and help along.'"

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) thinks the first and most important step is a plain declaration of the party's position on the fundamental issues. "The people must feel that the party really means what it says. The Bryan obstacle can be got over. So can the others in the way—but only by being brave and honest. There is no reason why the people should turn from the Republican party to the Democratic party, if the latter is going to adopt and apply Republican policies whenever certain of its members decide that money can be made by so doing."

A Mail Currency

Sioux City (Ia.) *Journal*

A COMMISSION representing the treasury and post office departments is investigating the merits of a scheme, proposed in congress, to supplant the money-order system of the latter department with a post-check system which shall also be a factor in the general currency. The plan has the endorsement of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden, and is understood to be looked upon with favor by officials in both post office and treasury departments. The scheme is an amazingly simple one. It is proposed

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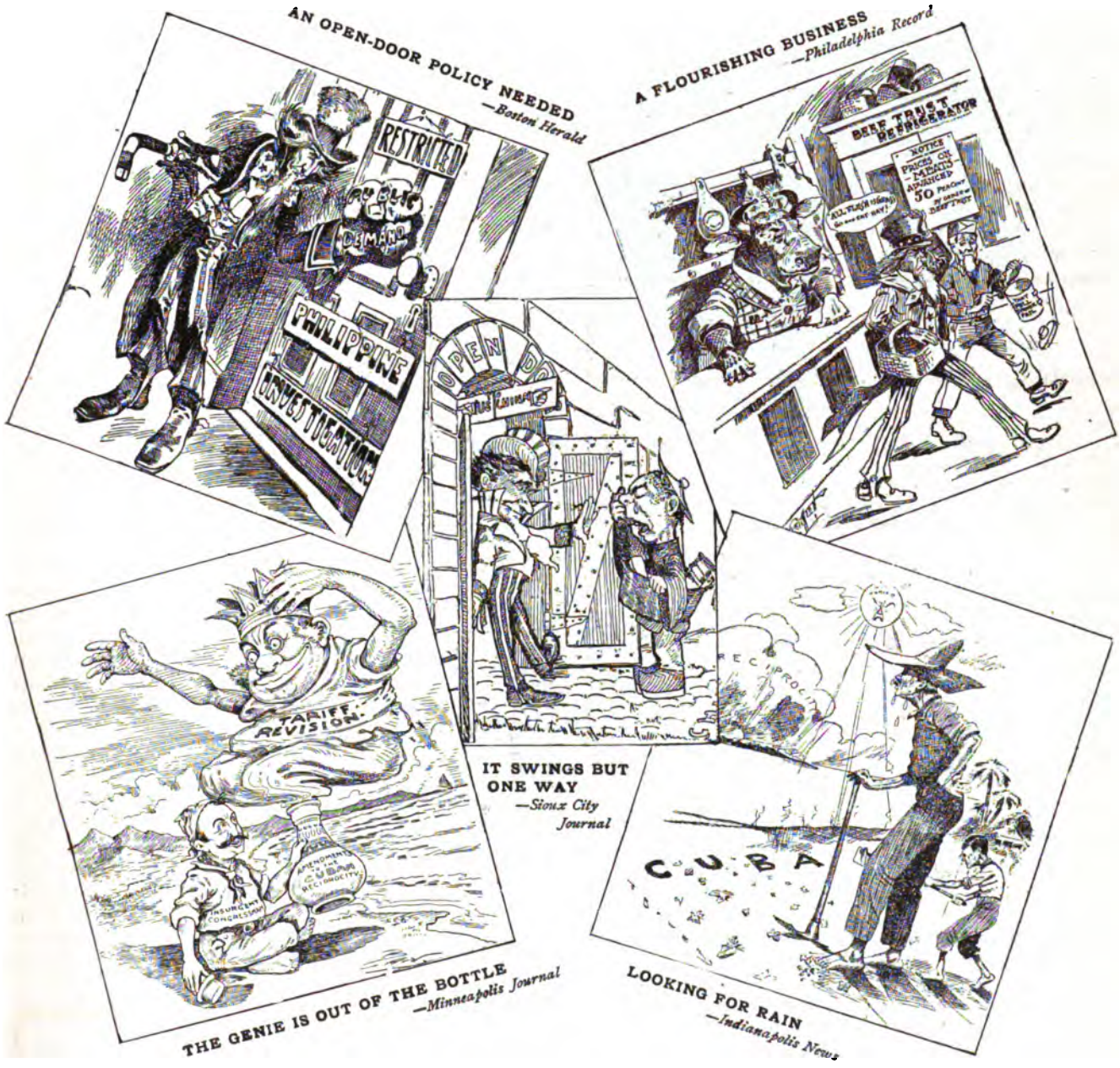
that all treasury notes, coin or silver certificates of the denomination of $1, $2, and $5 shall be issued in the form of post checks. They would be similar in appearance to the notes as issued at present, and in the first place would be issued and circulated just as the notes are now. The important change proposed is that each note of the denomination mentioned shall be provided with blank lines which may be filled in, making the note payable only to a single individual, whose address is also to be placed on the note. Any person wishing to send one of the notes by mail will be required to fill in the blank lines, giving the name and address of the payee. This done, a 2-cent postage stamp must be attached to the note and canceled, as in the case of the revenue stamps of recent experience. So arranged, the note becomes a post check, payable only to the person whose name is written thereon, and may be cashed only in the post office at the town named.

Many advantages are claimed for the post-check plan. It would do away with the maintenance of an elaborate money-order business by the post office department. It would save the sender of money the trouble of visiting the post office and going through the cumbersome process of securing a money order. It would give towns where money-order departments are not maintained all the advantages of the money-order system. As it is at present, many persons send money by mail in preference to going to the expense and trouble of securing money orders. Thousands of dollars are lost annually in the mails in this way. By the post-check system money might be sent by mail as safely as a bank check, and the temptation to pilfer from the mails would be largely removed.



AN OPEN-DOOR POLICY NEEDED —Boston Herald

A FLOURISHING BUSINESS —Philadelphia Record

IT SWINGS BUT ONE WAY —Sioux City Journal

THE GENIE IS OUT OF THE BOTTLE —Minneapolis Journal

LOOKING FOR RAIN —Indianapolis News

CONGRESS spent most of the week discussing the Chinese exclusion bill in the senate and Cuban reciprocity in the house. Both bills were passed. The Chinese bill passed by the senate was the Platt amendment substituted for the drastic house measure. In the Cuban debate in the house, Mr. Cushman (Rep.), of Washington, arraigned the speaker and the committee on rules for making legislation a matter of arrangement and bargain. The president, in response to a request, sent to the house the documents and correspondence relating to the shipment of British supplies from Port Chalmette, Louisiana. On Saturday, the Fortifications appropriation bill was passed by the house. The senate indulged in a little discussion of the Nicaragua canal, but there was slight interest. The publication of the new Colombian protocol had the effect of destroying what enthusiasm there was.

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A New Inauguration Day

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THE LAST THURSDAY IN APRIL

THE national committee appointed to inquire into the most favorable date for presidential inaugurations has finally hit upon the last Thursday in April. The suggestion seems wise to the Washington *Star*, for the reason "that only thus can the embarrassment of inauguration day falling upon Sunday be prevented. Under this system, of course, the occasion of the induction of the president into office can not be designated by a specific date, as is now the case with 'the fourth of March.' It must become known as 'Inauguration Day,' on the same principle on which 'Thanksgiving Day,' another movable celebration, is thus designated. In this there will be a slight gain in dignifying the significant occasions of the nation's year with titles." The Duluth (Minn.) *News-Tribune* considers that the prime reason for changing the date of inauguration is not that better weather may be secured for the ceremony, but for the purpose of "extending the length of the second, or short, session of congress, which is too brief for the transaction of the necessary business of the nation, which presses harder and harder on congress."

The New York *Tribune* opposes the change for the following reason: "In case inauguration day should be changed to the last Thursday in April, the terms of future presidents would not be four years or of equal length, but would necessarily vary according to the calendar. Looking back over the last quarter of a century, we find that the last Thursday of April was, in 1877, the 26th; in 1881, the 28th; in 1885, the 30th; in 1889, the 25th; in 1893, the 27th; in 1897, the 29th, and in 1901, the 25th. If, therefore, the proposed change had gone into effect during the latter part of Grant's administration, thus prolonging his second term nearly eight weeks in order to initiate the new system, Hayes would have served two days more than four years, and Garfield, had he lived, two days more; Cleveland five days less than four years, Harrison two days more, Cleveland, again, two days more, and McKinley's first term would have been four days short."

Popular Election of Senators Sidetracked

SENATOR DEPEW'S AMENDMENT

POPULAR election of senators has received a severe shock in the amendment offered by Senator Depew, of New York, providing that the qualifications for suffrage in the election of senators and representatives shall be uniform in all the states, and giving the federal government power to supervise the registration and voting. In most places the amendment is regarded as a shrewd parliamentary move to kill the bill. The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* approves of Senator Depew's action, but adds: "The senate will not be justified in regarding the amendment as a sufficient safeguard and passing the resolution as amended. Defeat of the resolution, amended or unamended, is the safest and best course." The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* makes bitter reference to the effect of the proposition on Democrats. "The simple and manifestly fair and patriotic proposition added to the measure by Senator Depew acts upon Democratic appetite like poison in the broth. The Democrats have depraved appetites. The trouble is with them and not with Senator Depew's amendment."

Since the southern voters would be most affected by the change, the expressions of southern papers are more important and pertinent. The Columbia (S. C.) *State* vainly prays for the defeat of the amendment, but pluckily declares that "defeated or not this time, the bill will appear again. The house has been quick to pass it more than once. And the house knows what the people want just as the senate knows what the railroads and the trusts want. It will be made an issue in every campaign until the constitution is amended." The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* regrets to see "this evidence of an inclination to continue nagging at this subject. In reality, of course, it is a subject the investigation of which we need not dread, but it will cause a lot of bother and ill-feeling for which there is no necessity. We simply want to be let alone." The Birmingham (Ala.) *News* contends that there is no "logic in the contention made by Senator Depew that if the mode of selecting senators is to be altered that the basis of representation should also be changed. It serves its purpose, however, and the resolution may as well be abandoned."

Vote or Be a Juror

Chicago *Chronicle*. Excerpt

THE legislature of the state of New York that has just closed its session seems, from all accounts, to have accomplished considerable work, though whether all of it will stand the test of experience is a problem. One of the acts is of curious interest, because aimed at the much-criticized tendency among American men of cultivation and means to claim all the privileges of citizenship and yet shirk as many of its burdens as they can. This act provides that a list shall be made of all the citizens of New York city who do not qualify to vote by having their names registered and that this list of vote-dodgers shall constitute a special preferred jury list, from which all jurors required by the courts shall be drawn until it shall be exhausted before registered voters can be called on for jury duty. This puts the act of voting on the footing of duty as well as privilege, and declares, in effect, that competent men shall not shirk both duties of voting and serving as jurors. If they insist on evading the one they will incur almost a certainty of the other. The advocates of the measure estimate that it will add probably more than 10,000 to the city's registry, almost wholly of men of standing and intelligence who have heretofore escaped both duties by keeping off the registry list.

FATE OF SHIP SUBSIDY: There is good reason for believing that even before the announcement of the steamship consolidation the subsidy was very near to death, at least so far as this session of congress is concerned. In a quarter which is very close to Mr. Henderson it is pointed out that there are about six appropriation bills still to pass the house; that it has been decided that the Omnibus statehood bill, the Irrigation bill, the bill codifying the immigration laws, and several other important measures must be considered at this session; that the time remaining before adjournment is comparatively short; and that in view of all this it is very unlikely that the subsidy bill will come before the house. That all this furnishes the speaker with sufficient reason for killing the subsidy bill, if he wants a pretext, is indubitable.

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FOREIGN

The British Budget Introduced

IMPORT DUTY ON GRAIN AND FLOUR RECOMMENDED

IN the British budget for this year, presented in the house of commons by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, April 14, it was estimated that a deficit of £45,000,000 confronted the government. The cost of the war in South Africa and the operations in China for three years have amounted to £165,034,000. The national debt now stands at £147,800,000. The estimated expenditures include £45,000,000 for the continuance of the Boer war. To meet the deficit, the chancellor proposes to increase the income tax one penny on the pound, making it one shilling threepence, or within onepence of the maximum limit; to double the present penny stamp tax on checks; to suspend the sinking fund; and to impose an import duty of threepence per hundredweight on all grain, and a correlative duty of fivepence per hundredweight on flour. The remainder of the deficit is to be met by a loan of £32,000,000 and drafts on exchequer balances. The chancellor explained the duty on grain and flour as in no sense a surrender of the free-trade principle, but merely a return to the "registration tax," abolished in 1868 by Gladstone and Lowe. The imposition of an import duty at this time he considered to be justified by the fact that sugar, tea, tobacco, and spirits, the prime objects of internal taxation, could not carry any heavier burdens of taxation than they already bore. The Opposition, through Sir William Vernon Harcourt, served notice on the government that they would fight the proposed duty vigorously as a tax on food and a surrender to protection.

From a Portrait by F. Sandys
SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH

The attitude of the London Conservative organs is that of a philosophical acceptance of a bad situation rather than a sincere support of the measure. The *Times* wholly approves of the grain duties, declaring that the chancellor of the exchequer acted on sound principles; but it regards the addition to the income tax as neither satisfactory nor necessary. Nevertheless, it does not anticipate that the income tax or the check tax will meet with serious resistance, despite the grumbling. The *Standard* says the budget can be described as heroic only in respect of the enormous sums with which it deals. The paper urges the chancellor to withdraw the check duty, which, though it could be borne meekly by the large banks and wealthy customers, would bear hardly upon the smaller banks and individuals transacting business on a modest scale. The *Morning Post* thinks that the chancellor has shown a leaning toward a wiser and more equitable apportionment of the taxation on all classes and praises his boldness in disregarding prejudices. The *Telegraph* welcomes the grain duty as a "valuable step toward broadening the basis of taxation," and discounts in advance the "impassioned fustian about a 'dear loaf'" in which the Opposition will indulge.

Among the Liberal organs there is a diversity of opinion, but no encouragement for the government. The *Daily Mail* says it would have liked to have seen the duty on flour higher than fivepence. The *Chronicle* does not oppose the income or check tax, but condemns the grain tax as likely to "press ultimately, with the greatest severity upon those least able to afford it." The *Daily News*, the leading Radical organ, is unable to see anything in the budget but the duty on grain, and this it condemns unsparingly. "The staff of life, the elemental food of the British people, is once more exposed to the raids of every financier in search of a surplus, of every war minister in search of glory, of every interest in search of endowment. It is only a trifle of £2,650,000 this year, but what will it be next year, when the appetite of the exchequer has grown? Any thirst of the landed classes will be raised to fever pitch by the first draft from the national resources. A great principle is at issue. The Liberal party must rise to the height of the combat. Money must be obtained elsewhere, anywhere but from the food of the people."

The opinion of the American press on the probable effect of the corn duty on American grain exports is fairly represented by the New York *Tribune*. It says: "In the first place, Great Britain will have to keep right on buying about as much breadstuffs as before. It is simply impossible for this or any such tax to recreate British agriculture to such an extent that the islands will be anything like self-feeding. In the second place, this tax, if the budget be reported correctly, is to be placed upon all imported breadstuffs alike, with no discrimination between those from colonial and those from foreign sources. In that case we can not see why Great Britain should not have to keep on buying our grain, just as hitherto, with her own people paying the 'registration tax.'" In this connection it should be noted that the colonies have already begun to clamor for a preferential rate.

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Germanizing Poland

April *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, Edinburgh (New York: L. Scott Pub. Co.). Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

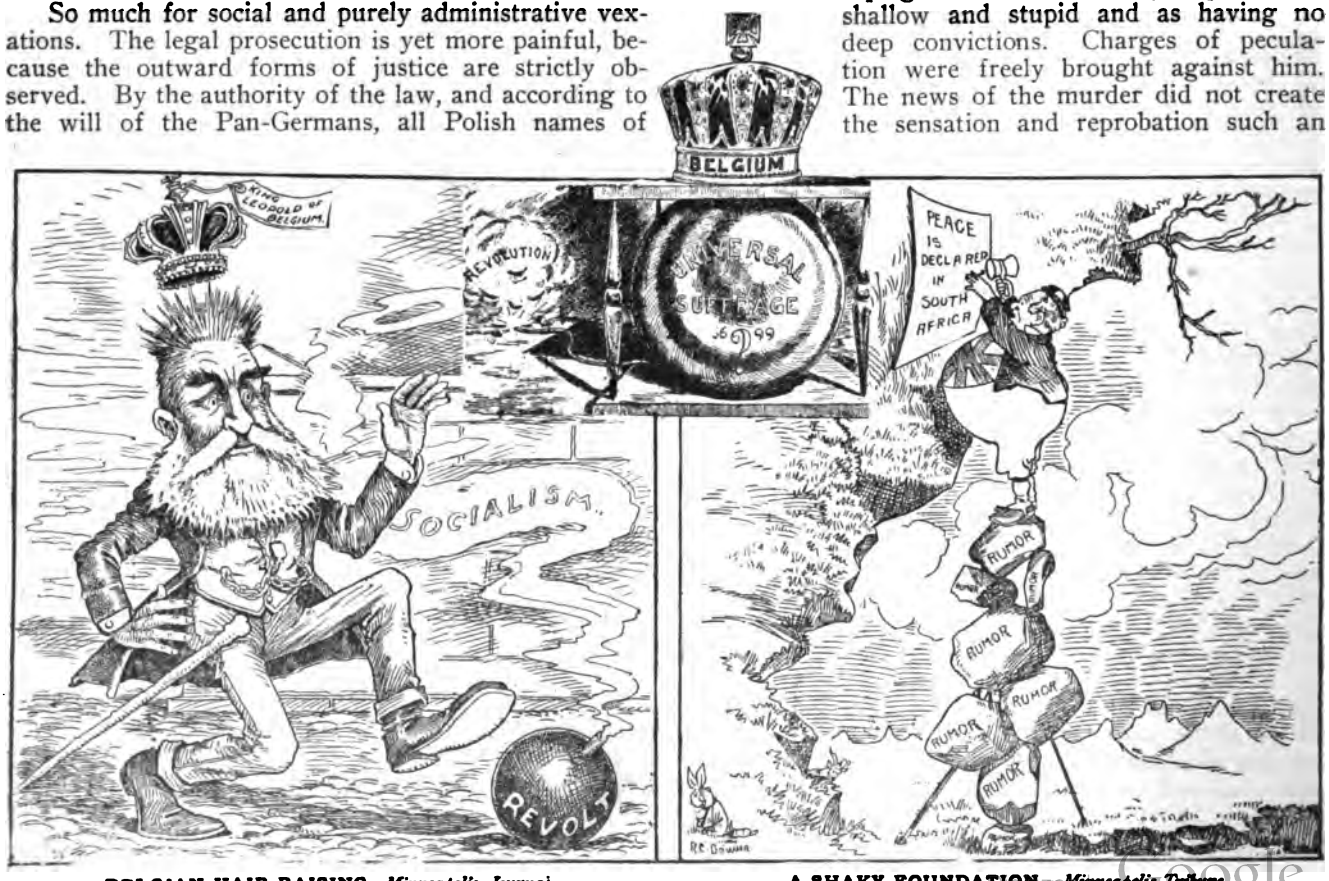
A SYSTEM has long been at work in Prussian Poland, whose aim, openly stated, is either to make Germans of the Poles or to drive them out of the land; each of its acts has added a little to the sum of bitterness felt by every Pole throughout the three empires; and the outbursts of recent months were but the accumulated resentment of fifteen years. At the very entrance into Prussian Poland strong signs of the struggle may be remarked. Even in the Russian provinces no restraint is put upon speaking Polish at the stations; but a Pole who crosses the frontier and ventures to use his own language is at once reminded that "here German alone may be spoken." This treatment extends to all classes, and to all circumstances. It is forbidden to speak Polish, not only in the various branches of the administration, but even where common humanity seems to require it—in druggists' shops. Doctors paid by government to prescribe for the poor often put up notices that, having no Polish, they require patients who do not speak German to bring an interpreter. This was complained of in the diet of 1898—of course without result. All Poles must know German, or take the consequences. Marriages between Poles and Germans are looked upon with disfavor. It is believed that a Polish family is somehow invariably the result of these; and whatever social or other influences can be brought to bear are employed to prevent them. Not one landrath in all the eastern provinces is a Pole; a score at most have appointments in the civil service. In Posen, out of 130 burgomasters, there is but a sprinkling of Poles, and these are mostly Germans at heart.

So much for social and purely administrative vexations. The legal prosecution is yet more painful, because the outward forms of justice are strictly observed. By the authority of the law, and according to the will of the Pan-Germans, all Polish names of places are Germanized until no one can recognize them. Wroclaw is turned into Breslau, Czczewo appears as Dirschau, Bydgoszcz is metamorphosed into Bromberg. Polish national songs are treasonable; and so are the airs: public orchestras are not allowed to play treasonable music.

The educational system, ever since the government took it in hand, has become the most formidable weapon for the destruction of Polish nationality. The schoolmaster is only a man paid to teach the children to think as the government pleases. By the ministerial rescript of 1887 not one word of Polish may be spoken during lessons in the elementary schools, even when the children do not know any German at all! The only exception made was in favor of prayers and religious instruction: this exception is now, in one school after another, gradually being disallowed, as was the case at Wreschen.

The Russian Minister of the Interior Assassinated

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times*, commenting on the assassination of M. Sipiaguine, the Russian minister of the interior, April 15, says that he "was regarded as responsible for the severity of the means employed to crush discontent and also for measures which excited discontent. It is no exaggeration to say that in his two years of office M. Sipiaguine succeeded in making himself the best-hated man in Russia. He was regarded as an embodiment of the spirit of reaction, and his name was a synonym for distrust of all liberal measures and for belief in arbitrary government. To the popular hatred was added a certain amount of contempt. M. Sipiaguine was universally regarded as shallow and stupid and as having no deep convictions. Charges of peculation were freely brought against him. The news of the murder did not create the sensation and reprobation such an



BELGIAN-HAIR RAISING—*Minneapolis Journal*

A SHAKY FOUNDATION.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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occurrence would have caused in a western capital. It was seldom that indignation was expressed, while among the discontented classes the news was received with something like exultation. Admiration is openly expressed for the courage and coolness of the assassin."

The Philadelphia *Times* calls attention to the fact that the mildness and popularity of the present czar "does not alter the intense popular hatred toward his ministers, who are accused of misleading him constantly and of taking upon themselves acts that personally he might never authorize. The minister of the interior, being responsible for the direction of the police, has always stood as the chief target of attack. Recently more student agitators have been exiled to Siberia. It is probable that the assassin of Sipiaguine believed that his petition for reinstatement at his university, after he had been pardoned his participation in the outbreaks of 1901, would have been granted had it been allowed to reach the czar. Thus, in a way, the very esteem in which the latter is held works great peril for those who theoretically execute his will. This is the phase of newest interest in the internal situation of Russia."

Various Topics

THE SWISS-ITALIAN ROW: The diplomatic rupture between Italy and Switzerland, arising out of the Italian government's complaint that anarchistic publications are not adequately punished by the Federal authorities at Berne, has necessarily stopped the negotiations for a new commercial treaty between the two countries. It has, moreover, caused such other grave inconveniences that both sides are already seeking for means to settle the quarrel by arbitration.

AN ANARCHIST LEGISLATOR: For the first time in the parliamentary history of Italy, an avowed anarchist, Pietro Calcagno, is a candidate for a seat in the chamber of deputies, with some chance of election. Calcagno, who was only recently released from prison on the ground of ill health, is living on a small island in the Mediterranean, which he is unable to leave without the permission of the Italian government. He was imprisoned several times, in consequence of his anarchistic principles, and has fled to England and America more than once to escape the police.

TO REGULATE DUTIES ON IRON: Herr Gothein, a radical-liberal member of the reichstag, makes a singular proposal in the current issue of the Berlin *Nation*. He suggests that the German government call an international conference to regulate the duties on iron, so as to prevent manufacturers from selling at lower prices abroad than they charge at home; in other words, to take action similar to that of the recent international sugar conference at Brussels by drawing up a convention providing for the imposition of countervailing duties. Herr Gothein says that the United States had gone further than other countries in this respect and had suffered less, because of its immense home market and large consumption; but, he claimed, economic depression, which even the United States was sure to experience, would bring to the United States sharper retribution than to other countries, and that country would feel the damaging effects of the system when the United States was forced to sell abroad at the lowest price possible.

SOCIOLOGICAL

The Settlement Idea in the Cotton Belt

PITT DILLINGHAM, in the New York *Outlook*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

"THE Calhoun Colored School" is a colorless title after all. Nothing in it hints at agricultural education going on in a great agricultural region; still less is there any whisper in it of Calhoun settlement work. Calhoun stands for industrial education on broad Hampton-Tuskegee lines, and as such needs no explanation or justification. But as a social settlement in the cotton plantation country of Alabama, and in Lowndes county, where the Negroes outnumber the whites almost seven to one, it needs, perhaps, a word of explanation. And this all the more because, in its work as a neighborhood center, the selling of land to the Negroes has come about during the past five years, involving a so-called land movement.

On the economic side, Calhoun's scheme means buying a plantation at wholesale price, and breaking up the plantation into small farms, by a group of men who make advance payments and then finish buying by paying rent for a term of years. The fifty-acre farm means a basis for a new agriculture or intensive farming, also sharp individual responsibility of buyer, plus family life and labor and friendly coöperation of a neighborhood. The plantation, with its "quarters" and its renters and croppers who "stay" to make and pick crops but have no home—the plantation, the old, before-the-war economic unit, is transformed into an American neighborhood of farms and homes, within sound of school and church bell. This is the light set on the hill. As an investment for capital in the north, it has so far paid eight per cent, though two per cent of this is turned back by some of the creditors. In spite of hard times, with no single really prosperous year in the five since we started, the interest due up north has been paid. Twelve families own their farms and homes; $14,000 in all has been deposited, and of this, $13,000 has gone toward the land. As Uncle Isaac puts it, "I done suffered for my home, but I's got my deed. 'Tis de fust time dat I ever felt like a man." Moreover, a new epoch has opened recently in the coming in of a group of young men, graduates and former students; there are ten of them in all now buying farms and helping to build the neighborhood life.

The farms and homes have a community center. An institutional object-lesson is placed there. Talk is not enough. The group of educated workers in residence, black and white, must together try to do things. They must put their hand to the plow, have a hearthstone of their own, a model county school (which teaches the love of nature and of work as well as letters, trains hand and eye and the soul, and not simply the tongue), and a village and county religious fellowship. This community center must draw in the old and young of the neighborhood for all sorts of purposes, and it must go out also in person to all things and persons round about. Hence Calhoun's farmers' conference, thrift society, fathers' and mothers' meetings, community night school, celebration of national and Christian holidays, village entertainments, annual county conferences, traveling libraries, and teachers' institutes, etc.

How far is this settlement method a practical one for the black belt? We do not know, but we think it is not too good to be practical. Common sense can modify and adapt. The essence of the gospel lies in attacking the black belt by counties, and building neighborhoods, and especially one central or leading

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neighborhood. A single worker is easier to find than a group of workers, but the business of inspiring a neighborhood, especially at a point of greatest need, is a difficult one. The example of home life is of primary importance, but if married, the worker may, with reason, plead that he can not go where his children can not be brought up. As to cost, probably the equipment and cost of maintenance for Calhoun, modest as it is, could not well be justified except for county work. More and more it must as a central neighborhood penetrate its county with its influence and start other neighborhoods.

Hartford's Workingman Mayor

Providence (R. I.) *Journal*. Excerpt

MAYOR-ELECT SULLIVAN, of Hartford, Connecticut, is a labor man, being president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and having received his nomination at the hands of the Democrats only after the workingmen, acting through the machinery of organized labor, which had formed a body called the Economic league for the purpose of participating in the contest on broad grounds, had captured the Democratic convention. He goes into office bound by no ties to the Democratic party, but distinctly pledged to follow a certain policy mapped out for him by the Economic league, otherwise the members of organized labor in Hartford. In the case of Mayor Sullivan the character and the influence of the formal workingman's organization are decidedly significant. The voting clerks in stores as well as the members of shop unions earnestly upheld his candidacy. In the platform of the Economic league this varied body of supporters was careful to adopt no very radical demands; the league, moreover, particularly called upon voters to work for honest government and economic administration. Such facts show that little which is necessarily harmful abides in workingmen acting wisely in civic affairs.

The Work of the Prohibitionists

Harper's Weekly, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IF we take prohibition in its most liberal interpretation, we find that nearly half the population of the United States is living under local option or state prohibition laws regarding the sale of intoxicating drinks. In studying the figures given by the prohibition enthusiasts we find that at least five states have enacted prohibition or local option laws which cover every county and town. These five states, which have been the pioneers in this movement, are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kansas, and North Dakota. But other states are nearly as generally governed by the same prohibitory laws, the few exceptions hardly being sufficient to remove them from the same class. The whole of Georgia is under state prohibition or local option laws, with the exception of four cities; South Dakota, with the exception of a few cities and towns; South Carolina, with the exception of ten cities; and Iowa, with the exception of twenty-five cities. In Montana only a few counties have adopted local option or prohibition in any form; but in most of the other states there is a goodly array of towns, counties, and cities which have decided to reform themselves concerning strong drink. In New York state we have some 700 cities and towns that have thus drawn the strict line of abolishing the sale of spirituous drink, and in Massachusetts, out of 353 towns and cities, 263 have fallen in line. Illinois has to her credit 650 cities and towns enjoying local option laws; Ohio, 500; Michigan, 400; Wisconsin, 300; Nebraska, 250; Minnesota, 400; New Jersey, 200; California, 175.

All the other states have moved in line to a more or less extent, many of them adopting local prohibition laws according to counties rather than by towns or cities. In Alabama, 50 out of 65 counties are reported to be under prohibition laws; in Arkansas, 50 out of 75 counties; in Florida, 30 out of 45 counties; in Kentucky, 90 out of 119 counties; in Louisiana, 20 out of 59 counties; in Maryland, 15 out of 24 counties; in Mississippi, 71 out of 75 counties; in Missouri, 84 out of 115 counties; in North Carolina, 60 out of 90 counties; in Pennsylvania, 60 cities and towns and 20 counties; in Tennessee, 70 out of 96 counties; in Texas, 120 out of 246 counties; in Virginia, 55 out of 106 counties; in West Virginia, 40 out of 54 counties; and in Washington, 50 cities and towns. Little Delaware has half the state under prohibition, and little Rhode Island 20 of its cities and towns. In these numerous cities, towns, and counties it is estimated that there is a total population of about 30,000,000.

A Social Museum for New York

AN OUTLINE OF ITS PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES

M. LEOPOLD MABILLEAU, president of the Musée Social of Paris, is here studying, for the benefit of that institution, the economical and social conditions obtaining in the United States. M. Georges de Leener, of Brussels, arrived in New York a few days ago on a similar mission for the Institut de Sociologie, established by M. Ernest Solvay in the Belgian capital. The investigations of these men have called attention to the movement for founding a social museum in New York, started by the League for Social Service, a few years ago.

The advantages of such a museum may best be understood by the following description of its scope, taken from the New York *Times:* "It would contain carefully collected data—books, reports, documents, photographs, charts, and the like—by which a comprehensive study could be made of the park systems, the public baths, the street cleaning and disposition of garbage, the light and water systems, fire department, the housing problem, etc., of any considerable city in the land, and of all the great cities in the world. Under a single roof the inquirer could study the municipal housekeeping of the best and worst governed cities in the world, thus obviating the expense and loss of time that a visit to various cities would necessitate. Fully set forth in print and picture would be shown what is being done in the matter of industrial betterment, what the wealthy employer is doing to improve the morals and intelligence of his workers, the most approved methods of hygiene in factories, the beautifying of the workingman's home, the progress of the movement for social betterment by the churches of all denominations, and the philanthropic societies in providing rational amusement by the establishment of gymnasia, bowling alleys, clubs, etc., and what municipalities are doing along the same lines with parks, playgrounds, and open-air gymnasia. Courses of lectures would be given, so that the institutions' resources might be exploited.

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"The nucleus of a museum of social economy is in possession of the League for Social Service, in the shape of a valuable collection of books, reports, pamphlets, photographs, lantern slides, etc., collected by Dr. Josiah Strong and Dr. William H. Tolman. The value of the league's collection is recognized in many states of this country, and employers of labor on a large scale are eagerly availing themselves of the information at their disposal when founding new towns and industrial colonies, so that they may start right on the most approved lines. Thus the president of a $60,000,000 company which is forming an industrial colony in the middle west recently requested information as to the best types of workmen's homes, and whether detached or semi-detached cottages were preferable; also, respecting flathouses and dwellings for single and married men and women; the space occupied by such structures and the cost of erection. Dr. Tolman was able to place at his disposal a large collection of photographs of such dwellings from Great Britain, France, Germany, (the Krupp houses), and even Hungary. In fact, so comprehensive and up-to-date is the collection that full particulars concerning Earl Grey's saloon trust scheme, which aroused such interest when the earl arrived in this country a few weeks ago, and which was praised by Bishop Potter as the best solution of the liquor problem yet presented, might have been obtained in New York a year before, together with the results obtained up to that time."

A Russian Woman's Work of Amelioriation

TH. BENTZON, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THAT the reformation of the Russian is not by any means solely in the hands of such workers as Tolstoy is fully demonstrated by Th. Bentzon, in the current issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Mme. Bentzon gives us the following account of the work accomplished during the last eighteen years, by a friend, a Russian woman of noble birth, of cosmopolitan culture and breadth, whose efforts may be considered typical of many other such efforts now being made for the development of the Russian serf:

When this attempt at reform first commenced, the condition of the peasant was worthy of pity. Without doubt the emancipation of the serfs was an admirable action, as were all of the actions with which commenced the reign of Alexander II; but the people, once delivered from serfdom, were really in a worse condition than in the past. The hour of reflection came quickly to my friend. Having made a longer visit than usual on her lands, she compared perhaps the joy of her habitual existence to the apparently incurable misery of the people who surrounded her. In the beautiful seigniorial home in which she was still surrounded by the accustomed luxury, she thought of a means to equalize the conditions of life. Her profound reading of former days returned to her, and she read in the four languages, which she speaks as fluently as her mother-tongue, all that concerned the recent progress of sociology in all countries, and little by little the most generous and reasonable plan was elaborated in her mind.

First she gave the right of pasturage on her lands to all the flocks, doubled the salary of the workmen whom she employed, procured the most improved agricultural implements, and finally opened a bank without interest in order to provide for the most pressing needs. To all this she added but one condition, but that a rigorous one. "If we wish to succeed," she said, "we must be careful of our hygiene; consequently, we will close the wineshop, which will be replaced by a hospital." The dispensaries which are placed everywhere now did not exist then. One found in each village persons who cared for the sick partly by means of sorcery, herbs, or charms more or less doubtful; but the greater number of peasants died without having received the care of a real physician. At the home of my friend a hospital was opened, an experienced woman physician, whose philanthropy equalled her knowledge, cared for the sick and distributed medicines. Thus was the wine-shop closed. It has never been opened, and now more than one neighboring village asks spontaneously that this strong temptation be taken from them; but it must be understood that the closing of a tavern is a serious affair, inasmuch as the government possesses the monopoly of alcohol. Here we have two rare women, one learned in agriculture as one rarely finds persons of her sex, the other an accomplished scholar, who, without counting the trouble, pass all of their days, one in the school, the other in the fields. The most modern methods are employed to augment the productivity of the earth, and a nursery and an orchard such as have never been seen before have attracted the curious from afar. That which appears to me, however, the most remarkable is the profound faith of the scholars in the instruction which is given them.

The following are the principal results obtained: A sensible diminution of drunkenness. This single pleasure of the people has been replaced by the plays of the gymnasium and all sorts of outdoor exercises. Also, there has been developed a natural taste for music. Another triumph in an epoch where the tendency is to leave the country for the city,—the peasants of my friend's domain never leave their village. The course of instruction for adults created at the commencement of the experiment has accomplished marvels. These men, who had never had other instructor than the tavern, at least seemed to wish to learn to read. Quickly the authorities stopped this course, but the good was accomplished; a large number of young people were already capable of profiting more or less by a library annexed to the school, where they found the great Russian writers and translations of the best foreign writers.

The neighboring landowners, although blaming the too generous tendencies of their neighbor, have been almost compelled to ameliorate the condition of their workmen. My friend's agricultural enterprises have served as models, and at intervals which shall become more frequent a man worthy of the name will disengage himself under this influence from the horde of half-savages which the Russian peasants still remain. One knows that a small group only is necessary to influence others. Outside of Russia, even, someone, perhaps in hours of trial, will fix his eyes on the beacon of salvation which shines from the window of a little house lost in the midst of the snows of the steppe. After having given her days to all those who have need of her, this philanthropic woman consecrates a part of the nights to a disinterested effort at personal development, reading all that which will allow her to perfect her work. And she will perfect it by science, but first by confidence and love.

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LETTERS & ART

Swiss Art and the Work of Charles Giron

ROBERT MOBBS, in the April *International Studio*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THOSE who have studied the works produced during the last few years by Swiss landscape and portrait painters can not have failed to be impressd by one sign, amongst others, full of promise for the future of art in this country—viz., that the Swiss painter, instead of being carried away by the modern impulse for travel and "pastures new," is turning more and more to his own wonderful land and its national types and customs for the subject-matter and inspiration of his art. This should not seem strange, considering the inexhaustible mine of artistic wealth that the natural beauty of this country opens to the artist. But it is noteworthy that while it is the fashion with not a few modern artists "to travel round the world, and to produce from their *notes de voyage* general aspects bearing neither stamp nor certificate of mileage—in other other words, pictures"—the artists of greatest promise and no mean achievement in the present Swiss school have set themselves to a fresh interpretation of the perennial beauty and grandeur of Alpine landscape and a new treatment of those characteristic features of Swiss life which, alas! are beginning to fade out of the framework of reality. It is impossible to study the landscapes of Hans Sandreuter, Gustave Jeanneret, Alexandre Perrier, Abraham Hermenjat, Gustave de Beaumont, Henry Van Muyden, Carl Theodor Meyer, Ernest Bieler, Giovanni Giacometti, Otto Vautier, David Estoppey, Alfred Rehfous, Jacques Ruch, Charles Giron, or the portrait-painting of Fritz Burger, Charles Giron, or Albert Welti, without feeling that we have here a manifestation of art that is not only strikingly personal and sincere, but essentially Swiss. And these are but some of the members of that group of Swiss painters whose work deserves to be more widely known not only for its intrinsic merit, but for its national character and promise.

From the International Studio

"LES VIEUX," BY CHARLES GIRON

Amongst this group, Charles Giron occupies a deservedly distinguished position. Mr. Giron is at once a landscapist and portrait painter. In each of these branches of painting he has produced work of an unmistakably high order, and in each it is a Swiss landscape or a Swiss physiognomy in which he finds inexhaustible subject-matter for artistic treatment. Honors have come to him from Paris, Gand, and Munich, but he wears them lightly, his one absorbing passion being love of his art for its sake. He has worked quietly in his own country for the last ten years, exhibiting from time to time in Paris, in Munich, and in Switzerland, the beautiful and mature results of his work. As a landscapist, his subject by predilection is the mountain in all its aspects, as seen through an ever-changing Alpine atmosphere. Perhaps nowhere does the essentially Swiss character of Mr. Giron's art come out more fully than in that delightful series of pictures he calls his mountaineers, viz.: "Les Vieux," "La Lecture," "L'Ardoisier," "L'Accord," "Fillettes Valaisannes"; the numerous studies he has made of mountaineers for his "Fête de Lutteurs," and in such a beautiful evocation of a national type as "Jeune Unterwaldoise." There can be no doubt that Mr. Giron is one of the most remarkable of living Swiss portrait-painters, and in many of his portraits he has caught and fixed with unerring knowledge, feeling, and power the characteristically Swiss physiognomy.

Whether we study the landscapes or portraits Mr. Giron has produced, we feel that we are dealing with the works of an artist intensely sensitive alike to the ever-varied beauty of form and color, one who is also absolutely sincere, and whose passionate desire is to make others see and feel with him all that is characteristically beautiful in his native land. He is one of a group of Swiss artists who, we venture to think, are laying the foundation of an essentially modern and national Swiss art, an art which shall be as much a part of Switzerland as are her rugged mountains and beautiful valleys.

The Passing of Schools in French Literature

M. GEORGES PELLISSIER, in *La Revue*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THAT which appears at first the most significant character of our epoch is the definitive eviction of schools. It is true the literature which is now written, or is to be written, shall not escape the influence of previous works, which one calls the influence of the hour. But these debates which filled the literary history of the 19th century have had at least for final ending the abolition of the formulas by which each school had, up to this time, limited and regulated, in its fashion, the diverse literary forms. Everywhere there has been made a clean sweep; no convention, no arbitrary and fictitious discipline hampers personal originality or prevails over the free manifestation of temperaments.

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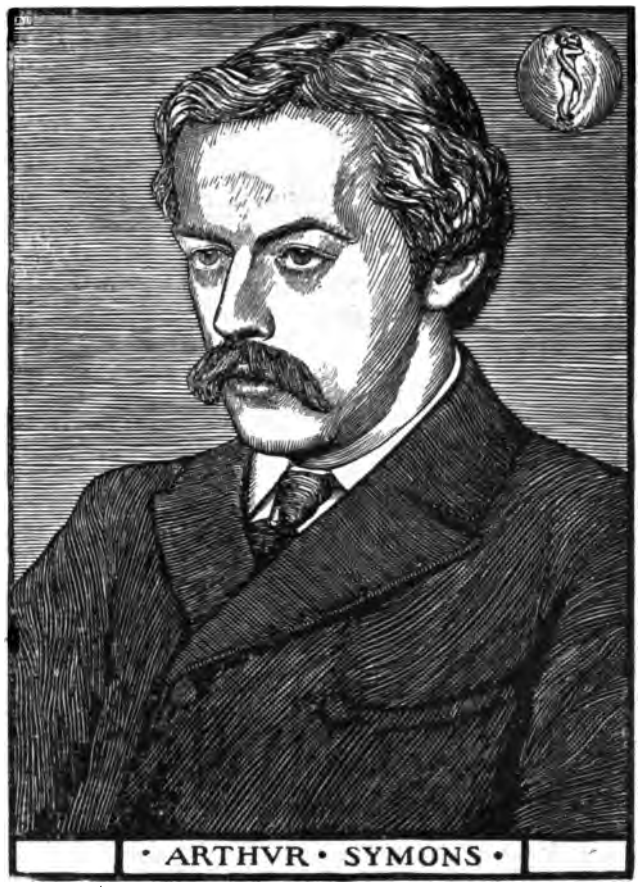
In poetry, the liberation is as complete as possible. From a metrical point of view all the artificial rules which were observed even by Victor Hugo, the great revolutionist, our modern poets have abolished. In multiplying rules our classic legislators made discipline dominate over genius. Modern innovators, starting with the contrary principle, wish to leave to the poet the utmost latitude possible in the rhythmic expression of his personality.

In viewing the history of the theater during the last quarter of the 19th century, we will see that it ended likewise in the suppression of every school and every system. Our dramatic writers have given more ease to the action, more complexity to the personages; they have imitated as much as possible nature herself, and one returns in these latter days to the sincere study and the faithful representation of reality. At present no school exists, and breaking with all systematic affectation, our theater occupies itself alone with telling the truth.



From "Poets of the Younger Generation"

With regard to the romance, psychology and naturalism have had their day, and as in poetry and the drama, romantic work is free from all arbitrary formulas. It is necessary now to write not naturalistic or psychological romances, but romances which portray human life in its integrity. That which the coming generation will bring to us, then, is a literature free from all formulas. Each writer will have his particular conception of art in accord with his temperament and the character of his mind and imagination. Art is neither idealistic nor realistic; it belongs to no school, and the greatest works exclude, by their resemblance to life, a scholastic definition. These are the works which we ask of the new generation and which we have reason to expect.

The Poetry of Illusion and Disillusion

PAUL ELMER MORE, in the New York *Independent*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IF one were asked to name in a word the distinguishing mark of decadence, he would probably say *illusion*—not the voluntary illusion of art, such, for example, as enables Milton to impose on the reader as a reality the ideal fancies of his Arcadian world, but the false illusion of life which from some degeneracy of the will makes it impossible for the victim to hold fast the distinction between the flesh and the spirit, which, in fact, loses sight of the spirit altogether and sets up in its place some poor masquerading of the flesh. It is an inner blindness and confusion; it is false because there enters into it no faith in the joy of things unseen, no knowledge even that such things exist; it is false because for the voice of the spirit it hears only the clamorous outcry of a man's lower personality which springs from the desires of the body and the perceptions of the body, and is in the end one with what is desired and perceived. At the first this false illusion is sweet, but soon it is troubled with the bitterness of satiety; and the awakening from it leaves only the emptiness of endless regret and self-tormenting. The inevitable disillusion is a discovery that the phantom which has masqueraded as the spirit is no other than a shadow of the body; it is a perception of the hollowness of the old illusion without the power of escaping from its thrall.

More than one writer has attempted to reproduce in English the peculiar modes of thought and emotion which we attribute to the French decadence, but always some poverty of execution or insincerity of tone has marred the likeness. In Mr. Arthur Symons, for the first time in English, may be seen the qualities and defects of that school developed to the highest degree, and for this reason alone his work would have extraordinary psychological interest for those who care to study the great movements of the day. Always while reading his poems, which are the first full and sincere expression of decadence in English, with their light and fair illusion passing gradually into the terror of disillusion, I have heard within my memory three lines of old John Ford, which contain the very essence of the right illusion of art (for art has also its true and necessary illusion of joy); they are like a breath of fresh air let into a murky chamber:

> Since my coming home I've found
> More sweets in one unprofitable dream
> Than in my life's whole pilgrimage.

And yet, no matter what their sadness and morbidness may be, these poems stand quite apart from the ordinary versifying of the day. They have, whatever may be said, a great psychological interest, for Mr. Symons is the most genuine and adequate representative in English of a widespread condition. And sincerity in verse is a quality of inestimable value. But these poems can never attain to any very wide popularity; nor can they ever have much weight with practical intelligences that shun the evanescent world of revery where the real and the unreal meet and blend together in indistinguishable twilight. For their atmosphere is one of indulgent brooding; their warp and woof are of the stuff of dreams woven by a mind that turns from the actual issues of life as a naked body cowers from the wind. The world is seen through a haze of abstraction, glimmeringly, as a landscape looms misty and vague through the falling, fluttering veil of the rain.

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The Italian Novelist, Neera

M. Ivan Strannik, in the *Revue Bleue*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for Public Opinion

OF all the brilliant writers of Italy, the original and austere novelist, the indefatigable polemist, Neera, has perhaps the most complete power and a doctrine which is the most difficult to define. It is true that Neera is far from possessing the delicate tenderness, the pure idealism of Fogazzaro, the wild, realistic vision of Verga, the seductive, intoxicated, and sumptuous power of D'Annunzio, but she merits a special attention, for her work is an apostleship; she has the gift of profound convictions, of unswerving purpose, and she has also the talent of knowing how to make the world listen to her.

Neera sees in the whole of humanity only the feminine type, the masculine type being always secondary. According to her, the soul of the woman offers the largest and most varied domain for psychologic study. "The woman is, for analytical and feeling writers, the subject which is preferred above all others, the inexhaustible fountain of sympathy and art." In a book entitled "The Battle for an Idea," she discloses with lucidity, and without emotion or prudery, the rôle which she exacts for woman in society and the wrongs of society toward the woman. Neera is the partisan of the woman, but she is, in her way, reactionary and advanced at the same time. She is reactionary because she does not wish the emancipation of woman, she does not wish for her sisters that right to labor which renders them independent and free, and she only admits this labor in exceptional cases. "The greatest part of my literary work," she says, "is the study of woman's unhappiness, and it is simply because my work is sympathetic and patient, because I possess a knowledge of all the arguments which concern the subject; because, finally, my own convictions are firm that I know that women do not aspire naturally to the lawyer's gown, neither to the professor's chair, nor to the lancet of the surgeon."

Neera always restricts woman's sphere to the narrow circle of the domestic hearth, and her influence to the family. She praises their wide and all-powerful moral influence, for they are the ones who form the great men, who soften and ennoble life, and who inspire generous and lofty actions. Neera is advanced in that she blames the education which is given to women, and the character of the relations which exist in our day and in our society between the man and the woman. "The two sexes do not know enough of each other; they are not sufficiently together, and the union between their spirits which would be so salutary to both is lacking. The man and the woman never mingle except with the view of diverting themselves—to dance, eat, talk, which can only favor the desire for gallant conquests. They meet on a ground where imposture is continual, where they appear different from what they really are, and where their sole desire is for vain show."

The value of Neera's work as an artist is very unequal. When she is absorbed by her idea she expresses herself in the clearest way, and she finds for the feelings she loves an exact expression. The care of form, however, the regard to the harmonious phrase, the joy in elegant composition, appears to her merely secondary, and she almost blames Flaubert for his search for perfection, as with her the idea is all. Speaking of the beauties of nature, she writes: "I have the taste for nature, but a taste entirely human, palpitating, vital. I love nature in its relations with men, with their loves, their sorrows. For myself the human being is all; the principal interest rests in the human being for itself, then in its relations with the rest of the world. Beyond this I understand nothing. I have a passion for a tear, a cry, the life which fills the air. Ah, how I understand this ferocious mania of children who break their playthings to see what is inside." Other works are assuredly more beautiful, more striking, more fascinating than these of Neera, but this writer, by her generous abundance, by her straightforwardness and her fresh sincerity, by her desire for the best and her clear-seeing simplicity, moves, captivates, and inspires a sympathy which is far deeper than admiration.

The Nature of English Comedy

John Oliver Hobbes, in London *Stage*. Condensed for Public Opinion

A COMEDY must in the nature of things be either sentimental or romantic or satirical, and although we have had some brilliant examples of satire in English dramatic literature, both in the past and the present, it is not so natural a gift as sentimentality. English people of this generation are not satirists. Their view of life is for the most part serious and kind. Satire really seems to wound them as it does not wound audiences elsewhere. I don't know why this should be the case, but so it is. And authors sometimes find themselves attacked for presenting studies of humanity which are not violently sympathetic nor especially flattering to the race. So pronounced is this antagonism to satire that it is not the custom in England to criticize any presentation of character apart from its amiability. The drawing may be masterly, but if the personage presented is not pleasing the author's work is dismissed as something unworthy of consideration.

Now this brings me to examine the style which has been called epigrammatic, almost as a term of reproach. I believe I have traced this present dislike of the epigram to an idea that it comes from France, and represents a continental rather than an English habit of thought. But the truth is that the greatest epigrammatists have been Englishmen. The old English comedies, beyond any question, are the most epigrammatic productions in any language. Congreve has written more epigrams than all the French dramatic authors put together, and it is well known that Voltaire himself came to England in order to see the man who could write with such unsurpassed and dazzling brilliancy of phrase. Congreve was not a financial success, and the greatest comedy of manners in the English language was a failure because no audience could possibly think so quickly as that phenomenal genius. He condensed whole chapters of psychology into one paradox, whole family histories into one pithy speech. It makes marvelous reading, but I am afraid we must all call it a very difficult play. But the old comedy writers must not be judged by Congreve only. Wycherley, Farquhar, Vanbrugh, Sheridan, and Goldsmith were all masters of the epigram.

THE DEATH OF FRANK R. STOCKTON was announced April 20. This popular humorist was the author of sixteen stories. "Rudder Grange," published in 1879, was his first and, perhaps, his greatest success.

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SCIENTIFIC

Occupation and Longevity

Medical Record, New York. Excerpt

DR. ARLIDGE, an English physician, has recently published the results of years of close study of longevity, quoted in the Chicago *Tribune*, and his conclusions are instructive and valuable. Dr. Arlidge has decided that the indolent rich are the shortest-lived of all classes, and gives as the cause of this seeming anomaly that they worry their lives away. The farmer stands at the head of the list of long livers; he generally has to toil hard, but his work is in the open air, and in an altogether healthy environment. Good digestion with him waits upon appetite, and he eats heartily of wholesome food, which nourishes his frame and makes good red blood.

Next in order of longevity are the clerical, legal, and medical professions. The clergyman in the country leads a life somewhat closely resembling that of the farmer; he is much out of doors, his hours are necessarily regular, and he is precluded by the nature of his calling from dissipated habits of a worldly sort. The lawyer's lines, so far as health is concerned, are not cast in such pleasant places. His life is a more strenuous one, generally full of excitement, with the brain kept for most of the time at high pressure, and the nerves on the strain. Of the three learned professions, the physician can calculate on the shortest life. A conscientious doctor must of necessity be the most self-abnegating of men; and, as a rule, he has little or no time to think of himself, as his mind is continually burdened with the responsibilities of his practice. In both town and country the medical man is compelled perforce to live under unnatural conditions; he is out in all weathers and at all times; and it may be truly said that a busy physician can hardly call an hour his own. Then he is constantly exposed to infection, and a large part of his life is spent in the depressing and devitalizing atmosphere of the sick-room. It, therefore, will be no matter for surprise to learn that, excepting artists, the largest number of suicides are recorded among members of the medical profession. Insanity, also, has wrecked the minds of many brilliant physicians.

Politics, according to Dr. Arlidge, is one of the most healthy of occupations. This fact has been proved time and again—Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Bismarck, and Thiers are conspicuous examples of the truth of this statement. Great brain workers are notoriously long lived, and among literary men, scientists, professors, and teachers, the mortality is far lower than among the industrial classes. Therefore Dr. Arlidge holds that activity of the mind, if bent in the right direction, has more to do with the health of the body than muscular exertion, but he thinks that a judicious combination of both forms of exercise brings about the ideal condition.

Employers of labor are especially subject to heart affections. Nervous complaints come second, apoplexy third, and consumption fourth. The commercial traveler is a man who seldom reaches the allotted term of years. Irregular hours, too much drinking and smoking, and poorly cooked food are the factors that tend to bring his existence to an untimely end. Policemen are, as a class, very healthy and live to an advanced age, due to the fact that they are chosen for their soundness, and that their life is largely spent in the open air. Rheumatism is the affection with which the policeman is chiefly troubled. The mail-carrier is healthy on account of his outdoor life, but for the same reason is peculiarly subject to rheumatism. The miner, notwithstanding that for eight hours of the twenty-four he is working cramped in a coal pit, shut out from the sun and in an atmosphere thickly impregnated with coal dust, is, contrary to preconceived notions, a healthy man and usually lives to a green old age.

The Negro as a Surgical Subject

IN the New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dr. Lucien Lofton, who, in his own words, has had "a varied surgical experience, comprising many years, upon the Afro-American race," discusses what may be called the surgical tolerance of the Negro. He says that although the environments of the Negro are anything but inviting, surgically speaking, and while septic conditions abound on every hand, no more brilliant recoveries are ever seen than those which are found in Negro cabins and hovels. Sepsis really appears to be an unknown quantity with the Negro. In the first place, his ignorance regarding his own condition helps the course of recovery. Then, again, he is generally obedient; and further, he is by nature an optimist. Grease, dirt, and filth do not assert their septic influences in the colored patient as they do in the white, though the Negro is decidedly more susceptible to contagion than the white race, and contaminated blood is the rule rather than the exception in the Negro.

Being, as a rule, very phlegmatic, incisions and wounds of whatever description generally close rapidly by primary union. The generous blood supply and heavy pigment, no doubt, help nature in the process of repair. Rarely does a stitch abscess present itself. Wounds of the cranial, thoracic, or abdominal cavities do not produce in the Negro the amount of shock noticed in white subjects. He cites several instances, among them that of a Negro farmer who was shot by another Negro with a pistol ball of a 0.32 caliber, just above the left superciliary ridge which glanced around the skull and imbedded itself behind the ear. The blow did not render the recipient even "sick at his stomach." On the contrary, he remarked: "If it had not been for the blood flowing in my eyes, I would have fixed him."

While the soft parts heal with great rapidity in the colored race, the bony structures unite less readily. The average Negro is inclined to be meddlesome, "to see if the bone has knit." Dr. Lofton records a case in which a Negro train hand had received an ugly comminuted fracture of the femur, a transverse fracture of the humerus, besides a crushed frontal bone, who thought it a test of his "nerve" to ascertain daily the amount of weight he could lift with a broken arm, and compare strength in his lower extremities; in fact, the splint applied to his broken thigh bone was util-

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ized in making a "rabbit box." Not being in a position to use his head as a battering ram, the frontal bone healed without interruption. In spite of all, the man was walking without assistance in about twenty-seven days, while the splint which supported the arm was kept in position only about ten days. Negroes rarely suffer from appendicitis, unless during an epidemic of influenza, when they are peculiarly liable, while malignant disease, with the exception of osteosarcoma, is very unusual. Negroes are, however, especially prone to neuromata and keloid growths. The immunity from sepsis enjoyed by the Negro may, Dr. Lofton thinks, be due to profuse and continued excitement of the emunctories, and in some degree to the cold food he eats, and the airy clothing he wears.

The Evolution of the Sense of Color

F. W. Edridge-Green, in the April *Nineteenth Century*, London
Condensed for Public Opinion

THE facts of color-blindness throw a good deal of light on the evolution of the color-sense. Cases of color-blindness may be divided into two classes, which are quite separate and distinct from each other, though both may be present in the same person. In the first class there is light as well as color loss. In the second class the perception of light is the same as in the normal sighted, but there is a defect in the perception of color. It is with this second class that we are specially concerned in this article. Color-blind individuals belonging to this class can be arranged in a series. At one end of this series are the normal-sighted, and at the other the totally color-blind. It is evident that the degree of color-blindness which just precedes the totally color-blind will give us an idea of the perception of color when the color-sense was first developed. I had an exceptional opportunity of studying a case of this kind, as the patient was color-blind with one eye. On examining him with the spectroscope I found that he saw the two ends of the spectrum tinged with color and the remainder gray. Neither the red nor the violet appeared of the nature of a primary color, but gave the impression that they were largely diluted with gray. It will be seen that the color perception of his right eye was limited to two colors, namely, those which present the greatest physical contrast to each other, red being produced by the largest waves of light and violet by the smallest. This is exactly what we should expect; it being most probable that those physical stimuli which were most dissimilar would first be perceived as different.

As the color-sense developed, it would not be necessary that the rays should be so far apart before a difference was seen; so the gray band would gradually diminish until it entirely disappeared and the two colors met in the center of the spectrum. A third color, green, then appeared at the central point. Then yellow appeared, making four colors; then blue, making five; and finally orange, making the normal six. These predictions are borne out in the minutest detail by the facts of color-blindness, and I have classified the color-blind in accordance with the number of colors which they see in the spectrum. If the normal-sighted be designated hexachromic, those who see five colors may be called pentachromic, those who see four tetrachromic, those who see three trichromic, those who see two dichromic, and the totally color-blind monochromic. It will be noticed that the colors appear in a definite order and exactly as we should theoretically expect—that is, at the points of greatest difference.

Popular Errors in Meteorology

Scientific American, New York

PROFESSOR GANNETT, of the United States geological survey, has a paper in the bulletin of the American geographical society which treats of popular errors in meteorology and geography. A few of his points are summarized in what follows:

Forests and Rainfall: An example of the persistence of error is the idea that the presence or absence of forests has an influence on the amount of rainfall. Some keen observer long ago detected the fact that forested regions enjoyed a heavier rainfall than those not forested, and jumped to the conclusion that rainfall was produced by forests, and that the removal of forests diminished the rainfall. Looking over the earth, he found many treeless desert regions and forthwith instanced them as frightful examples of men's wastefulness. Syria, northern Africa, parts of Italy, are often quoted as illustrations of man's destruction of climate. In reply, man can certainly plead not guilty. The geography of this Mediterranean region, the configuration of land and water, and the direction of the prevailing winds, are such as to give it a light rainfall—forests or no forests. The situation is really this: Want of rain prevents the growth of trees; want of trees does not prevent rain.

Forests and Floods: Another persistent error is the belief that floods in our rivers are more frequent than formerly because of the cutting down of forests in their drainage basins. It is probable that the clearing of land by cutting away forests and undergrowth does change the regimen of streams, increasing their flood height and diminishing the flow at low stages. In other words, water probably runs off or evaporates more rapidly from bare ground than from ground covered with forests. But where the forests are cut away the ground is seldom left bare; it is cultivated or quickly becomes covered with bushes which hold the water quite as effectively as forests. The main fact is, however, that the floods in our rivers are no greater or more frequent now than in the past.

Climates and Ocean Currents: The well-known mild climate of the northwest coast of America is commonly attributed to the Japan current. The Gulf stream is supposed to have the same influence on the western coasts of Europe, etc. But can it be supposed that the Japan current, however warm it may be when it leaves the tropics, retains any appreciable excess of heat after a journey of six thousand miles in northern latitudes? As a matter of fact, no trace of this current reaches the shores of North America. In the north Atlantic the condition is much the same. The Gulf stream disappears as a current long before the British isles are reached.

DIPHTHERIA DUE TO FOWLS: The declaration has been made that cats can disseminate both scarlet fever and diphtheria to men. Now the suggestion comes from a remote part of Wales, that there may be some connection between a disease which is frequently epidemic among fowls and known as roup and diphtheria. According to the *Sanitary Record* (London), Dr. Herbert Jones, medical officer of health to the Rhondda district, when investigating fresh outbreaks of diphtheria, in different localities, found that in several instances there had been, immediately preceding and running concurrently with a diphtheria outbreak, a very fatal epidemic among fowls.

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RELIGIOUS

The Methods of a Popular Preacher

COMMENT ON THE CAREER OF THE LATE DR. TALMAGE

COMMENT on the remarkable career of the late T. De Witt Talmage occupies conspicuous space in the religious press of the week. The *Independent* regards him as "the typical sensational preacher in America." He had, says this writer, the merits and faults of his class. "He was a lovable, kindly; brilliant, irresponsible man, who said many good things and doubtless did much miscellaneous good, but who left behind him no permanent influence of value. He had gathered the largest Presbyterian church in the country, and after his last fire the church collapsed like a soap bubble; it had no substance."

"Dr. Talmage was the prince of advertisers," says the Boston *Congregationalist*. "He drew large audiences, using sensational methods, both in the sermons he preached and in his ways of delivering them. He soon became in great demand as a lecturer, receiving as much as $500 for an evening; and he also found a ready market for his sermons, many of which were prepared with all the appearance of spontaneity as extemporaneous utterances, and sold some time in advance of their delivery to a syndicate of newspapers. When he went to the Holy Land, his sermons which he left behind were announced as having been sent by cable, as delivered in Jerusalem, Nazareth, and other places, and appeared regularly on Monday mornings in many papers in the United States. On visits to Europe he secured interviews with the czar of Russia and with Mr. Gladstone, and his conversations with them were described at great length in American papers. His own personality was effectively displayed against theirs as a background. Three tabernacles were built under his leadership in Brooklyn, and were successively destroyed by fire. The whole country was appealed to for money to build the last one, but without success. Twenty-five years ago Dr. Talmage went through a sensational trial before his presbytery on charges of untruthfulness. The charges were not sustained, though the final vote was divided."

The editor of the New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth.), describing the pulpit methods of "this extraordinary spectacular pulpit and platform orator, whose strident voice was heard round the world," cites the following characteristic instance: "Dr. S. L. Baldwin and Dr. Talmage were born near each other, and were friends from boyhood. Once when Dr. Baldwin returned to this country from China, he went in to hear his old friend. His text was, 'Hath the rain a father?' Catching a glimpse of Dr. Baldwin in the congregation, without any connection whatever with the rest of the sermon Dr. Talmage exclaimed, 'Has the rain a father? I had a boyhood friend who gave himself to the missionary cause; he went across the stormy sea, a voyage of one hundred days or more, to China, about the time I entered the ministry, and God protected him, and He has brought him back, and he is in this congregation.' And then, raising his head toward heaven and stretching out his hand, he exclaimed in his deepest and heaviest tones, 'Has—the—rain—a—father?'"

The Pittsburg *Presbyterian Banner* strenuously denies that Dr. Talmage was "a mountebank, a mere verbal trickster, as some thought him." "He had deep convictions that were born of the Holy Spirit, a divine message that fits the human heart. He made religion a thing of life, of flesh and blood. He preached as the Master did, in the language of every day and made religion as real and practical as ploughing and reaping, as business and bread."

Both the religious and the secular press in general agree that Dr. Talmage's sermons have been more widely read than those of any other American preacher of his time (it is estimated that they reached 30,000,000 persons each week), and that they have done a great deal of good. One of the best things said of them is a report in the *Congregationalist* of a conversation overheard between some anarchists, one of whom said that Dr. Talmage was a great obstacle to the spread of their doctrines, because so many people read his sermons and were made hopeful and contented by them.

The Abbe Loisy and the Roman Biblical Commission

AUSTIN WEST, in the *Contemporary Review*, London
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

FOR nearly eighteen months past there has been pending in Rome, before the Congregation of the Index and that of the Inquisition—commonly known as "The Holy Office"—a case of exceptional interest, fraught with weighty consequences for the future of Biblical criticism within the Roman communion. Abbé Alfred Loisy, D.D., of Paris, who for some years has figured among the front rank of living exegetes in the Roman Catholic church, and whose scholarly attainments in every branch of Semitic lore have won him more than European fame, has been accused before the Roman tribunals by Cardinal Richard, as one who, by his active sympathies with modern critical science, is a troubler of the Catholic Israel.

And now, when extreme old age and failing mental vigor had seemed to preclude all likelihood of his personal activity in the matter, it is Leo XIII who, with characteristic masterfulness, has interfered to suspend the newly threatened condemnations by the Congregations of the Index and the Inquisition, and who has now finally withdrawn the Abbé Loisy case entirely from their jurisdiction. Realizing the broader issues which that case involves, the pope, as long ago as August 30th of last year, signed the documents which gave official existence to an International Pontifical commission for the special study of modern Biblical problems. This commission is to be a permanent one, like that for the reunion of the churches. The representatives chosen will not necessarily assemble frequently in Rome for their deliberations, but each will receive the reports and weigh the statements sent in by Catholic scholars and others in his own country, and act as local secretary and adviser to the head office. The specimen *schema* of questions published to the commissioners for their guidance covers all the leading questions of the "higher criticism," and brings into the field of free discussion the doctrinal sufficiency of the papal teaching itself, as embodied in the *Providentissimus Deus*. Cardinal Parocchi has

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been named president by the pope himself; and although that cardinal would certainly not endorse the claim to being "a high authority upon all questions connected with Biblical exegesis," recently made on his behalf by the *Tablet*, he is undoubtedly the most learned of those cardinals resident in Curia. To him the pope committed the choice of two cardinal assessors. The career of Cardinal Ciasca, the only Biblical Orientalist of repute in the Sacred college, is unhappily at an end; and in appointing Cardinal Francesco Segna, prefect of the vatican secret archives, and the young Spanish Capuchin, Cardinal Vives y Tuto, the president has singled out non-partisans of ability. The "company of the twelve" commissioners are, for the most part, distinguished specialists, and, moreover, men who in their time have had, like Catholic thinkers generally, to suffer from narrow-minded churchmen in authority, as suspects of so-called "Liberal Catholicism." The majority of them have been denounced to the Roman tribunals for alleged rationalism.

The Practical Christ

"Jesus as a Penologist"

IN a paper read before the recent National Prison congress, the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, commissioner of the United States on the International Prison commission, made the statement that "the principles enunciated and the methods introduced by Jesus stamp Him as the greatest penologist of any age." Mr. Barrows says that these principles and methods are now recognized in modern law and modern penology. He shows that Jesus deals with the offender rather than with the offence. "He gave a practical illustration of the principle of the suspension of sentence. He applied it to what was even a capital crime in His day: 'Go and sin no more.' Such a principle can only be applied when it is admitted that it is more important to save than to destroy. On the old primitive theory strictly enforced probation was impossible. A study of the forces and agencies which are making for the prevention of crime shows that one of the most important things to avoid is the making of criminals out of first offenders. Imprisonment should not be the first resort, but the last." Mr. Barrows further holds that Jesus was not an advocate of salvation by legislation. "No codes and statutes can take the place of that education into moral and social duty which develops into the highest justice and the most perfect brotherhood." He enumerates the following as the essential elements in the penology of Jesus: "The rejection of the theory of social vengeance; the substitution of a theory of personal and social salvation; the adoption of curative instead of a merely punitive method; the application of the penalty to the offender rather than to the offence; the adoption of the suspended sentence or 'probation'; the recognition of the fact that the great forces of nature are necessary for moral as well as physical results; the divinity of labor; the application of the moral and spiritual forces; the potency of love as a redemptive agent; the necessity of moral surgery for moral cure; the importance of child-saving; the visitation of the prisoner; the establishment of personal relations and the bringing to bear of personal forces, and finally, restitution as one evidence of the reformation of the prisoner. The pivotal point in the penology of Jesus is that which makes the regeneration of the individual the key to the regeneration of society."

Religious Life in Kansas

Ernest Hamlin Abbott, in the New York *Outlook*. Condensed for Public Opinion

IT is the quality of piety in Kansas to thank God that you are not as other men are—beer-drinkers, shiftless, habitual lynchers, or even as these Missourians; you work six days in the week, and pay taxes rather than let saloons pay licenses. This illustrates the contrast between Kansas and the contiguous southwest. The difference is not that between the dogmatic and the undogmatic. In the southwest, religious life is marked, as I have described in a previous article, by doctrinal dogmatism. In Kansas, religious life is marked by dogmatism also; but it is not doctrinal, but moral. There is another difference. In the southwest religious dogmatism is a choppy sea; for doctrines of one sect conflict with the doctrines of another. In Kansas, religious dogmatism is a strong current, for church people of all names are practically agreed as to what moral courses are unquestionably Christian. It is true that Kansas is not by any means wholly free from the dogmatism of creed. It is also true that one of the most relentlessly dogmatic assertions as to moral conduct which I have ever heard was made in Arkansas. But in the main the "higher criticism" is the representative heresy of the southwest, while that of Kansas is beer. When I inquired what the churches were doing to supply a substitute for the saloon, I could find no positive information. As in doctrine, so in morals; it is much easier to combat a heresy than to construct a faith.

An opportunity I valued highly was afforded me in a conversation with a man who, through his position, had intimate acquaintance with the intellectual, moral, and religious life of the state. He was full of racy and brisk expressions. Mr. Sheldon, who gained wide repute a few years ago as setting forth the question, "What would Jesus do?" as the supreme interest of the Christian, he cited as typical of the state. "As soon as Mr. Sheldon gets the tugs on he wants to get them hitched to a cart filled with 'niggers' from Tennesseetown. He wants to switch men off from speculative questions to the practical—from 'are there few to be saved?' to 'strive to enter in at the strait gate.' It's a mean man that would suspect his motives." This I found corroborated in the brief interview I had with Mr. Sheldon. Personally he was extremely modest, but in his moral convictions absolutely confident as to just what Jesus would drink, just how Jesus would conduct a newspaper or manage a church. Indeed, he has the courage of his convictions, and has been willing to undertake to show to others by his own actions just what particular things the Christian life involves. In Kansas, this is saved from being pharisaism by the fact that Kansas people think in the concrete and accept this method as the normal way of expressing truth. There is nothing abstract about Kansas. Even ideality there becomes concrete. There are signs of an approaching time when Christianity there will be identified with motive and spirit rather than with precept. In the meantime those ministers and laymen who are magnifying specific reforms as the substance of Christianity are serving a highly useful purpose, for they are using concrete terms, which everybody who hears them understands, and making them religious. Even the most talkative Kansas idealist can always be found to have his idealism firmly fastened to a peg driven deep into the earth.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, APRIL 14

DOMESTIC.—A number of soldiers testified before the senate committee on the Philippines regarding the infliction of the "water cure" on Filipinos..President Roosevelt sustained the administration of Governor Dole of Hawaii....The United States supreme court heard arguments in the suit of the state of Washington against the Northern Pacific merger....The president renominated Robert A. Sharkey as naval officer at the port of New York, and appointed Archbishop Ryan a member of the board of Indian commissioners.

FOREIGN.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made a statement in parliament regarding the budget for the ensuing year; the plan proposed will work a great change in the former plan of free trade....The Socialists have precipitated a great strike in Belgium, and some violence is reported; the king has 35,000 troops under arms, and all precautionary measures have been taken to preserve the peace.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Root ordered an inquiry into the allegations against General Smith at the Waller trial, and also into the "water cure" charges.... The government notified steamship lines that they will be held responsible for the escape of Chinamen held at San Francisco for deportation....Attorney General Knox wrote to the house judiciary committee that he had not been requested to take any action against the beef trust and had no legal evidence of the existence of a trust....The commissioner of internal revenue rendered a decision on the collateral loans tax, sustaining his former ruling that the tax must be paid....Santiago Iglesias was acquitted at San Juan, Porto Rico, of conspiracy to raise the price of labor.

FOREIGN.—The resolution providing for a loan to be raised by an issue of 2¾ per cent consols was passed in the house of commons....Millers in England made a large advance in the price of flour....M. Sipiaguine, Russian minister of the interior, was assassinated in St. Petersburg by a student....Boer leaders asked for an armistice while the peace negotiations are in progress.... Eleven men were killed by the bursting of a gun on the British battleship *Mars*. ...The Belgian strikers received large accessions....Jules Dalou, a prominent sculptor, died in Paris.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16

DOMESTIC.—General Chaffee reported the surrender of Malvar, the insurgent leader in Luzon, to General Bell, and the resumption of peaceful conditions in the northern Philippines; General Chaffee reported an expedition to punish Moros of Mindanao island for the murder of American soldiers....President-elect Palma talked of his plans and outlined his first message to the Cuban congress.

FOREIGN.—The British cabinet met to discuss a message from Lord Milner giving the first clear idea of the peace terms demanded by the Boers; after the meeting Lord Salisbury called at Buckingham palace and had a long audience with the king; Lord Kitchener reported the capture of 135 Boers in the Klerksdorp district since April 11....The half of the new British war loan offered to the public was ten times oversubscribed; there was a further advance in the price of grain and flour in England....Debate on revision of the Belgian constitution began in the chamber of deputies at Brussels....Three sections of the Crimes act have been put in force in Ireland.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17

DOMESTIC.—Gonzales has agreed to obey General Malvar's order and surrender; there are now no insurgents left in the provinces of Laguna and Batangas; General Chaffee has assumed a firm attitude towards the dattos of Mindanao, and is determined to have American authority respected....The secretary of war has cabled to General Chaffee for the complete record, including the testimony, in the case of Major Waller.

FOREIGN.—There were open threats of civil war in the Belgian chamber of representatives....Six thousand textile workers at Vienne, France, went on strike and troops were summoned to disperse rioters, several persons on both sides being wounded....Chinese rebels held 30 towns in Kwang-Si province.... Don Francisco d'Assise, Duke of Cadiz, once King of Spain, died.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18

DOMESTIC.—The terms of the Colombian protocol providing for the lease of a strip of land for the Panama canal to the United States were made public at the state department....In the absence of Secretary Root President Roosevelt has taken personal charge of matters relating to the Philippines....The return of troops from the Philippines and Cuba has made a number of changes in stations necessary....The cholera epidemic at Manila is unabated; the totals for the city were 332 cases and 253 deaths; for the provinces, 651 cases and 430 deaths.

FOREIGN.—The Belgian chamber of representatives voted down the proposition for universal suffrage....Senator von Plehwe, secretary of state for Finland, has been appointed Russian minister of the interior....More troops to suppress the revolution in Colombia reached Colon.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19

DOMESTIC.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was formally installed as president of Columbia university before a large gathering of prominent men, including President Roosevelt, many college presidents and professors, and men of other professions....The necessity of expansion and reciprocity was urged at a banquet of the Chicago Bankers' club by W. V. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad company....An address on "Government by Injunction" was issued to the wageworkers of the country by the executive council of the American federation of labor.

FOREIGN.—Bocas del Toro, Colombia, was captured by the Liberals after a sharp engagement; a government expedition under Governor Gomez sailed from Colon for the purpose of retaking the post....There was an extensive observance of Primrose day in England. ...The meat and provision trades in Great Britain are in a disordered condition, owing to the operations of the Beef trust in America....The dock strike at Copenhagen is spreading.... Pietro Calcagno, an avowed anarchist, is a candidate for a seat in the Italian parliament....An attempt to start a demonstration against President Loubet in Paris resulted in the arrest of the originator of the effort, which failed....The rebels in China have captured Nan-Ning, an important city in Quang-Se province.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20

DOMESTIC.—General J. Franklin Bell has received the congratulations of President Roosevelt and General Chaffee on his conduct of the campaign in Batangas and Laguna provinces, Luzon, P. I.; General Jacob H. Smith defends the conduct of the campaign in Samar by the American troops as humane; surrenders of insurgents to the American troops continue daily....General Palma, president-elect of Cuba, landed at Gibara, Cuba, and was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the people of that and other cities....Frank R. Stockton died at Washington.

FOREIGN.—In a conflict on the Bulgarian border eight Bulgarians were killed by Turkish soldiers....There was rioting at Annatto bay, Jamaica, where police and coolies had a conflict....Emperor William and Count von Waldersee took part in the ceremony of unveiling a monument to General von Rosenberg at Hanover.

Ef Gabrul wuz ter blow his trumpet ter-morrer, some er de fault-finders would rise en tell 'im dat his musical eddication had been neglected.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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BOOK REVIEWS

"The Empire of Business" "The Lady Paramount" "Democracy and Social Ethics"

THE EMPIRE OF BUSINESS. By Andrew Carnegie. Cloth, pp. 345, $3. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

MR. CARNEGIE'S widely announcd new book is in a measure a disappointment, since it contains no new matter. All the chapters have appeared before as magazine or newspaper articles or addresses. But it is safe to say that the interest in the mental processes of Mr. Carnegie is sufficient to justify the republication of most of the matter in the book. Of course, the author pays his respects to the blessings of poverty as a spur to ambition, and to the desirability of a modest "competence" as the goal of human effort. For a college education as a business training he has small use. For a man who has the money and leisure to cultivate the graces and gentle incidentals of life, it is all very well to have spent four years within the college walls, but to the man who must make a living and bear his share of the world's industrial burdens it is only a hindrance. Mr. Carnegie's expert testimony on the subject of trusts is entitled to a respectful hearing. No trust is so strong that it can afford to disregard competition is his dictum, and in the existence of competition, actual or potential, lies the safety of industry. This controverts the opinion first advanced by George Stephenson that where combination is possible competition is impossible. In the matter of the tariff he stands sturdily for a high rate on articles of luxury, but can not refrain from putting in a plea for the infant industry. The interests of labor and capital are to his mind identical. He does not explain how two parties, each desiring as large a share as possible of a given product, can have identical interests when the time comes for the division of the property, but perhaps this is a mere matter of detail. His advice to young men is eminently sound, and if young men were not by way of receiving so much good advice from all sides, there would be reason to believe that it would have a good effect. The chief prerequisites to success in life—which, being interpreted, means a modest "competence"—are industry, sobriety, thrift, honesty, abstention from speculation, much study of useful books, and more industry.

THE LADY PARAMOUNT. By Henry Harland. Cloth, pp. 292, $1.50. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head.

IT is seldom that one comes upon so flawless a piece of work as "The Lady Paramount." It is a free flight into the realms of fancy,—a pure romance, unalloyed by any mixture of the historical, analytical, or psychological element,—a love story which follows the smooth course of an ideal love unhampered by any tiresome actualities. Yet, though this idyll is as far removed as one could possibly imagine from everyday experience, it is warmly human and fairly sparkling with the exuberance of life and youth. The simplicity of true art and the restraint of the genuine artist are displayed both in construction and expression. Two scenes supply the "atmosphere" of the story: the imaginary island of Sampaolo, somewhere off the coast of Italy; and an estate somewhere in the heart of England. Only five characters are required for the cast: Susanna, Countess of Sampaolo, and a second Portia in humor and vivacity, character and decision. Alive, alert, wayward, and provoking, but generous and loyal, the lovely Susanna would be worth while if the rest of the book were naught. In

HENRY HARLAND

her shadow lurk her gruff old guardian, the Commendatore Fregi, and her duenna, a delightful little Englishwoman, as sharp as a needle, as bright as morning, though seventy-four years of age. The hero is Anthony Craford, squire of Craford Old Manor, and, but for a trick of fortune, Count of Sampaolo. He is a thorough-going patrician, with an air of "indolent melancholy, a kind of unresentful disenchantment, as if he had long ago perceived that cakes are mostly dough and had accommodated himself to the perception with a regret that was half amusement." Closely associated with him is Adrian Willes, by vocation a composer and singer of songs, and—"contrapuntally," as he would explain—Anthony Craford's housemate, monitor, land-agent, and man of business.

The theme of this delightful story is a woman's whim. The romantic Susanna gets the notion into her head that her English cousin, whom she has never seen, is the rightful heir to Sampaolo. Since the law can not overlook "the accident of birth," that makes it her own, she decides upon another method of restoring it to him. Assuming the identity of Madame Torrebianca, "a rich, charming, dashing, not-too-disconsolate widow," and accompanied by the faithful Miss Sandus, she goes to Craford Manor as a tenant of her cousin Anthony and prepares to lay siege to his heart. He surrenders before the first gun is fired, and Susanna, somewhat terrified by the suddenness of her success, begins to retreat from the consummation that she devoutly wishes. After a brief summer of the most ideal love-making that English lanes and gardens and the delicate assistance of a watchful friend and duenna can afford, Susanna puts her lover to this test. Fate has clearly decreed that he marry the countess; he must go to Sampaolo, look upon the lands and the countess that might be his, then, if he is willing to renounce all these for love's sake, she will listen to his suit. One can easily guess the rest of the story, but one can not guess the charm with which these closing chapters are invested, nor the delicious bit of comedy at the end of the story.

DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL ETHICS. By Jane Addams. Cloth, pp. 277, $1.25. New York: Macmillan Co.

MISS ADDAMS speaks from her long and varied experience as the head of Hull House, the great social settlement of Chicago, and her dicta are reasonable and acceptable. Her plea is for a fuller recognition of the claims of the community as against those of the individual and the family, and for a larger development of the social consciousness. The place which she assigns to the family is not that of an end in itself, but as the basic unit of the larger community which surrounds it. On this point she does well to call attention to the conflict of ideals existing between those of the generation now coming into activity and their fathers and mothers, who were taught, and still believe, that the claims of the family are preëminent. The greatest difficulty which she has found in the way of the average charity worker is the failure to comprehend the difference in the ideals of the helpers, and those whom they would help. Chief among these is the economic interdependence of the poor which justifies the taking from the children, by the parents, of the wages which the children have earned, and the expectation of the parents to be supported by the children when the former have become unable to support themselves. A weighty charge which she brings against modern charitable effort is the failure to recognize the practical activities of the laboring man in the attempts to educate him. The whole aim of the scheme of education of the poor seems to be not to make better workmen of them, but to bring them to the point where they shall no longer need

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to be workmen. In consequence, we are forced to be content with pitifully inadequate results for the great educational labors which we undertake, and the great mass of the poor come off with little or no sense of their importance as an integral part of a social and economic whole. "We constantly hear it said in educational circles," she says, "'that a child learns only by doing and that education must proceed through the eyes and hand to the brain; and yet for the vast number of people all around us who do not need to have activities artificially provided, and who use their hands and eyes all the time, we do not seem able to reverse the process." The sum and substance of Miss Addams's plea is that the salvation, and the glory, of democracy lie in the education of the individual to merge the sense and the desire of personal achievement in the activities and the welfare of the many.

MONICA AND OTHER STORIES. By Paul Bourget. Cloth, pp. 289, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

WE are indebted to Mr. William Marchant for his excellent translations of four characteristic stories by Paul Bourget: Monica, Attitudes, Gratitude, and Three Incidents of War. He has translated the author in spirit as well as in letter, showing the same care for minutiæ, the same love for *finesse* in every detail. In the title story, which occupies half the volume, we have a little domestic drama handled with exquisite feeling. A Paris cabinet-maker, an artist-workman of the old school, adopts a foundling left on his doorstep, and trains her in his shop to weave tapestry. Her beauty and talent and her complete sympathy with the aims and ideals of the wood-carver arouse the jealousy of his wife and daughter, and the latter vents her hatred by throwing upon Monica the suspicon of theft. The little affair, which takes a serious turn for a while, ends happily, and an old carver, the dean of the workshop, philosophizes as follows on the situation: 'Franquelot thought he could make a family with a Monica and a Gote. La Monica is the walnut, a fine wood, pretty, a wood for art and display; the other one is the whitewood. Do you see now why his plan did not succeed? And thus, whatever wood we are, we are cut and sawn and planed, and, in the end of everything, eaten by worms, like this armchair. There is this difference, however, that with care a piece of furniture can be set up again, no matter how bad it is; while a man too much broken—you may set him on his feet, but it's no use; he can't stand."

A DOUBLE-BARRELLED DETECTIVE STORY. By Mark Twain. Cloth, pp. 179, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

WE have a shrewd suspicion that this is a joke, and the suspicion is reinforced by the assurance of the author that that is what he intended it to be. In the young man with the bloodhound's power of scent, acquired by prenatal influences, he fairly outdoes Conan Doyle at his weirdest. The introduction of Sherlock Holmes into a western mining camp is unexpected and not ineffective. Nevertheless, it will be difficult for the average reader to see where the joke comes in; perhaps that's the joke. It is too tame to be a burlesque, and too far-fetched to be humorous. For instance, in describing a California landscape, the author mentions a "solitary oesophagus" floating in the air. This may be funny, but few would discover it. The publishers were wise when they confined themselves to the statement that it was a "novelette in which the author enters upon a field that is entirely new."

THE WESTCOTES. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. Cloth, pp. 289, $1. Philadelphia: T. Coates & Co.

IT is doubtful if any story-teller of today is better qualified to wear the mantle of Stevenson than Mr. Quiller-Couch. His entire sincerity and honesty, his scorn of all showman's tricks and paradings, his eye for the truth and the tragedy in weak human nature, and, above all, his enlightened industry in the pursuit of his art, are all reminiscent of that other man who could count all lovers of a good story as his friends. The present tale is of the love of a gentle English spinster for a French prisoner captured in the wars of Napoleon. The man rewards her scurvily enough, but proves to have something of the poet and the gentleman in his makeup after all.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE GRAY HORSE TROOP. By Hamlin Garland. Cloth, pp. 415, $1.50. New York: Harper and Brothers.

WE are advised by the publishers that this is an American novel of love and adventure in the west and that it gives a most vivid picture of frontier life on the plains and in a western army post. This is all a mistake. The book is a plea for better treatment of the Indians. Captain Curtis, formerly of the Gray Horse Troop is the model Indian agent. He has no army and no army post. He is detailed as an Indian agent and renders splendid services in that capacity, converting or overcoming the opposition of all who are ranged against him, including Miss Brisbane, whom he not only converts, but marries as well.

CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. By Clyde Fitch. Boards, pp. 167, $1.25 net. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

As a play "Captain Jinks" is not much; it is one of the sort that Mr. Fitch writes with his left hand while he is engaged upon something really important with his other. But the publishers have made a very attractive little book out of it that should find favor with those who have seen and admired Miss Barrymore as "Madam Trentoni."

DISTINCTIVE MARKS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. By John Newton McCormick. Cloth, pp. 52, 25 cents. Milwaukee: Young Churchman Co.

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THE STROLLERS. By Frederic S. Isham. Cloth, pp. 499, $1.50. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.

THE tour of a strolling company from New York to New Orleans during the middle of the last century furnishes Mr. Isham with a series of lively adventures. The leading lady, the lovely Constance Carew, attracts the attention of two men at a country inn, Ernest Saint-Prosper, soldier of France, an exile by the revolution of '48, and Edgar Mauville, lord of a patroon estate in the Shadengo valley. These men, for love of the maid, follow the strollers to New Orleans, the soldier attempting to win her regard by honorable means, the lord by abduction and various other wicked wiles. The vicissitudes of the strollers and the battle of lovers are related with vim and force. The disclosures at the end of the story are full of neatly contrived surprises. "The Strollers" commends itself to all who like a good plot, plenty of action, original devices, and telling climaxes.

MEN AND MEMORIES. By John Russell Young. Cloth, pp. 484. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

MR. YOUNG had a delightful circle of acquaintances among men of all ranks and callings, and he has many interesting anecdotes to tell of them. From the civil war to the time of his death, three years ago, there was hardly a man of any prominence in the country with whom he was not at least slightly acquainted, either as a newspaper man or as the librarian of congress. Some of the most interesting memories are those of incidents which occurred during the tour of General Grant around the world, on which Mr. Young accompanied him. The striking feature of the "Memories" is the fact that they are invariably pleasant ones. On not a single page is there a word of disagreeable criticism or of fault-finding. Either Mr. Young was very fortunate in his friends or very charitable in his recollections of them.

THE HEROINE OF THE STRAIT. By Mary Catherine Crowley. Cloth, pp. 373, $1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

LIKE this author's previous work, this book deals with the early history of Detroit, the principal events being the surrender of Detroit to the English by the French and the siege of the place by Pontiac. The story is well developed, the character drawing is clear and concise, and the author has a knowledge of her material that makes the book more than a production of mere fancy.

SELECTED ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES BY SIR JAMES PAGET. Edited by Stephen Paget. Cloth, pp. 445, $5. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

ALL of the lectures in this volume are on purely technical subjects, and will naturally be of small value to the lay mind. If any laymen do take up the book, they will be charmed with the clearness and simplicity with which the great surgeon treated the most difficult subjects.

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COMMONWEALTH OR EMPIRE. A Bystander's View of the Question. By Goldwin Smith. Cloth, pp. 82, 60 cents. New York: Macmillan Co.

IT is the opinion of Professor Goldwin Smith that the American people, and in fact the whole Anglo-Saxon race, are on fire with the lust for gold and glory. Plutocracy, imperialism, and militarism possess us to the exclusion of more gentle and humane ideals and considerations. The hope that the English tongue shall bye-and-bye become the universal language of the civilized world, he condemns as a trader's idea. Just why that should be a term of reproach when the majority of the people of that world are traders of one sort or another, he does not make clear. His plea for the integrity of the smaller nations on the ground of their social and intellectual usefulness is a timely one.

DOROTHY SOUTH. By George Cary Eggleston. Cloth, pp. 453, $1.50. Boston: Lothrop Pub. Co.

A RATHER common-place love story springing from the soil of the novelist's happy hunting ground—Virginia before the war. Mr. Eggleston attempts to throw an air of mystery over certain developments of the plot that are perfectly apparent from the beginning, and it would have been better to have led up to these things in a simple, natural way rather than to reserve them for forced climaxes. The secret of Dorothy's birth and Madame Le Sud's identity, for instance, are known before the author chooses to reveal them. The best thing in the book is the author's description of how the hero and heroine fight a fever epidemic on a Virginia plantation.

THE COAST OF FREEDOM. By Adéle Marie Shaw. Cloth, pp. 466, $1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE BOSTON of Sir William Phips and Cotton Mather is the place of this pleasing romance of Puritan times. Sir William and the hero rescue the heroine from pirates, from a scheming relative, and from the witch-baiters. The plot is complete and promising, but the development of it is rather too sketchy and superficial to make the most interesting reading. The romantic elements are well handled, but the atmosphere of superstition and murderous panic that enveloped the witchcraft trials is not shown as effectively as it might have been.

OF GARDENS. An Essay by Francis Bacon. Cloth, pp. 29, 75 cents. New York: John Lane.

A QUAINT reproduction of the text of Bacon's famous essay beginning, "God Almightie first Planted a Garden, and Indeed, it is the Purest of Humane Pleasures."

NONSENSE FOR OLD AND YOUNG. By Eugene Field. Cloth, pp. 58, 50 cents. Boston: Henry A. Dickerman & Son.

A FEW sketches, originally published in the Denver *Tribune*—fair samples of Field's occasional horse-play.

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Mr. G. A. McClellan, Sec'y and Treas. *Daily Star*, Muncie, Ind., writes, Feb. 8, 1902: 'Our local advertising manager, Mr. J. A. Harvey, in accordance with my recommendation, has taken your Course of Instruction, and as a result has secured the advertising management of three large retail stores. Naturally he is more than enthusiastic in his praises of your school, and is willing to give you the strongest possible recommendation. I desire to congratulate you on the splendid results attending your efforts. I have personally investigated, and am convinced that yours is the most thorough and practical system extant."

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

***Dun's Review*, New York, April 19**

Weather conditions have been potent for good during the past week. Retail distribution was greatly accelerated, which in turn enlarged jobbing trade and brought more pressure on manufacturers for prompt shipment; agricultural work was facilitated and building operations made rapid progress; traffic increased at the interior as the condition of country roads improved, which made collections better. Some labor controversies were settled and others were averted. Complaints are still heard regarding tardy deliveries, but freight is less congested, and business has increased to the extent of 6.9 per cent larger railway earnings for April thus far than last year, and 16.3 per cent over 1900. Dealings in securities reached the greatest aggregate for any week this year, yet there is still a large decrease compared with 1901, to which may be attributed part of the 23.6 per cent loss in bank exchanges at New York. Compared with the corresponding week in 1899 there is an increase of 26.1 per cent. At other leading cities there was a decrease of .3 per cent from last year's clearings, and a gain of 34.0 per cent over 1899.

IRON AND STEEL

Quotations of iron and steel can not yet be considered inflated, but the market is following a natural course, despite the efforts of leading interests to maintain a conservative position. Supply and demand must in the long run govern prices, and, in this industry, needs are greater than available stocks, although productive capacity has largely expanded. Pressure for pig iron is very great, but furnacemen have contracted for their output far into the future, and consumers who want prompt delivery are willing to pay premiums. Similarly as to steel rails, the regular price of $28 has become nominal on current business, an advance of $5 a ton being readily paid for immediate delivery. This is especially noticeable on urgent trolley construction. Specifications for new buildings promise abundant additional contracts for structural material, while some mills have already sold their entire output for 1902. Machinery and hardware lines share in the exceptional activity, and are doing a brisk export business in spite of high prices.

STAPLE PRICES

	April 18, 1902	*April* 19, 1901
Flour, strght wint...	$3.70@$3.90	$3.40@$3.60
Wheat, No. 2 red	87⅞c.	78¼c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	69c.	50¼c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed.	49c.	30¾c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	64¼c.	60c.
Cotton, Mid. upld.....	9 7-16c.	8⅜c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3⅜c.	2⅞c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X.....	23@24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg.....	26½@27c.	26c.
Pork mess new.....	$17.50	$15.00@$16.00
Lard prime, cont't.....	10.15c.	8.55c.
Butter ex. creamery	33c	21c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	13c.	12c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°.....	3⅜c.	4 3-16c.
†Sugar, granulated.....	4.50c.	5.45c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	5⅝c.	6¾c.
Petroleum, rfd gal..	7.35c.	7.65c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$18.25@19.00	$17.00@17.25
*Steel billets, ton.....	$31.50	$24.00@24.50
Steel rails	$28.00	$26.00
Copper, lake ing. lb.....	12⅛c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb.....	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb.....	28.75c.	26.00c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

COTTON AND WOOL

Cotton goods have not followed the fluctuations in the raw material, although its strength has contributed to the steadiness of the finished product. The feature of the week was the increased inquiry for export, and mills catering to this trade are sold far into the autumn. In the domestic trade many bids slightly below ruling prices were not considered, and it is evident that supplies are in strong hands. Deliveries are being made more promptly, yet there is no fear of accumulation. Woolen goods are in less urgent demand, purchasers having secured most of the cloth which the American company was unable to furnish owing to the strike.

CORN AND WHEAT

There was some logical explanation of the advance in corn, interior receipts falling to 857,500 bushels for the week, while Atlantic exports rose to 384,803 bushels, an unusually large total for recent times, although small by comparison with the corresponding week in preceding years. Wheat was sustained by

A BURNING BLACKSMITH

Changed Food and Put Out the Fire

Even sturdy blacksmiths sometimes discover that, notwithstanding their daily exercise and resulting good health, if their food is not well selected trouble will follow, but in some cases a change of food to the right sort will quickly relieve the sufferer, for generally such active men have fine constitutions, and can, with a little change of diet, easily rid themselves of the disease.

I. E. Overdorf, Vilas, Penn., a blacksmith, says: "Two months ago I got down so bad with stomach troubles that I had to quit my business. About ten o'clock each morning I was attacked by burning pains in the stomach, so bad I was unable to work.

Our groceryman insisted upon my changing breakfasts and using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food instead of the ordinary breakfast of meat, potatoes, etc. So I tried and at once began to mend. The new food agreed with my stomach perfectly, and the pains all ceased. I kept getting better and better every day, and now I am able to follow my business better than before in years. I am a thousand times obliged to the makers of Grape-Nuts for the great benefits the food has given."

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exports from all ports of 4,485,352 bushels, flour included, against 4,613,891 a year ago. A canvass of the winter wheat states by correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. indicates a full acreage and better than average condition. With fairly good weather during the remainder of the season a large crop is expected.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 261 in the United States, against 206 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 21 a year ago.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, April 19

THE MONEY MARKET

Increased activity in the stock market seemed to have an effect on the New York loan market at the beginning of the week. For a moment at least the fear of trouble in connection with Louisville & Nashville developments seemed to create decided conservatism among lenders. This, however, soon passed away, and it was recognized that a repetition of last spring's complications in Northern Pacific was impossible. The inquiry for money for Wall street also seemed to have increased, but the supply is larger, and it is noted that the gold shipped from New York to San Francisco some little time ago is now beginning to return to the former city. Another favorable bank statement is expected soon, the banks having apparently gained about $2,000,000 cash and reduced their loans somewhat. Call money ranged from 3½ to 6 per cent, but most of the business was at 4½ per cent. Time money was in moderate demand, but there was a liberal supply, the rates being 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper was in limited supply,

A CHINA HEAD

Comes From Tea Drinking

A lady writes from Shanghai, China: "In the summer of '98, Husband and I were traveling through Southern Europe and I was finally laid up in Rome with a slow fever. An American lady gave me some Postum Food Coffee which I began using at once. It was my sole breakfast and supper. In a short time the change in my physical condition was wonderful to see. I will never travel again without Postum.

When we arrived in Shanghai we were in an English community and found ourselves in the midst of the four o'clock tea custom. Before long we began to have sleepless nights and nervous days as a result of our endeavors to be amiable and conform to custom.

As soon as it could arrive from San Francisco we had a large supply of Postum Food Coffee and began its use at the four o'clock tea table. I cannot tell how popular the coffee table became for afternoon callers. In fact a number of the business men, as well as missionaries, use Postum now wholly in place of tea, and the value of the change from coffee and tea cannot be estimated." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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and the buying demand is also restricted, though there is a tendency toward improvement in this respect.

THE STOCK MARKET

Greater activity in speculation marked the week at the stock exchange, with higher prices in many portions of the share list. The satisfactory adjustment of the Louisville complications by placing the road in the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co. creates confidence that other important deals may be brought out. The Southern railway was especially strong, but reacted on statements that no merger with Louisville was contemplated. The anthracite coal stocks were very strong on rumors of a settlement of all differences with the miners. The reduction of the Amalgamated Copper dividend to ½ per cent quarterly, or 2 per cent per annum, had no particular effect. London has shown a disposition to buy American stocks, and the new issue of consols for war purposes there has been well received, $25,000,000 of the amount being allotted to American subscribers. The general bond market at New York is active, with further advances in semi-speculative issues. Foreign exchange is steady and dull, demand sterling being 4.87½.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending with April 17 aggregate $2,541,841,707, an increase of 13 per cent over last week's total, but a decline of 16 per cent from a year ago. Exchanges at cities outside of New York amount to $838,523,119, a gain of 6 per cent over last week, and an increase of 2 per cent over last year.

The Latest Railroad Consolidation

In discussing the recent acquisition by J. P. Morgan & Co. of a controlling interest in the Louisville & Nashville railway, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "The affair not only further magnifies J. P. Morgan as much the greatest personal factor in the American railway world, but marks another long step in the consolidation of the steam mileage of the country. The Southern railway interest now controls directly or indirectly over one-half of the railroad mileage to be found in the section south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi. The only considerable companions within that territory now lying outside of this practical consolidation of the Louisville and Southern railway systems are the Illinois Central, on the west, and the Atlantic Coast line (which is now taking over the Plant system of railroads) and the Seaboard air line, on the east. The Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western, which run across the territory on the north, are properties affiliated with the Morgan interest. Thus the consolidation of the railways of the south comes near to being complete for all practical purposes; and the merging of railway control over the country proceeds rapidly along lines making for the creation of three great groups of con-

Announcement of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company

60 Cents for Basket Shares

A Further Advance to 70 Cents a Share is Announced to Take Effect on or before Saturday, May Third

Other Advances Will be Announced Immediately Thereafter

THE Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co. is making constant progress. Its plans are being realized so rapidly that its shares must be sold at par within ninety days.

Statements made in this Company's announcements may be relied upon as exact, and shareholders will more and more clearly understand that the Company's prospects have not at any time been overstated.

THE PROPOSITION

The proposition which The Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company presents is not a mechanical novelty or a fad, which may be popular for a few weeks or months and then take an insignificant place. It is not a speculative offering of problematical value, like an undeveloped mine or an alleged oil well producing an unmarketable product; it is a proposition of soundest and most enduring commercial strength, containing within its ownership and control the means of revolutionizing a great and growing industry.

The proposition presents to the public, in these offerings of its shares, the opportunity which has always heretofore been given to a syndicate. It presents the well known principle of great saving of labor and provides automatic machines for the making of baskets—machines which save two or three times as much labor as any of the sensational money earners, like the Sewing Machine, the Cotton Gin, or the Mechanical Typesetter.

With one of its machines one girl does the work of twelve men.

RIGHT AND TITLE

This Company's presentment is logical throughout. It takes its name from the fact that one of its automatic machines was invented and made by Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the Mergenthaler Linotype; and two of its automatic machines were invented and made by Emmett Horton.

All of the inventions and the sweeping patents on the basket machines invented and made by these men are owned and controlled by the Company, which combines the two names in its title.

All the experimental work in connection with these automatic machines was carried on and brought to a successful conclusion by a company called The Horton Basket Machine Co., which has been absorbed by the great organization known as The Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co.

UNDER EMMETT HORTON'S EYE

This Company owns about fifty machines and is making plans for the manufacture of several hundred more. These new machines will be constructed exactly similar to present machines, under personal supervision of Mr. Emmett Horton, to whom is due the full credit for the original primary inventions in basket-making machinery, to the perfecting of which he has devoted his life.

It is a fact that with the exception of the few millions of baskets made by the machines owned by this Company, every one of the billions of baskets required every year to market our fruit crops has been made by hand.

The baskets turned out complete by these machines from raw material are superior in every way to those made by hand labor, and some idea of the immensity of the industry which now exists in basket making may be gathered from the fact that there are at present in this country

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Announcement of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company

OVER NINE THOUSAND FACTORIES

making baskets by hand labor, each factory employing from six to three hundred men and women.

MACHINE BASKETS BETTER

The superiority of the baskets made by these automatic machines over the baskets produced by hand labor has been thoroughly demonstrated by the educational methods of the Robison Basket Co., of Painesville, Ohio, during the past three years, which company has during this period operated from 25 to 35 of these machines (owned and controlled by the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co.), and stands ready to exhibit them to all who will go to Painesville to see the immense basket factory in operation there.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Recognition of the great merit and permanent commercial solidity of the proposition of this Company has been instant. From its first presentment in January down to the present the interest has been steadily growing, and the plan of offering shares to the public from the very beginning has been closely watched by financiers everywhere. The history of the great success in securing popular subscriptions for these shares shows that a praiseworthy enterprise need not be given over to the hands of a syndicate for financing if the truth concerning it is made sufficiently clear to the general public.

THREE BIG FACTORIES

This Company is arranging to locate three new large basket factories in the territory east of the Mississippi River, and so conserve the cost of its lumber supply that, in addition to the great saving in labor made by its machines, it will effect a like saving in raw material.

PROFIT $8.50 PER 1,000

No basket business in the world is carried on as this one will be, and the present definite calculations show that doing the business on the scale contemplated will save fully $3.00 per thousand grape baskets in raw material, and $3.00 per thousand grape baskets in labor. This added to the natural profit of the business, which averages at lowest wholesale prices about $2.50 per thousand, and we have a total profit of $8.50 per thousand for a commodity which sells at an average wholesale price of $17.00 per thousand and the demand for which is almost unlimited. This profit, too, is made on a superior article.

One-half the present volume of business in grape baskets and berry baskets will earn a

Profit of Over $4,000,000 Annually

When some technical matters regarding extensive purchases made by this Company are completed, the financial provision for which is already ample, the price of shares will be quickly advanced to par and beyond. The allotment at 50 cents has just been closed, and the volume of subscriptions was a substantial increase over any previous allotment. The present allotment at

60 Cents a Share (Full-Paid and Non-Assessable)

will be closed on or before Saturday, May 3d, and the price then advanced to 70 cents a share.

NOTICE

It is but fair to state to those who have been making preparation to purchase shares of this Company that the allotment at 60 cents per share may be closed several days earlier than the present announcement. This was the case with the 50 cent allotment, just closed, which was announced to close on May 1st, and then on April 24th, and finally on April 19th.

The Capital of the Company is Ten Millions, and its officers are H. H. Warner, President; Charles R. Barlow, Treasurer; Sidney B. Whitlock, Secretary.

Checks for subscriptions should be made payable to order of Charles R. Barlow, Treasurer.

THE MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE CO.

Executive Offices, - 287 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

solidated properties—the trunk line group to include all roads east of Chicago and north of the Carolinas; the transcontinental group, embracing all roads to the northwest, west, and southwest of Chicago, and the southern group to include all lines of a general northward and southward trend within the territory between the Ohio, Potomac, and Mississippi rivers. And these groups are just as rapidly falling under the control of men disposed to act in concert."

Various Topics

The supreme court of Illinois has held unconstitutional the law taxing foreign insurance companies doing business in Illinois 2 per cent on gross premiums.

The world's locomotive speed record has been broken in a run of 14.8 miles on the western division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, when an average of nearly 100 miles an hour was made by a regular passenger train.

Railroads entering Chicago have voluntarily increased the wages of freight handlers. The advance varies in the different departments, but the total increase is $25,000 per month and affects 8,000 men employed in freight depots of Chicago.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has made public his decision in the collateral loan tax matter. It sustains his previous decision requiring a stamp of 2 cents on $100 to be paid on the memoranda of stock transactions in cases where certificates are pledged as security for payment of loans.

Dun's index number of the course of prices, with due allowance for the relative importance of each commodity, was $99,222 on April 1, compared with $101,593 a month previous, and $94,910 a year ago. The fall of 2.3 per cent during March was the logical result of the advancing season which brought higher temperature and expanding production of many articles of food.

At a special meeting in Albany recently stockholders of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad company authorized an increase in the capital stock of the company from $115,000,000 to $150,000,000. The new lease provides for an issue of $10,000,000 in 3½ per cent bonds, of which $6,400,000 will be used to retire old bonds bearing interest at 4 and 5 per cent and the balance for improvements and enlargements.

The London *Daily Mail* reports that negotiations are afoot for the formation of a huge European iron combination, the purpose of which will be to keep up prices. In view of the American demand for pig iron and steel, there are many difficulties in the way of the formation of such a combination, and the matter has not yet developed. According to a dispatch from Brussels, the principal Belgian and German firms are not inclined to join the combination, because the fall in prices enables them to compete in the American markets.

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THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY (Dept. E)
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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 18
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
May 1, 1902

WASHINGTON is after the meat trust in good earnest. Not only have bills been framed in congress abolishing the tariff on all kinds of meat, but Attorney General Knox has, after investigation, instructed the United States district attorney at Chicago to enter restraining suits. These proceedings strike at the fountain head of the trust, if such there be, and afford the public a quick means of relief from the complained-of exactions of the meat combination. It is given out that the department of justice has collected evidence showing the existence of a conspiracy in restraint of trade in meat, and that the millionaire butchers are somewhat alarmed at the prospect is shown in the reduction of meat prices that has taken place since these proceedings were threatened. Many localities have taken matters into their own hands and there are numerous local boycotts of "trust meat."

ACTION on the Cuban reciprocity measure has received another setback in the form of a resolution offered by Senator Teller and aimed to bring some light to bear upon the charge that the sugar trust controls the entire sugar crop of the island, and would be the sole beneficiary of the tariff reduction bill passed by the house. The inquiry into this subject will take some time, and after it is concluded there will yet remain the difficulty raised by the amendment abolishing the differential duty on refined sugar. The senate, everyone agrees, will not accept this amendment; the bill shorn of this feature can not, it is also agreed, pass the house, and a deadlock is almost certain to result which will still further postpone the relief of which the Cubans are said to be so sorely in need. If they are in such straits as they are said to be in, what congress does now will not make much difference to them.

THE Philippines supply their usual quota of material for discussion this week. Major Waller's defense against the charges of inhumanity in Samar was that he merely carried out the orders of General Jacob H. Smith. General Smith admits the impeachment, but it is hinted that he will in turn pass the responsibility on to someone higher in authority—General Chaffee, for instance. Some of the cartoonists will surely take advantage of the opportunity to resurrect the familiar Tweed cartoon, putting Philippine generals in the place of the circle of boodlers, each pointing to the man next to him, but retaining the old caption, "It was him." The senate has devoted most of its time during the past week to discussion of the Philippine government bill, but nothing has been done beyond the manufacture of a little campaign material for use next fall.

THE Indiana Republican state convention last week was the first state convention of the year, and for various reasons its platform is important as an indication of Republican policy in the immediate future. The platform contained no surprises; it is noteworthy only in that it holds so tenaciously to the current Republican doctrine of the past few years. Indiana Republicans at least are still steadfast for protection with the usual reciprocity attachments that never come to pass. Reciprocity with Cuba, however, is specifically approved, and the convention declined to take water on the Philippine question, holding out squarely for continuance of the present policy—an evidence of shocking depravity we are assured by the "anti-imperialists."

A VERY interesting political situation has developed in Pennsylvania. Senator Quay has ordered Attorney General John P. Elkin out of the race for the governorship, and that most "stalwart" of Republican newspapers in Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says that the senator has "split his own friends and is being criticized most roundly by Republican leaders everywhere." Even his enemies have always admitted that Quay never deserted a friend; this characteristic has frequently been advanced in explanation of his unbroken political success. Now he throws over the man who more vigorously than any other has supported Quay's leadership. The most reasonable explanation of this strange proceeding is that Quay knows that his antagonism is now worth more than his support, and that he has taken this round-about method of securing Elkins's nomination and election.

ON this side of the water the so-called transatlantic steamship combine engineered by Mr. Morgan did not in the beginning cause any excitement, perhaps because, as Mr. Bryan puts it, it did not affect the stomachs of the people as the meat trust does. But in England, people, press, and ministers appear to view the latest achievement of Mr. Morgan with considerable alarm. British naval supremacy is slipping away, says one; we shall be compelled to fight for our very existence, says another, if this sort of thing continues. But as a matter of fact the British tonnage controlled by the new combination (the White Star line is now said not to be included in it) is but ten per cent of the total tonnage of the British merchant marine, and so far as anyone now knows the flags on the ships in question will not be changed for the stars and stripes.

IT is manifest that the truce between the warring elements in Belgium can be only a temporary one. The Socialists have made friends abroad and presumably at home by their moderation and unwillingness to throw the country into a state of turmoil in order to force immediate action on their demand for such a revision of the constitution as would prevent one man from casting three votes while his neighbor casts but one or two. The fight against plural voting will without doubt be renewed in the near future, and the Socialists have every reason to expect that their second attempt will meet with success, having shown a strength of 64 against 84 votes in the chamber of deputies, besides demonstrating that they can bring the industrial and commercial life of the country to a standstill whenever they choose to exert their power.

POLITICS in Denmark appear to be very much like politics in every other part of the world—a reflection that is sure to follow a reading of the accounts of the manner in which the sale of the Danish West Indies is being handled. The landsthing, in defiance of the government's wishes, has voted to make the ratification of the sale conditional upon the affirmative votes of the property owners. The lower house takes up the treaty of sale this week, and without attempting to say just what course will be adopted, it is fairly safe to assume that the sale will finally be approved. The opposition, such as it is, is purely for home consumption.

FROM the date of her first appearance in the rôle of a monarch, Queen Wilhelmina has been the object of something resembling affectionate admiration the world over. The reports of her marital sorrows excited a remarkable amount of indignation, and, inspired by the same feeling of interest and good will, people everywhere have felt no little concern over the reports of the queen's serious illness. Unless the royal physicians are more diplomatic than truthful, this concern may now give way to a belief that the life of Holland's little monarch will be saved, for such are the latest assurances from The Hague.

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AMERICAN

Steamship Companies "Morganized"

SIX TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

THE latest feat of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the combination of six of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines. The particulars of the organization were described briefly in our last issue. Later reports have it that a working agreement has been entered into with the large German lines. The New York *Times* looks to see the community of interest existing in the American railway world "extended to include the new steamship combination. We may expect to see freight rates made from western points all the way to Liverpool; and conversely bills of lading will be issued at Liverpool upon through shipments of merchandise to Chicago, Omaha, and possibly San Francisco, under one rate. If this is to be the case, we should say that the Erie canal might as well be filled up."

The Boston *Herald* says: "If anything were needed to indicate the utter uselessness of the proposed shipping subsidy bill in order to induce American capital to enter into the ocean carrying trade, this recent proceeding of Mr. Morgan would supply whatever evidence was required." Against this should be placed the protest of Mr. Cramp, of the Cramp yards, who brands the movement as unpatriotic and inimical to American ship-yards. The only paper that has been found to support Mr. Cramp's contention is the Rochester (N. Y.) *Times,* which considers that the "situation brings out strongly the need of an efficient ship subsidy bill for the upbuilding of American shipping." The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has no fear that American yards will suffer. "This Morgan capital is heavily interested in American steel and iron production, and iron and steel are the great material out of which the modern steamship is constructed. The steamship combination is interested in the American steel combination and may be called an auxiliary concern. And in so far as American capital controls the steamship trust, it will naturally lean in favor of the American ship-yard, in making contracts for new construction."

ALL'S FISH THAT COMES TO HIS NET—*Brooklyn Eagle*

The Baltimore *American* refers to the liability of many of the ships to service in the British naval reserve, and declares that "it would be something infinitely worse than the irony of fate to have these ships, owned by our citizens, turned and used against us in war times. Yet this is the calamity we face—a calamity as certain as war is always probable. The demand which this combination voices is, therefore, for such an overhauling of our antiquated and outrageously restrictive navigation laws as will permit the transfer of the fleet to American registry, and its adoption, under our flag, as an auxiliary to the navy of the United States." The Cleveland *Leader* has no such gloomy forebodings, but thinks rather that the new combination will make for peace, for the reason that "an international difficulty threatening war between two or more great maritime powers will at once involve the interests of powerful capitalists having channels of influence leading straight to the seat of government in several countries of the first rank."

The New York *World* quotes the statement by President Griscom, of the International Navigation company, that the company will bring about a "just distribution of traffic over all American and Canadian seaports." "The 'just distribution of traffic' now furnished by railroad 'mergers' has built up other Atlantic cities by unfair 'differentials' at New York's expense," says the *World;* "and the thought that our port must hereafter be 'developed'—or the reverse—not by the enterprise of its people or by its natural advantages, but at the nod of a few irresponsible dictators, is not soothing to the pride or reassuring as to the welfare of the 3,500,000 people of this city." The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Post-Standard* takes the comfortable view that "this ship trust is a remarkable example of a trust that can never under any circumstances be a monopoly. The Atlantic itself is very wide and there is no exclusive right of way in any part of it. Under these circumstances, monopoly is impossible, and without monopoly the trust loses half its terrors."

Foreign comment is not cheerful. The London *Chronicle* points out three reasons why the steamship trust is a menace to British prestige. The first is that the supremacy of the British mercantile marine is practically annihilated. The second is that there is good reason to believe that the Morgan party were forced into the shipping business in order to save their other undertakings, and that overcapitalization may some day bring a collapse which would seriously involve the British trade. The third is the disadvantageous position of England in the event of a war with America. The *Daily News* says: "We are very good friends with the United States, but we do not want to be swallowed by them. We are much more likely to be good friends if Great Britain wakes up and earns the respect of the United States by friendly but effective competition." German critics are more bitter. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* calls on the government to interfere. It asserts that the combine is formed as an adjunct to American railroads, mines, and iron works. Whatever moderation may be exercised at first, says that paper, the steamship lines will inevitably discriminate against German industries. The *Kreutz Zeitung,* discussing W. T. Stead's ideas in regard to "the Americanization of the world," defines Americanism as an incessant, exclusive, and reckless striving for wealth.

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The Republicans Divided

CUBAN RECIPROCITY BILL CREATES DISCORD IN THE HOUSE

IN the vote in the house on the Cuban reciprocity bill the Republican side of the chamber was divided. The occasion of the disagreement was the Morris amendment abolishing the differential rate on refined sugar. The beet-sugar men voted for the amendment, which passed in spite of the efforts of the Republican leaders. While it is acknowledged that the action of the beet-sugar contingent was prompted by revenge and the hope that the amendment would lead to the whole measure being killed in the senate, yet there is a note of exultation in the comments of the Democratic and anti-protection papers. For instance, the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "The surprising action of the house of representatives upon the Cuban tariff bill is of political rather than of practical significance. It emphasizes the widening differences among the Republicans upon economic questions and shows the Democrats capable of united and effective action. The removal of the differential duty upon sugar, though carried by the votes of the most selfish and sordid group of protectionists, is distinctly a Democratic measure. It is the first breach that has been made in the tariff wall." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) thinks that "we have here a revolt against the house leadership, and a demonstration of the fact that the Republican congressmen are weary of the tyranny which has prevailed so long in that body."

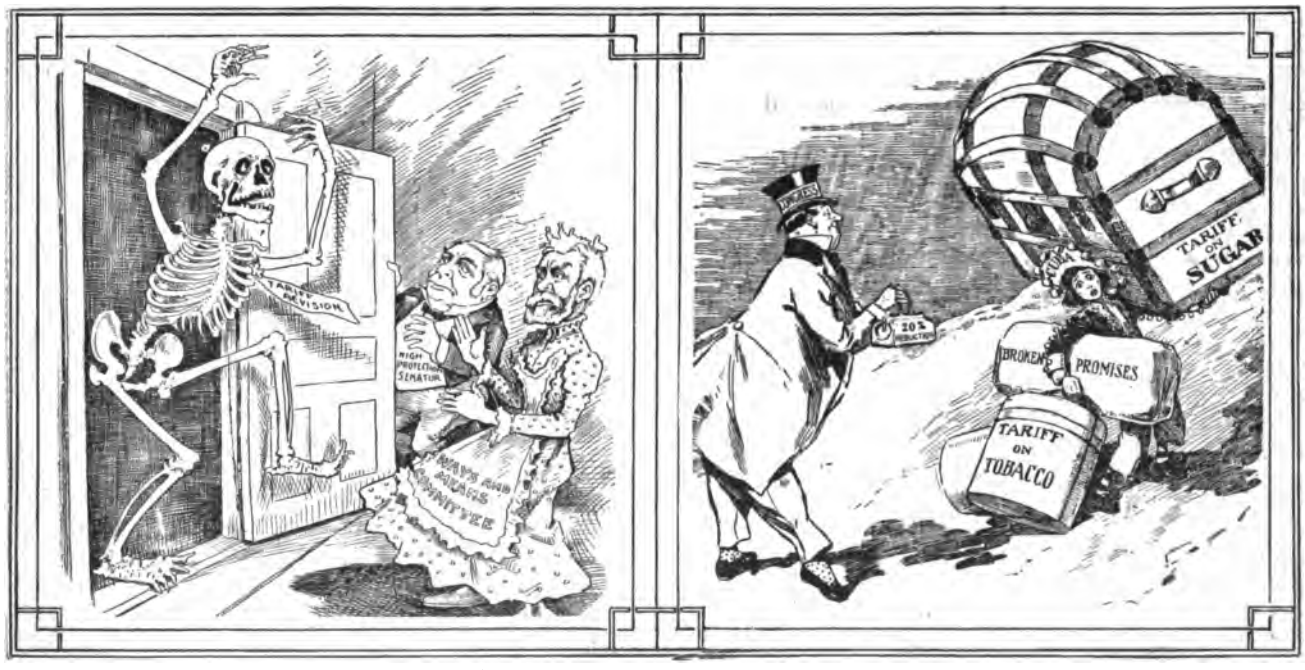
The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) applauds the Morris amendment and finds in its passage "cogent and convincing demonstration of a lack of solidarity in the party of protectionist rapine and trust spoliation. The political rogues are falling out, and honest men may thereby and thereafter come all the sooner to their own again." The vote on the bill is a source of encouragement to the New Orleans *Daily States* (Dem.) "by reason of the fact that a very considerable number of Republicans have shown their manhood by revolting against a trust, which for years has dominated their party in congress, and taking the side of the people. The fact can not be questioned that the overthrow of the house leaders has produced a serious breach in the Republican party which threatens to result at an early day in the downfall of the high tariff system."

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) admits that the action of the Democrats was consistent and legitimate, but declares that the "thirty or more Republicans who, on the critical stage of the bill, voted with the Democrats against President Roosevelt, against their committee on ways and means, and against their own house organization, will yet, we believe, realize that they have much to answer for to their party and their country." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) rejoices because the vote "demonstrates the fact that the Democratic members of the house have 'got together.' Still, Democrats may be warned that not too much can be expected in immediate results from the dramatic events which occurred in the house. The Republican 'insurgents' have given the Republican 'regulars' a terrible shock. Probably the 'regulars' will come to terms. A peace will be patched up. But it will be a hollow peace." The Washington *Star* (Ind.) does not think the situation critical. "As one swallow does not make a summer, why should one failure lead to a rout? Surely the Republicans of the house, with so much business still before them, are not going to abandon the field because of this one upset."

The Work of Secretary Root

L. A. COOLIDGE, in the May *Ainslee's*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

SECRETARY ROOT came into the cabinet as a constructive lawyer of approved business capacity. His special mission was to aid the administration in working out the problems arising from our control of new territory. Not only has he achieved much in his own particular province, but he has made himself felt in every branch of governmental work. Before President McKinley died, Secretary Root had



THE SKELETON BREAKS OUT OF THE CLOSET —*Minneapolis Journal*

CONGRESS—"That's a very steep hill. Permit me to relieve you of this."—*New York Herald*

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become the great force of the administration. He is no less a force under President Roosevelt, who turned to him for counsel the moment he was sworn into office. His attitude of mind is like that of Secretary Olney, whose position in the Cleveland administration resembled somewhat Root's position now. Olney was a lawyer. He said that he regarded the United States government as the most important client he had ever served. He worked for the government exactly as he would have worked for a man or a corporation by whom he had been employed. Root has much the same feeling. The task has fallen to him which falls to few men in history, of creating a nation —for that is what he has set out to do in Cuba, following the injunctions of congress and carrying into effect the pledges of the United States. Every step which has been taken in the regeneration of Cuba since Mr. Root became secretary of war has been

ELIHU ROOT

taken under his direction. Secretary Root's work in the Philippines is still incomplete and must remain so for years to come. But the policy he has pursued there has been without a shadow of turning. He has kept steadily in view two things from the beginning: First, to pacify the islands, quell the insurrection, and insure the preservation of order; second, to establish civil government there and make the people of the islands fit for it. When Secretary Root came to the war department he knew little about military administration. He was sure that something was wrong somewhere, but just what it was he could not have told. He turned his attention to a typically thorough study of the entire army system. He discovered that there was lack of unity and coöperation among the several bureaus which have control of supplies and transportation, and he set out to rectify that fault. Briefly, he has succeeded already in putting our comparatively small army on a foundation which, as time goes on, will enable it to compare favorably in effectiveness with the army of any one of the great military powers. He has developed a plan which, if it shall be adopted, will make our army one to be patterned after by all the armies of the world. He has already secured legislation by which the old system will gradually be displaced and by which there will be intelligent coöperation all along the line. The greatest reform of all is the establishment of a war college by means of which the army will be turned into a great university for military instruction. In addition to all this, Secretary Root proposes to bring the national guard into close coöperation with the regular army. He has submitted an elaborate plan by which the national government shall have supervision over the state militia. There will be camps of instruction where officers and men of the national guard may take part with the forces of the regular army in annual encampments and military maneuvers, so that when war comes—as it will—our volunteer army can spring full panoplied into the field. Secretary Root is an ideal cabinet minister. He would be less successful as a legislator. It is doubtful whether he would have any success at all if he were to appeal to the people as a candidate for office. Somebody has said that Root has no proper place in a republican form of government. He is so imperious, so unswerving, and so indifferent to popular opinion. That is an extravagant statement, but it has a kernel of truth.

Our Future Relations with Germany

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND, in the May *World's Work*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE development of the last five years has inspired in the German manufacturer and merchant a fear of the overpowering strength of American competition. It has become plain to him that a country which, twenty years ago, exported forty million dollars' worth of goods, or 5.8 per cent of the total to Germany, and now sends 250 million dollars' worth, or 17 per cent of the total, while taking, practically, no more of German goods than it did ten or fifteen years ago, is a country with which trade relations urgently need adjusting. And that is really at the bottom of the German government's desire to bring about a commercial treaty. The trade relations between the United States and Germany have so far been based on the old treaty of 1828 between Prussia and this nation. By this treaty neither Prussia nor the United States could admit other nations to more favorable terms of commerce without admitting at once the other contracting party to the same terms, and this without previous negotiations. This, at least, has been the German interpretation.

The still-existing German tariff is frankly protectionist, and is, with some subsequent alterations, the one framed under Bismarck when that statesman became converted from his free-trade views. It is, however, when compared with the Dingley tariff, very moderate, showing an average of 13 per cent, as against the Dingley tariff's 54 per cent. The pending bill would raise that percentage to about 17 or 18 per cent, but many items on it, and particularly some touching American goods, show a much higher percentage—up to 50 and 60. It is a measure largely framed for the express purpose of either forcing the United States into a special commercial treaty, or else to diminish American imports into Germany, for not only are heavier duties laid on such leading articles of American export as cereals, copper, petroleum, meats, and nearly all other foodstuffs, but also, and mostly much heavier ones, on such American manufactures as within recent years have begun to compete with German industries, like bicycles, shoes, labor-saving and tool machines, leatherware, furniture, locomotives, stoves, electric appliances, etc.

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The German government is, however, not in as strong a position in this whole matter as would at first appear. The vulnerable points may be summarized thus: Germany must do her utmost to preserve her markets, for she, like England, must largely export in order to live. German agriculture does not now produce, and is not likely to produce in the future (even under a new and more favorable system of commercial treaties or tariffs), enough food for the nation. By enhancing the price of foodstuffs by higher duties, Germany renders competition for her industry yet more difficult, and is liable to precipitate a severe industrial crisis. A tariff war between the two countries would fall with much more crushing force upon Germany, for the simple reason that while Germany absolutely needs for her industry or for her laboring population the more important items in her list of American imports, the United States would suffer no very appreciable discomfort if no German imports whatever should reach this country. In Germany now, according to the latest official census, fifty-seven out of every hundred people are engaged in industrial or commercial pursuits, and only forty-three in agricultural and allied employments. The overwhelming interests are industrial. About one-third of the foodstuffs consumed in Germany today comes from beyond her frontiers.

Senator Beveridge Defends Trusts

OUTLINES THE REPUBLICAN POLICY

IN a speech at the Indiana state Republican convention, last week, Senator Albert J. Beveridge gave in outline what he considered the proper policy to be pursued by the Republican party. On the question of trusts he said in part: "When combinations of capital attempt to arbitrarily raise prices from motives of mere greed, or unjustly reduce wages merely to increase dividends, they must be prevented, punished. But apply a remedy—do not administer a medicine of death." As to the tariff, the "Republican party proposes to rearrange our protective tariff only where changes will continue or increase American prosperity, and not otherwise. But the opposition would annihilate protection with one single, sudden, violent act." He also defended our recent territorial expansion as in line with our historical policy.

The Cleveland (O.) *Leader* (Rep.) resents the charge that the Republicans are to make the "praise of trusts" a part of their national policy, but admits that the "Republican party will not make hysterical or reckless war upon great corporations in control of industries of extreme importance to the American people." "The important thing," that the Detroit (Mich.) *Free Press* (Ind.) sees in the speech "is that the country, sooner or later, must begin to consider the trust question politically from the standpoint that the economists have already taken, and that a few politicians like Senator Beveridge are beginning to take. It must be done with a trifle less rhetoric, with fewer adjectives, and a great deal more common sense; but it must be done. Both political parties must abandon the hypocritical nonsense of threatening to destroy the trust." The Baltimore (Md.) *American* (Rep.) does not take so cheerful a view of the situation. "The doctrine Mr. Beveridge preached was that the trusts are here, they are a modern institution, and instead of being hounded they should be encouraged as factors in our prosperity. Only when they flagrantly transgress would he have them interfered with, and then the interference must be gentle and considerate. This is indeed a pretty doctrine to preach to a people so woefully trust-ridden. What good does it do the American people if the steel trust and the railroad mergers employ more men at higher wages, if those same men are to be robbed by the trusts that control the foodstuffs and the ordinary commodities of life."

The New York *World* (Dem.) quarrels with the senator's statement of the Republican position on the tariff and reminds him "that the Republican party in congress, so far from 'proposing to rearrange our protective tariff,' refuses absolutely to touch one single schedule—even those that notoriously protect monopolies and promote trusts. And, of course, he can not name one Democrat in congress who would 'annihilate protection with one single, violent act.'"

THE BEEF TRUST—"Don't shoot, I'll come down."
—*Minneapolis Journal*

THE NEW "WATER CURE" FOR ARMY OFFICERS
—*Chicago News*

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General Funston Silenced

CAPTOR OF AGUINALDO REBUKED FOR HIS LOQUACITY

THE latest military man to receive the presidential censure for his much speaking is General Funston. In a speech in Denver, the general said that Senator Hoar was suffering from an "overheated conscience." This remark called forth an emphatic request from the president that he refrain in the future from public discussions of political questions, and a reminder of the impropriety of so characterizing a senator of the United States.

The New York *Times* suggests that the general "take Lord Kitchener as his model and never say a word." The Philadelphia *North American* sees in the rebuke "another distinct reversal of Root. If the military elocutionist had been detailed by the secretary of war as special advocate for the policy of hydraulic pacification and instructed to go about the country repeating his speeches, he could not have been more diligent in denunciation of all Americans who retain their belief in the Declaration of Independence and deplore the drift toward imperialism and world piracy." That Funston has been "let down" gently is the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and for this he should be duly grateful and abstain hereafter, while holding an army command, from commenting too freely upon the work which is being done by men as good as any who ever came out of the Sunflower state." The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Post-Standard* compares this case with the rebuke administered to Captain Coghlan, and remarks: "Everybody thinks just as much of Coghlan, and everybody will think just as much of Funston, but there will be a little more decorum in his behavior hereafter." The Washington *Post* regrets that the "administration is without a sense of humor. It sees in Funston only an impertinent and tiresome conceit. We lament his occultation as a loss of joy."

Extermination in the Philippines

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WALLER'S ACTS?

IN the court martial of General Jacob H. Smith, in Manila, the counsel for the accused admitted at the outset that he had ordered Major Waller to make Samar a "howling wilderness," and to kill all the natives over ten years of age. The readiness with which the admission was made is explained by the evident tendency to carry the responsibility back to General Chaffee, and, perhaps, even to the war department. This is the view of the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, who says: "Because General Chaffee sent to the war department copies of instructions he issued, which were directly or tacitly approved by the department, political opponents of the administration and friends of the army officer seek to transfer the responsibility to the shoulders of Secretary Root. General Smith's line of defense indicates that he proposes to show that he acted under instructions, and General Chaffee, having had his policy approved, has no reason, it is said, to fear that he will be officially criticized by the secretary of war. On the war department copy of the letter of instructions to General Hughes regarding the character of warfare which should be waged by General Smith in Samar, General Chaffee wrote an endorsement in which he made suggestions regarding the transfer of troops of his command in order to control the situation in Samar. It is stated that after reading General Chaffee's letter and endorsement, formal approval of his action, as he requested, was given by the war department. The drastic campaign which General Smith conducted in Samar has a counterpart in that carried on by Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell in the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. General Bell furnished General Chaffee, and the latter the war department, with copies of his reports and instructions. The results of the campaign were effective so far as forcing the surrender of the insurgents was concerned, General Malvar, the insurgent leader, and his followers recently surrendering. Upon being advised of the surrender the president, through Secretary Root, sent a cable message to General Chaffee congratulating General Bell on the success of his military operations."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

APRIL 21.—The river and harbor bill was passed in the senate, and the Philippine civil government bill was discussed informally. Consideration of the military academy appropriation bill was begun in the house, but the debate was chiefly on the race question in the south.

APRIL 22.—The senate entered upon the formal discussion of the Philippine government bill, Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, opening in opposition to the measure. The house, by a vote of 75 to 72, rejected claims attached to the omnibus claims bill by the senate aggregating $1,800,000, and on the heels of that action non-concurred in the whole senate amendment and sent the bill to conference. The military academy appropriation bill was passed after the limit of costs of the improvements at West Point had been reduced to $5,500,000.

APRIL 23.—In the senate, Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, continued his speech opposing the Philippine government bill. Senator Deboe introduced a bill creating a commission to inquire into the condition of the colored people of the United States. The house began consideration of the senate amendments to the oleo bill; Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution instructing the ways and means committee to investigate the question of the recent increase in the price of beef, etc., and, if practicable, offer some measure of legislation for relief.

APRIL 24.—A bill for the repeal of all duties on meats was introduced in the senate by Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina; Representative Livingston, of Georgia, introduced a bill repealing that portion of the tariff law of 1897 providing a duty on meats.

APRIL 25.—Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, spoke against the Philippine civil government bill in the senate, and attacked General Funston; Mr. McCumber, of North Dakota, spoke in favor of pure food legislation. In the house, the day was devoted to private pension legislation and debate on the agricultural appropriation bill.

APRIL 26.—The senate discussed the ownership of sugar lands in Cuba, and the Philippine temporary government bill was taken up. Mr. Carmack (Dem. Tenn.) continued his speech opposing it. The house spent the day on minor bills and resolutions.

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FOREIGN

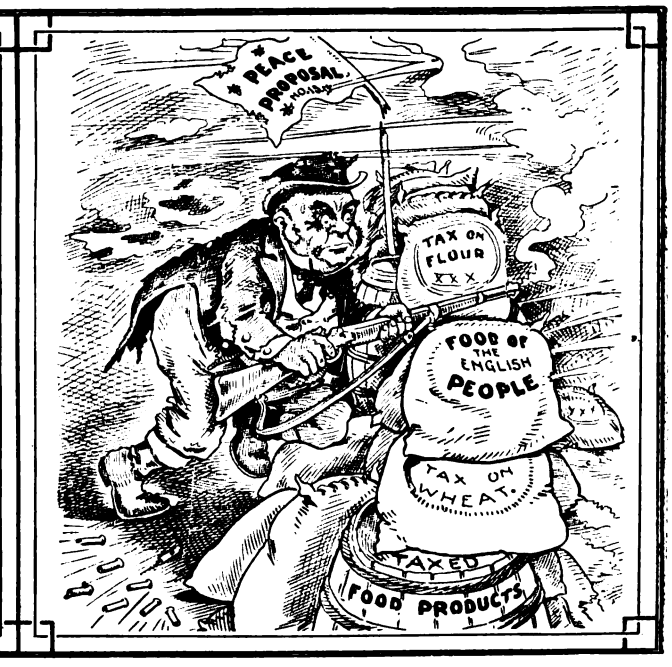
The Japanese Invasion of China

FROM JAPANESE AND ENGLISH POINTS OF VIEW

AN article by Vicomte Nagooka in the last issue of the *Kyoi-Ku Kaho* (Tokyo) is a very interesting report of a recent trip he made through China. His impression is that the "Chinese soul is slowly but surely being transformed under Japanese influence." The Japanese educational society, "To-a-Sobun," has established a large number of schools which are intended "to initiate the Celestials into the mysteries of occidental civilization." For instance the "Nan King-Dobum-Shoin" educates a good many Japanese and Chinese students. The Japanese study the Chinese language while teaching their own to their former enemies. "The greatest harmony prevails between the two oriental peoples and the Chinese receive with the greatest docility the teachings of the Japanese, being convinced of the absolute necessity of acquiring modern knowledge to keep in check the appetite of the old world." At Na King there are now eighty Japanese students; their number will be two hundred in 1903. At the military school of Ning-po the main instructor of the Chinese is no other than the celebrated Japanese Captain Saito. Besides drilling the eighty Japanese students, he has to instruct two hundred and fifty Chinese soldiers. According to Vicomte Nagooka, "these soldiers are progressing rapidly, and compare favorably with the Japanese." Viceroy Lin relies a good deal upon the Japanese to rehabilitate China, and he devotes all his efforts to the creation of a military school at Kang-Sa, under the management of the Japanese. In the province of Wuchang, the military schools are flourishing, and most of the instructors are Japanese. The weapons used, however, are of European make. In former times the Chinese were quite partial to German military instructors, but since the last invasion of China by foreigners they have changed their minds on the subject. They hold Count Waldersee responsible for the wholesale looting of the allied armies which were under his command; hence their new policies. Furthermore, they took notice that the Japanese were the most orderly troops during the last war. In the estimation of Comte Nagooka, Japan alone is able to regenerate China. Japan has had experience in the matter and in no distant future China will have made immense progress toward civilization.

Mr. Stafford Ransome, in the April *Fortnightly Review*, considers the likelihood and the effects of a Chino-Japanese alliance from an Englishman's point of view. "There is an impression," he says, "that between the Chinese and the Japanese there exists a violent hatred. This is not the case. There is that racial antagonism which must always be found in times of peace between two neighboring nations, and which sometimes leads to actual war between them. That antagonism, however, at once becomes a bond of friendship when both are menaced by a common foe. Japanese statesmen have told me over and over again that in the future they hope to be able to make an alliance with China, for, while at the present day Japan can not be said to resent foreign interference in Chinese matters, she resents very much the muddle that the western nations have made of the far eastern question generally, and she resents, above all things, Russian aggression. Japan, like ourselves, has had to choose between two alternatives; either she must have as neighbors a China which has been largely absorbed by Russia and other western nations, or a modern China which will always be at loggerheads with Russia. She has chosen the latter, and her selection has been a wise one. To effect her purpose, she has temporarily allied herself with the nation which seems the most likely to thwart Russia and to oppose the dismemberment of China, and which is in

"VEN VAS A PEACE PROBOSAL A PROBOSITION!" "IT VAS VEN YOU VANT SOMEDINGS ALL YOUR OWN VAY UND DON'T OXPECT TO GET IT!"
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*



THE BOERS DRIVE JOHN BULL TO THE LAST DITCH
—*Minneapolis Journal*

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the best position to aid her practically in making such dismemberment an impossibility.

It may be urged that, when Japan has accomplished her work of enabling China to become a military power, she will, by that very fact, have raised up a dangerous enemy against herself. This may be so, but, at all events, it is the lesser of two evils. In any case we have the satisfaction of knowing that the possibility of enmity between China and Japan should tend to prolong indefinitely a satisfactory understanding between Great Britain and Japan. We must not forget that Japan has before her, as an object-lesson, the history of England and the continent of Europe, a lesson which her statesmen have absorbed very thoroughly. Japan sees no reason to fear China any more than we have to fear continental nations. It is true that, owing to Europe being divided up into many countries, our safety has often owed its existence to the impossibility of a common accord between them. As a set-off against this, however, Japan is fully aware that, for years, and perhaps for centuries after China has become modernized, that country's hostile energies will be taken up by difficulties on the Russian frontier. Then Japan will be able to play Russia off against China, as we have, from time immemorial, played one nation off against another on the continent of Europe.

The Situation in Belgium

The Center of European Socialism

AT the present time the Conservative party seems to have the upper hand in Belgium. The Socialist demand for the revision of the constitution has been denied by the chamber of deputies, and the Socialists have to choose between the alternatives of submission or proceeding to the last resort of revolution. Mr. A. M. Simons, editor of the *International Socialist Review,* reviews the situation from the Socialist point of view in the New York *Independent.*

The very storm-center of the Socialist movement, not only of Brussels, but of the world, at this moment, is the Maison du Peuple, of Brussels. It is the headquarters of the International Socialist bureau, the committee which serves as a connecting link and means of communication between something over seven million Socialists scattered throughout the civilized world. Besides being the headquarters for all the trades-unions of Brussels, it contains the great department store, with meat shop and grocery attached, of the coöperative to which the building belongs. There are about 30,000 members of the coöperative of the Brussels Maison du Peuple, and as each member is generally the head of a family, it means that almost the entire laboring population of the city are connected with this organization. The trades unions, too, are closely affiliated with the Socialists, so that almost every Belgian laborer, in the industrial centers at least, is at once a member of the union of his craft, of his local coöperative, and of the *parti ouvrier.* This condition gives a peculiar stability to the Belgian Socialist movement unknown in any other country.

About eleven years ago they began their movement for universal suffrage. After an agitation of about two years, this culminated in a general strike. It took only four days of this to force the government to grant a limited and complex franchise, which was accepted as a compromise and which still exists. Coupled with a plan for proportional representation, there is a cumulative system of balloting by which the wealthy and professional classes can cast three votes each. About two years ago the Socialists determined to start an agitation for "one man one vote." The actions of the Clericals, however, soon caused them to change this to "one man or woman, one vote." The overwhelming majority of the women of Belgium, being illiterate and ignorant, are completely dominated by the Catholic clergy. Hence the Clericals thought the Socialists would not dare to advocate the enfranchisement of women and so announced that the Clericals were in favor of universal suffrage regardless of sex. As it has always been a fundamental principle of the Socialist doctrines that there should be no distinction of sex in political matters, the Socialists at once accepted the condition and took up the cry for "Le Suffrage Universelle" without regard to sex.

At the beginning of the campaign the Socialists issued a campaign document that is unique in history. They deliberately laid down the following steps or lines of action which they proposed to pursue until victory should be assured, for, as will be seen later, defeat is well-nigh impossible: First, extensive educational propaganda and agitation; second, gigantic petitions for universal suffrage; third, memorials to the chamber of deputies from Socialist municipalities and organizations; fourth, introduction of a bill by the Socialist deputies providing for universal suffrage, to be followed by parliamentary obstruction; fifth, universal strike; sixth, revolution. This program, they complacently informed the government, could be interrupted at any point by the granting of the ballot on equal terms to all Belgian citizens. Otherwise it would be carried out to the bitter end, and the same result attained amid the destruction of the Belgian monarchy.

The men who are at the head of the Belgian Socialist movement are men of recognized ability and broad educational training. Emile Vandervelde, who is, perhaps, the most prominent of them, is one of the ablest thinkers and scholars of the present time. William De Greef, a sociologist of international reputation, is another prominent worker. Edouard Anseele, the Socialist deputy from Ghent, is a weaver by trade, but has shown himself the equal in debate of the cleverest parliamentarians of Belgium, while his management of the Vooruit, the great coöperative of Ghent, has shown him to possess in a high degree the faculty for industrial organization often so painfully lacking among the laboring class.

Taxation and Business in Italy

How the Italian Revenues Are Raised

WOLCOTT CALKINS contributes to the May *Forum* an article on the methods of taxation in Italy. In 1901 the national debt amounted to $2,580,000,000. The revenue for the same year was $285,000,000. Mr. Calkins turns his attention first to the state monopolies. "The net profits on tobacco are $35,000,000. A great deal of complaint is heard against the quality of the cigars and tobacco furnished, but nothing can be said against the principle of taxing this article heavily. The wonder is that other monopolies are not taxed or monopolized. Instead of selecting the extravagant expenditures of the rich for the heaviest imports, Italy has always con-

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ducted two monopolies which are draining the slender resources of the poor. One of them is the most astonishing business ever conducted by a civilized government. This is the notorious Italian lottery. It brings into the treasury a net profit of $6,500,000 a year, and takes out of the people, and largely out of the poor, $15,000,000. But everybody is complaining loudly of the third monopoly. In 1901 the people of Italy paid for the salt they used $15,000,000. This salt cost the government, for its manufacture, transportation, and sale at retail, $1,200,000, leaving a net profit, from this "tax on health," of $13,800,000. The direct tax on farming land varies from a dollar and twenty cents an acre on the most profitable farms in Lombardy to less than twenty cents an acre in Tuscany. The average is about twenty-seven cents per acre for the whole country. Next to the land tax comes the direct tax on all business transactions, chiefly by means of stamps and registered paper. In detail, in annoyance, and in proportional amount, it has far exceeded the worst which we ever suffered in America under our war assessments. Everything to which stamps will adhere, from match-boxes up, bears an impost. Finally, over and above tariffs, monopolies, land taxes, and the assessments on business transactions comes the income tax. Nobody is trusted to make a sworn return of income. The government finds out, by detailed investigation, the income derived from business, from investments, and from salaries, and collects a direct tax. But the indirect tax remains. In 1901 imported grain paid a revenue of $14,859,000. Petroleum, which is not produced at all in Italy, pays duties every year amounting to nearly $20,000,000. I venture to enumerate a few articles with the percentage of increase over their normal cost: Salt, 1,300 per cent; sugar, 350 per cent; petroleum, 337 per cent; wine, 120 per cent; coffee, 75 per cent; wheat flour, 62 per cent; meat, 10 per cent.

"There can be no doubt that all business enterprises are making some advances. Agriculture is in the worst condition, as bad cultivation and lack of fertilizing reduce the yield of wheat to an average of 12 bushels an acre, against 16 2-3 in France, 22 in Belgium, and 24 in Holland. But coöperative societies, selling fertilizers and implements at cost price, and traveling schools, teaching better methods of cultivation, are working some improvements. The more profitable use of land for poultry and dairy products is doing still more good. Manufacturers suffer from two wants sorely felt in Italy. (1) There are no natural supplies of fuel. Vast quantities of coal and over six million dollars' worth of wood are imported annually. (2) Technical training for skilled labor is also far behind that of competing countries. The state government has recently taken from the provinces the control and support of the higher technical schools, and great improvement may be expected in the near future."

SOCIOLOGICAL

The Sandringham Cottages

Queen Alexandra's Care for Her Tenants

THE tenants of King Edward's country estate at Sandringham are a privileged class, according to the account of a writer in the current *Pearson's Magazine*. They are well lodged, well cared for, and their needs met almost before they are felt. The many benefits they enjoy are due to the practical solicitude of Queen Alexandra. At her orders the four villages on the estate were thoroughly remodeled, many new cottages built, and others altered. One row of cottages, here reproduced, bears her majesty's name, and these, says the writer, may be taken as typical of the whole. "They have the most charming exteriors, Gothic in style, and with walls almost covered with ivy, creepers, and roses. Each cottage has its own piece of land, the front portion of which is gay with sweet-smelling flowers; that in the rear being devoted to vegetable gardens. The interiors are just as delightful to see; the arrangements being such as would give pleasure to any good housewife. In the five capacious rooms which comprise the house, nothing has been forgotten for use and comfort."

The queen's solicitude for the tenants of the royal estate did not end with the erection of suitable dwelling-places for their occupation. "Social improvement, rational recreation and amusement, and the education of the children were subjects which also received deep consideration, and, in course of time, a variety of schemes were set on foot—every one of which has prospered exceedingly. There are capital schools on the estate. I may say that Denmark holds a foremost position in technical education, and the queen had, therefore, in her own country, the opportunity of seeing the immense advantages of the system. Hence, her majesty determined to introduce it at Sandringham, and the result of the innovation has

THE ALEXANDRA COTTAGES

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more than justified her most sanguine expectations. Glance, first, at the girls' school, a place where Queen Alexandra may often be seen. Here I have watched girls busily employed in an up-to-date model kitchen, turning out all sorts of tempting-looking comestibles, fit either for their cottage homes, or for the tables of the families with whom they will, after a time, take service. In another department, the young students are busy with scissors or needles, for here they are being scientifically instructed in dressmaking. Plain and art needlework, knitting, etc., also come in for a share of attention, and even spinning and weaving are items, and important ones, too. Her majesty has given due consideration to the fact that many girls are not strong enough, or otherwise qualified, for domestic service, and so has caused these lighter employments to be taught in order that the girls may thus be prepared for suitable situations, or may even follow the crafts in their own homes. The boys' school is just as well equipped, and some of the carving and pyrographic-work they turn out is highly creditable."

Two clubs for men have been established on the estate, with libraries, reading-rooms, recreation parlors. Refreshments are served here at a small cost. There are no saloons on the Sandringham estate. The queen has inspired keen competition among the housewives by inaugurating an annual system of prize-giving for the best-kept cottages. All the people—men, women, and children—share in the festivities of the royal family. At birthdays, Christmas, and weddings, the poor are remembered in the way of dinners, teas, distribution of gifts, Christmas trees, and all sorts of entertainments.

Marriage as a Just and Honorable Partnership

FIVE NECESSARY REFORMS IN ENGLAND

TO place marriage in England on a more just foundation, to foster peace and happiness, and add honor to married life, five reforms are necessary, says Miss Harriett M. Ilquham, writing for the *Westminster Review*. These reforms are: (1) omissions or alterations in the marriage service of the Church of England; (2) a legal claim for the wife and children to share in the husband's property after death; (3) a defined proportion of the husband's earnings or income for the support of the home; (4) equality between husband and wife in the laws of intestacy; (5) equality in the law of divorce.

This writer urges that "untruthful symbols" be eliminated from the marriage service. "Who giveth this woman away?" might be dispensed with, it being but an historic reminder of the time when the "chattel daughter" was handed over to be a "chattel wife," liable to be moderately chastised and locked up if her lord and master so willed it. An English girl comes of age at twenty-one, and even before that age is generally supposed to have had some freedom in the choice of her husband; but the giving away becomes positively ludicrous in the case of widows and women of mature age. The wearing of the wedding-ring would seem a slight matter, but it is not beneath notice, for it has tended toward the recognition of an unequal standard of morality in marriage. But far more pertinent to the purpose of this paper is the absolute untruthfulness and opposition to facts contained in the words uttered by the bridegroom, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow!" The most ignorant man knows when he utters them that such a promise means next to nothing, and has no legal value beyond the meanest maintenance, and that there is no provision in English law to make him even half fulfill it."

Neither the position of wife, nor the fact of motherhood, long domestic service, or help as bread-winner for the family, says this writer, give the wife any legal claim on the property of the deceased husband. "He may even will away from her the business which has been their joint work and their joint source of income. In Scotland if the husband has means he must leave a suitable provision for his wife and family; surely this justice might extend below the border. Just as the English wife has no legal claim on her husband's property after death, unless he dies intestate, so has she no defined claim when living with him to any share of his earnings or income. The records of our police courts give ample proof that the absence of such a legal claim is a fruitful source of marital misery. Case after case might be cited where destitution and even death have resulted, not because the husband and father was not earning good wages, but because he failed to supply a fair sum for home purposes. This injustice goes on, week after week and year after year, and women and children suffer a mental and bodily deterioration which legislation could moderate if not entirely avert."

The writer concludes as follows: "That many marriages miss felicity is greatly due to the fact that we have yet to make marriage a just and honorable partnership. It is 'an honorable estate' to which is yet needed many 'an added honor.' At present we start with a ceremony untruthful and objectionable in many particulars. If report speaks truly, the Norwegians are already superseding it by a new ritual. We secure no substantial guarantee from church or state that our young and inexperienced girls who enter marriage shall have the best provision made for them and their children, either in married life or widowhood. When troubles arise, as they too frequently do, through pecuniary injustice, we grant judicial separations, on the misery of which it is not the object of this paper to dwell. We have given remedies freely to the cure of disease. Would it not be well to begin to try preventive medicine?"

Are Americans Economical?

HUTCHINS HAPGOOD, in the May *Ainslee's Magazine*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WE are regarded in Europe as an extravagant race. American wastefulness is almost proverbial there. The housewifely German or Frenchman looks with a mixture of envy and contempt at the Yankee tourist who seems to throw his money away, who rides first-class, lodges first-class, buys the best seats at the theaters where he does not understand the play, over-fees the servants, and makes his purchases at shops especially designed for him and with prices double the ordinary. Still more shocking to the foreigners is what they deem the waste involved in the position of American women. They seem to them to have no economic function in society. They are flatly useless, highly extravagant, and, moreover, are taught to be so by American men. Certainly waste is hateful to the soul. Certainly it is an intellectual absurdity to pay more for a thing than it is worth. Nothing can be said in defense of mere waste. But are Americans, in reality, when compared

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with the people of other countries, wasteful? Rather, are they not, in a vital way, really more economical than any other race?

American economy is the economy that consists in doing things on a large scale, in producing much rather than in saving little. The old system of economy consists in picayune retrenchment. "Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves" is, from a modern point of view, as false as it is trite. That one hundred French families can live on what one American family throws away is an exaggeration, but were it not, it would indicate the soundness of American economy, not the lack of it. Whence comes the tremendous energy of our nation in business, in production, in growth generally, in practical improvements and inventions? It comes from a high standard of living. To do much work much nourishment is necessary, and who are so well nourished as Americans? What nation consumes so much good food, in what other country do the people demand so many luxuries? Where do they demand so much from life generally, in social equality, in full opportunity for work, pleasure, and education?

Nobody is stupider, more avaricious, and more economical in a small way than a French peasant or a German *hausfrau*. Nobody is more intelligent, less avaricious, and more economical in a big way than a great American inventor, financier, or business man. Through his brains production becomes cheaper and consequently more abundant; and more good to the common people thereby accrues than by all the small savings ever saved since civilization began. It is better to be able to make than to save, and to make much, a large outlay in money, energy, and brains is necessary. To save pennies is a sign of commercial incompetence and national decline. When an individual or a nation begins a system of housekeeping on a small scale it is a sign that the life-blood is ebbing. Old people, drier and less resourceful than young people, are notoriously more economical. They, like old nations, want to hang on to what they have, rather than strive for more.

The Social Secretary

MAUD NATHAN in the May *World's Work*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN olden days, manufacturers and merchants were more in touch with their working people; factories and stores had not developed into the mammoth business enterprises which they are at present. The head of the firm controlling a huge department store can not be on friendly terms with his hundreds of employees; he is too busy to take a paternal interest in them. Their private griefs and troubles are a sealed book to him, their physical and moral condition in a great measure unknown. The far-seeing, progressive employer is beginning to find a satisfactory solution of the problem by engaging a social secretary to look after his employees for him. Thus there can be restored something of the old-time personal touch. The position of social secretary is a responsible one, and is an agreeable one for women of broad sympathies who desire to uplift their fellow-women. There are as yet but eight or ten such secretaries employed in factories and stores, although more than a hundred firms are reported to have accepted recommendations made by them. These social secretaries have succeeded in bringing about many improvements which have added to the health and comfort of working girls, with the result of securing better service for the employers. The results achieved serve as an example of enlightened business enterprise.

One social secretary whom I know began her work by looking after the health of the saleswomen. She studied hygiene and the principles of sanitation. She was thus able to teach the girls how to keep their bodies and their homes pure and wholesome. She was their constant adviser, warning them against imprudence. Among her first tasks was to see that they were provided with a comfortable retiring-room, where, in the event of a headache, or sudden faintness, they could recline on a couch for a short time, and after the rest return to their work refreshed. She insisted upon proper protection from draughts, cold vestibules, and damp basement floors; and she saw that seats were provided and that floorwalkers or overseers permitted the girls to use them.

It was owing to the suggestion of another social secretary that a gymnasium was fitted up in one store, where girls who lived at a distance and rode to and from their work obtained needful exercise. This social secretary succeeded in obtaining a free hospital bed for those employees who might need it. Many girls who would have objected to going to a hospital under ordinary circumstances were willing to do so owing to the secretary's promise to visit them regularly and see that they were well looked after. The same social secretary succeeded in securing the services of three physicians to watch over the health of the working girls. They were paid out of the fines which went into the benefit fund. To some social secretaries has been entrusted the disposition of the moneys in the benefit fund, their duty being to see that it was distributed wisely. They have felt it their duty to keep in touch with working girls' vacation societies, so that those girls who had no place to go for a summer's outing could secure accommodations.

Unfortunately, the salesgirl is often exposed to the temptation of giving up her exhaustive struggle and toil, hardship and suffering, for a life that appears to be a life of ease. Underpaid, overworked girls must constantly resist the temptation to accept the wages of sin. Merchants and manufacturers who offer girls less than living wages are responsible for much of the vice that exists in our cities. The social secretaries have endeavored to interest the girls in their work; they have endeavored to teach them good business methods, so that eventually they may appreciate that labor is ennobling when it is pursued with high motives. They have taught them to realize that there is something more in doing a day's work than merely earning their living from it. The testimony of the firms who have tried the experiment of employing social secretaries is that a better standard of health exists among their employees, that fewer days are lost on account of illness, and that a greater interest is taken in their work.

FACTORIES AS MORAL AGENTS: At a recent public meeting called in Evanston, Illinois, to discuss the new anti-factory ordinance, a professor of Northwestern university maintained that unless Evanston has more factories, "the sons of the present citizens will grow up to be snobs," and that the classic suburb "would be a better residence city if there were more laborers' homes in it," one alderman ranked factories as moral agencies second only to the Young Men's Christian association; a former alderman said it was simply a question of factories or more jails, and a prominent physician said he would just as soon live near a factory as a church.

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LETTERS & ART

The Literary Women of Germany

M. CHARLES SIMOND, in *La Revue*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

M. CHARLES SIMOND says "Germany has always possessed literary women of talent, at times of immense talent." In support of his contention, M. Simond gives a long list of German literary women, among them Sophie de la Roche, Victoria Kulmus, the wife of J. C. Gottsched, the poet, Anna Louise Karschin, Duchess Ann-Amelia von Saxe-Weimar, Countess Hahn-Hahn, Elizabeth de Medem, Baroness von Recke, Ann Annette, Baroness von Droste-Hulshoff, and many others whose names figure in the list of dead literary celebrities. The work of these women has amply demonstrated that they have created a separate style of German feminist literature "which is not the result of an accident, as in other countries." The main cause of this is to be found in the character of the educated German woman, who is essentially progressive. The object of new schools is to expose to light new social conditions; through them feminism has been asserted.

At the present time the German critics are particularly partial to Madam Ebner von Eschenbach, although her works are hardly read by the public. The same thing may be said of Marie von Bunsen, whose novel, "Gegen den Ström" (Against the Current), published in 1893, was considered by the critics to be a masterpiece, but was not read by the German people at large. The German readers want something out of the ordinary. Gabrielle Reuter understood this when she published, in 1895, "Aus Guter Familie," which stirred all the feminine souls. As a woman she wrote what a woman alone could feel. Gabrielle Reuter gave a sequel to her revelations in a series of novels, but never did she find the force of conviction which prevails in her *chef d'œuvre*. Others have followed her example and their feminine confessions have been eagerly received. Still others have submitted to no other rule than their fancy; among them may be quoted Holde Kurz, Marie Janitschek, Countess Ballestrem, Countess Baudissin, Mmes. Bonin, Dohm, von Hillern, Gemberg, and Gensichen.

German literary women have also "used the scalpel to dissect the flesh of modern life," according to the bold expression of the review. Laura Marholm opened the way, followed by Megede, Reichenbach, and Olga Wohlbruck. Finally, it may be said that the "ethnographic novel, suggested by the multiplicity of relations, by exotism and cosmopolitanism," has been successfully handled by feminine writers, such as Emma Louise Vally, Ilse Frapan, Nite Kremnitz, L. Westkirch, Eschricht, Frieda von Bülow, Riedel-Ahrens, Zoller-Lionhardt, Klauss-Rithand, and the talented Schulze-Schmidt. "At their head, however, should be placed Clara Viebig, who leads as a writer of German novels, her books selling better than the books of Georges von Ompteda and Sienkiewicz. Born in Trieste in 1860, she published in 1897 a book of short stories, "Die Kinder der Eifel," in which she describes with inimitable mastery of style and observation the spirit and the local color of her native country." Her admirers blame her because she came to Berlin, where she lost her originality under the influence of Gabrielle Reuter and Helene Boehlan. Nevertheless, "she is the queen of the day. 'Das Tagliche Brot' is in demand all over Germany, and is being read by all classes of people; the 'Wacht am Rhine,' which appeared lately, will have the same success; the title is sufficient to induce the vogue."

The Roman Poet, Belli

M. E. HAGUENIN, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

GIUSEPPE GIOACCHINO BELLI, the poet who created the Roman literature of dialect, is gradually coming into his own, says M. Haguenin. "Since his death, over twenty-five years ago, his work has rendered to all other Italian writers of dialect a force of life and of fecundity which will not soon be exhausted." Belli is now beginning to enjoy a European vogue outside of Italy, due to the recently published book of M. Ernest Bovet, of the University of Zurich, on "Belli and the People of Rome." M. Haguenin thus characterizes the work of the Roman poet: "The 2,142 sonnets of Belli are not full of himself, but of the little adventures, the conversations, the manner of acting, of thinking, and of speaking of

Mme. Wilhelmine von Hillern

Mme. Clara Cohn (Viebig)

Mme. Marie Janitschek

Marie von Ebner von Eschenbach

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From the Century
MR. DOOLEY

the people of Rome. In monologues and in dialogues, it is this people alone which expresses itself, tells of itself, paints and discloses itself, directly and entirely. The laughter, the cries, the plaints, the love duos, quarrels, talks of the street, of the tavern, of the house, the household scenes, the political and theological discussions, all the secrets, spectacles, trades, types, prejudices, opinions, kinds of minds and of silliness, the blackguardism beside the prayer, the satire in face of danger, all is there, all is mingled and lives again in this work immense and varied, as in a mirror which shall have conserved and reproduced without cessation the flux, the eddies and collisions of a continually changing crowd. Belli is a world, I will not say like Shakespeare, for I do not wish to exaggerate, but like La Fontaine. One wanders in his work as through life, one recognizes the types, one divines their thoughts, reconstructs their existence, dreams of their adventures—and one forgets the artist as he has forgotten himself. Nothing of that which surrounds him escapes. The very platitudes of the daily life are reproduced by him with an art which gives them a sort of comic relief. It is easy, without doubt, to be true when one depicts the foolish, but Belli is not only true, he is amusing. He fixes the lightest shades of the ridiculous with a sort of delicious buffoonery; he has divined, after Rabelais, perhaps, the art of Henry Monnier, of the Jules Renard and the Courteline."

Martin Dooley on Books and Reading

FINLEY P. DUNNE, in the May *Century*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

TH' longer th' wurruld lasts, th' more books do be comin' out. Day be day I r-read in th' paapers announcements iv new publications that look like th' delinquent tax-list. They's a publisher in iv'ry block, an' in thousan's iv happy homes some wan is pluggin' away at th' romantic novel or whalin' out a pome on th' typewriter upstairs. A fam'ly without an author is as contimptible as wan without a priest. Is Malachi near-sighted, peevish, averse to th' suds, an' can't tell whether th' three in th' front yard is blue or green? Make an author iv him! Does Miranda presint no attractions to th' young men iv th' neighborhood, does her overskirt dhrag, an' is she poor with th' gas-range? Make an' authoreen iv her! Forchunately, th' manly insthinct is often too sthrong f'r th' designs iv th' fam'ly, an' manny a man that if his parents had had their way might have been at this moment makin' artificial feet f'r a deformed pome is l'adin' what me fri'nd Hogan calls a glad, free, an' timperymintal life on th' back iv a sthreet-car.

But lithrachoor is th' gr-reat life-wurruk iv th' modhren woman. Th' conthrol is passin' into th' hands iv th' fair sect, an' th' day will come whin th' wurrud book will mane no more to an able-bodied man thin th' wurrud gusset. Women write all th' romantic novels that ar're anny good. That's because iv'ry man thinks th' thrue hayroe is himsilf, an' iv'ry woman thinks he's James K. Hackett. Women writes all th' good romantic novels, an' reads thim all. A woman's readin' is niver done. Hardly a day passes but some lady fri'nd iv mine stops me on me way to catch a car, an' asks me if I don't regard Morse Hewlett as th' gr-reatest an' mos' homicidal writer iv our time, an' what I've got to say about Hinnelly's attack on Stevenson. "Madam," says "I w'u'dn't know Morse if I was to see him goin' down th' sthreet ax in hand, an' as f'r Hinnelly, his name escapes me, though his language is familiar to anny wan who iver helped load a scow. Stevenson," I says, "doesn't appeal to me, an' if he sh'u'd, I'll revarse th' decision on th' ground iv th' bad prevyous charackter iv th' plaintiff, while," I says, "admittin' th' thruth iv what he said. But," says I, "th' only books in me libr'y is th' Bible an' Shakespeare," says I. "They're gr-reat f'r ye," says she. "So bully f'r th' style. D'ye read thim all th' time?" she says. "I niver read thim," says I. "I use thim f'r purposes iv definse. I have niver read thim, but I'll niver read annything else till I have read thim," I says. "They shtand between me an' all modhren lithrachoor," says I. "I've built thim up into a kind iv breakwather," I says, "an' I set behind it ca'm an' contint while Hall Caine rages without," says I.

From the Century
MR. HENNESSY

"Readin', me fri'nd, is talked about be all readin' people as though it was th' on'y thing that makes a man betther thin his neighbors. But th' thruth is that readin' is th' nex' thing this side iv goin' to bed f'r restin' th' mind. With mos' people it takes th' place iv wurruk. A man doesn't think whin he's readin', or if he has to, th' book is no fun. Believe me, Hinnissy, readin' is not thinkin'. It seems like it, an' whin it comes out in talk sometimes, it sounds like it. It's a kind iv nearthought that looks ginooyne to th' thoughtless, but ye can't get annything on it. Manny a man I've knowed has so doped himsilf with books that he'd stumble over a carpet-tack. Be hivins! that la-ad Carnaygie knows his business. He's studied th' situation, an' he undhersthands that if he builds libr'ies enough an' gets enough people readin' books, they won't be any wan left afther a while capable iv takin' away what he's got. Ye bet he didn't learn how to make steel billets out iv "Whin Knighthood Was in Flower."

Am I again' all books, says ye? I'm not. If I had money, I'd have all th' good lithrachoor iv' th' wurruld on me table at this minyit. I mightn't read it, but there it'd be, so that anny iv me fri'nds c'u'd dhrop in an' help thimsilves if they didn't care f'r other stimylants. I have no taste f'r readin', but I won't deny it's a good thing f'r thim that's addicted to it. In modheration, mind ye. In modheration, an' afther th' chores is done. F'r as a fri'nd iv Hogan's says, "Much readin' makes a full man," an' he knew what he was talkin' about. An' do I object to th' pursuit iv lithrachoor? Oh, faith, no. As a pursuit 't is fine, but it may be bad f'r anny poor man that happens to catch it.

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The Meaning of Music

DANIEL GREGORY MASON, in the New York *Outlook*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

EVERY one to whom music makes any genuine appeal must have noticed frequently and with wonder its extraordinary power to tranquilize the heart, to instill a peace quite magical and beyond explanation. It soothes while it excites; and more wonderful than its ability to stimulate our emotions is its power to reconcile and harmonize them. And this it does without the aid of any intellectual process; it offers us no argument, it formulates no solacing philosophy; rather it abolishes thought, to set up in its stead a novel activity that is felt as immediately, inexplicably grateful. It is just at these moments, when the mind momentarily fails in its unequal struggle with reality, that we discover the deep meaning and the supreme service of art. For art is the tender human servant that man has made himself for his solace. He has adjusted it to his faculties and restrained it within his scope; fashioning it from the infinite substance, he has impressed upon it finite form. It is a voice less thunderous than nature's, a lamp that does not dazzle like the great sun. It simplifies the wealth that is too luxuriant, and makes tangible a fragment of the great ethereal beauty no mortal can grasp. Thus art is visible and audible rightness; it is the love of God made manifest to the senses, a particular symbol of a universal harmony. When we are too weary to be comforted by the remote, abstract good that religion promises, art comes with its immediate, substantial, caressing beauty. Seeking to prove nothing, making no appeal to our logical intellects, requiring of us no activity, saying nothing of aught beyond itself, it is supremely restful. Finding us defeated in our search for rationality, it says, "Search no longer, puzzle no more; merely listen and look; see, here it is!" Its beauty answers our problems never directly, but by gently making them irrelevant.

That music is beyond all the other arts directly expressive of man's deeper passional life, scarcely needs theoretic proof; the fact is in the experience of every one who has listened to a military band, to a homely song lovingly rendered, or to a ragged Hungarian with a violin. These things take a physical grip upon our emotions, they stir our diaphragms, galvanize our spines, and compel us to shiver, laugh, or weep. Combined with such physical affections, moreover, are ideas of indescribable vividness and poignancy. Joy and grief, hope and despair, serenity, aspiration, and horror, fill our hearts as we listen to music. They come in their pure essence—not as qualities of something else. And this is what is meant by the familiar statement that the other arts are representative while music is presentative. Poetry, painting, and sculpture show us things outside ourselves, joyful or grievous things perhaps, hopeful or desperate or beautiful or ugly things, but still *things*. But music shows us nothing but the qualities, the disembodied feelings, the passional essences. And since this passional life is the deepest reality we know, since our inner emotions constitute in fact the very essence of that world-spirit which is but projected and symbolized in sky, sun, ocean, stars, and earth, music can not but be a richer record of our ultimate life than those arts which deal with objects and symbols alone. It is the penetration, the ultimacy, of music that gives it such extraordinary power.

The Humor of Topsy-Turviness

COMMENT ON THE WORK OF THE LATE FRANK R. STOCKTON

IN the comment on the work of the late Frank R. Stockton, there is a noticeable attempt to analyze the element of fantastic humor, which, all writers agree, was his most salient quality and no small part of his charm. "The formula of it," says the New York *Nation*, "was the simplest in the world, although for this most American kind of humor the best expression, *pince sans rire*, has been found in France. The secret of it all is that in the most ludicrous situation the characters themselves must maintain the perfect gravity of unconsciousness, while the author must assume a perfect impassivity. For the reader alone is reserved laughter, and the joy of comprehending the situation. This is very different from the rib-tickling tactics of the professed humorist, who gives fair warning that he will have a laugh from you, and nudges you constantly lest you miss a point. Mr. Stockton, and the dry-humorists generally, approach you with guile, and have you in the grip of a whimsical situation before you are aware of the trap set for your wits. The suddenness of it is irresistible; one laughs at himself quite as much as at the delicious Mrs. Aleshine. Literature has taken little account of the whimsical idealism of which the average prosaic American is capable. Not far below the surface of most, there is a craving for adventure, and a contempt for the conventional standards to which outwardly they conform. Stockton's people merely act upon these instincts. In his most amazing flights we see, after all, only a kindly caricature of that quality of imagination which makes the American try half a dozen trades, dream of impossible inventions, take up with eccentric religions. It is this visionary streak, running curiously parallel in the American with a strong, practical intelligence, which Mr. Stockton, exaggerating it skilfully for his own ends, has in all essentials rendered with rare fidelity. In what seems most fantastic in his humor we believe will be found an additional title to be considered more of a realist than those who profess to be such. A study of his technical methods would show really striking analogies to those of French realists, like Maupassant."

"The all-pervading friendliness of the genial fairy-tale was distinctive of Mr. Stockton's humor," says the New York *Sun*, "and it was partly due to his art and method, but chiefly to personal temperament and attitude toward men and things. His mind was inventive of novelties of situation, of pleasant paradoxes, of exaggerations never overstrained, and of ingenious perversions of the laws of nature and of human probability. His inborn refinement kept him always on the safe side of the frontier, short of coarseness, and burlesque. A gentle spirit, a whimsical imagination, a delicate perception of the humor of topsy-turviness, and an absolute freedom of soul from malice or bitterness, were the qualities which made Frank Stockton one of the most admirable and widely beloved of American entertainers during the fourth quarter of the last century."

The *Independent* says that Stockton's "clean and delightful fantasies have done not a little to create what has become known as American humor—a something that is very real but very hard to define." The *Outlook* says that it was characteristic of his humor that, being American, it should be cheerful.

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SCIENTIFIC

Man as a Machine

H. W. WILEY, in the May *Everybody's Magazine*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IN what do the functions and movements of the human body resemble the workings of a machine, and in what do they differ? In the first place every movement of the human body or any of its parts is purely mechanical, and can be measured in intensity and duration as easily as the motion of a watch or a locomotive. Whatever the unit of mechanical measurement may be, whether a foot-pound or a kilogram-meter, it can be applied with equal facility both to man and a machine. You stoop and lift a two-pound weight from the floor to the table, three feet above. You have expended an energy of six foot-pounds. Attach the same weight to a crane and lift it the same distance—the amount of energy exerted is precisely the same. In lifting the foot to walk, the whole weight of the foot and leg and half the weight of the thigh are lifted a certain distance vertically, and transported the length of the step horizontally, and this process is purely mechanical. Both with man and with the machine, in so far as we know now, heat is the original and common enemy of inertia. In the case of man the heat value of the food he eats and digests is an exact measure of the energy exerted by him. This heat value of the food of man can be determined with the greatest accuracy by combustion in oxygen and the measurement of the heat produced. The heat generated in the body can also be just as accurately measured in a calorimeter, and this has been repeatedly done in this country by Dr. Atwater and his assistants at Middletown. Thus man and the machine are perfectly comparable in regard to the calorific character of the fuel which drives them and the disposition of the heat generated.

The heat value of human food is measured in the laboratory exactly as the value of coal and wood are determined. Of the various elements of foods the fats have the highest heat value, the proteids or albumenoids next, and the sugars and starches the lowest. The heat value is expressed in terms of units of weight and units of rise of temperature. This resultant term is called a calorie, and varies in value according to the system of weights and temperature used. The quantity of heat required to raise one kilogram of water at ordinary room temperature one degree in temperature is called a calorie. In round numbers one gram of sugar or starch will, when burned, generate a quantity of heat sufficient to raise one kilogram of water four degrees Centigrade in temperature. The albumen of an egg, the gluten of wheat, or the muscular tissues of meat furnish about 5.6 calories, and butter, fat, tallow, lard, or vegetable oil about 9.2 calories.

In respect of economy of operation, man as a machine has a wonderful advantage over the machine pure and simple in the quantity of fuel required for the exertion of a given energy. The calorific value of dietaries in different countries has been determined in many instances, but it is difficult to determine any general average. The poorer laboring classes of Europe live often on rations that afford scarcely two thousand calories per day. The average for full-grown men in Europe is probably somewhere between twenty-five hundred and three thousand calories. The ration for women is about eighty per cent that for men. The English seem to be better fed than the other nations of Europe. For American men the calorific value of the ration for twenty-four hours is thirty-five hundred, and for women three thousand.

The machine has the advantage over man, however, in the cost of fuel for the same calorific power. Six pounds of gasoline in this country cost about ten cents, while the quantity of rice required to give the same calorific equivalent would probably be many many times that sum. Anthracite coal is six dollars a ton, while wheat is worth nearly thirty dollars, a ratio of nearly five to one. A ton of coal is equivalent to eight million calories, while a ton of wheat represents only four million, five hundred thousand. For mere heating purposes, therefore, the relative prices of coal and wheat are about six to sixty. Comparing man and the machine in the light of the above facts, it is seen that the man-machine is better adapted to service, works with less friction and loss of power, requires less fuel, but at higher prices, and can do more work for a given outlay of energy.

How the Voice Looks

EDWARD WHEELER SCRIPTURE, in the May *Century*, New York Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE voice issuing from a person's mouth consists of vibrations of the particles of air; these vibrations represent the entire effect of thought and emotion that pass from the speaker to the hearer. As everybody knows, the voice-vibrations can be recorded and reproduced by talking-machines, like the phonograph and the gramophone. With the gramophone recording-machine the vibrations strike a diaphragm which registers them by drawing a wavy line sidewise on the soft, waxy surface of a disk. The voice having been caught, it is next necessary to find an accurate means of studying it. Passing by the methods previously used for studying it, we decided to enlarge and trace off the records of gramophone plates so that they could be accurately measured. A machine was built for the purpose by means of much labor, many failures, and considerable expense.

The first disk traced by our machine was one con-

CURVE OF THE PRONOUN "I"

CURVE OF A SOPRANO VOICE

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taining the "Sad Story of the Death and Burial of Poor Cock Robin." It contained the pronoun "I" many times repeated. The record of "I" is given in the figure. What does this curve reveal of the action of the voice? Note that the vibrations come in groups, that each group consists of a strong vibration gradually dying away, that in all groups these vibrations are of the same length (horizontally), and that the groups come at successively shorter intervals. The time from the beginning of one group to that of the next corresponds to the time of one vibration in a tone of the same pitch as that on which the vowel is being spoken. This tone we know to be that of the vocal cords; therefore each entire group represents one vibration of the cords, and the small vibrations are those aroused in the mouth cavity. The shortening of the group shows that the cord tone is steadily rising in pitch. The fact that the small cavity vibrations do not change in length shows that the mouth tone is of fixed pitch and does not change as the cord rises.

Perhaps the most interesting result of the study of speech-curves is the application to the system of training in vocal music based on a series of suppositions known as the Helmholtz theory. This theory assumes that the vocal cords resemble membranes or musical strings, and that they produce notes composed of a fundamental and overtones with the pitch-relations 1 : 2 : 3 : 4, etc.; it also supposes that the vocal cavities (chest, mouth, etc.) reinforce certain of the overtones by resonance. In the chest-register the current of air from the lungs squeezes them apart like two cushions. This produces a series of puffs of air, which is heard by the ear as a note. There are no overtones for the vocal cavities to resonate to. Each explosion from the cords strikes a blow on the air of the vocal cavities and arouses the cavity tones. The voice-curves show conclusively that for male voices, in the chest-register, vowels consist of a series of more or less sharp puffs of air; that the cavity tones are rarely of a pitch that would enable them to coincide with overtones of the cord note, even if such overtones were present; and that these cavity tones vary in pitch with complete disregard of the cord note. For the head-register, and for female voices, data have not yet been obtained. Strangely enough, the newer view of the action of the vocal cords is the same as that stated over twenty years ago by the great vocal teacher Garcia, the inventor of the laryngoscope. He could furnish no proof of his theory, and it seems to have been generally neglected.

Food for Fishes

FRANK H. SWEET, in the May *Lippincott's*, Philadelphia Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE sea, except in the shallow water-fringe along the shore, is devoid of vegetable matter. It contains, in general, no growth of weeds and plants to harbor swarms of possible food creatures with their eggs and larvæ, and where such vegetable growths do occur, as in the floating weeds of the Sargasso sea, a race of fish and crustaceans at once appears, limited to that locality and obviously fed from that source alone. Neither does the sea, except in certain areas, greatly abound in vertebrate fish. A bucket of Atlantic water is to the eye simply a vessel of transparent brine, unfouled with weed, void of fish, and in most cases not visibly infested with any form of floating marine organisms. Yet at any moment shoals of fish numbering millions of individuals may elect to enter this apparently foodless waste. The herring shoals disappear into the deep Atlantic and return in good condition, oily and exuberant, and the whales find sufficient food to make them the "fattest" creatures in creation. Many of the whales are carnivorous. Some, including the "right" whale, have long been known to live on small sea crustaceans, which were supposed to be found in exceptional numbers in the Arctic seas. But the case of the typical "shoal" fish, such as pilchards and herrings, offered special difficulties.

It is just possible that previous to spawning the fish can for a time abstain from food, but it is equally certain that after spawning their numbers are the same and that they must require food, and that in large quantities, in an area no greater than that occupied by the herring or pilchard shoal, so long as the fish remain in that formation. The explanation is that the microscopic creatures which are in parts of the Atlantic massed so thickly in the water as to discolor the surface and give abundant food for the whale are present, not so thickly, but in numbers comparable to the motes in the air, in all parts of the sea. For the purposes of the herring and countless other vertebrate fish, shell-fish, and zoöphytes, the upper waters of the sea are in fact a nutritive soup, teeming with food exactly suited to their needs. These microscopic creatures are the basis of all the larger life of the ocean, and in a great degree of the growth and increase of fresh-water fishes. Some of these tiny creatures are water-fleas, others are like carapaced shrimps, others occupy shells like miniature bivalves, others are forms of the one-eyed microscopic monsters of the ponds, the cyclops. All are of prodigious fecundity and proof against astonishing changes of temperature, and the eggs and young, the microscopic offspring of the water-midgets, pervade every drop of the surface-ocean, the rivers, and the ponds. Dead vegetable and animal matter feed these entomostraca, and they are converted without further machinery into the food-fishes of the world, or at one remove, when these are eaten, as food for other fish, such as the tunny, the cod, and the mackerel, which follow the herring shoals. Nothing short of assimilation in the digestive organs of fish seems to kill these entomostraca.

The trout is the most easily fed of all fish, being greedy, omnivorous, and not afraid of artificial food, such as bread or paste. But the kind of food with which it is supplied makes a vast difference in its growth. Experiments made on trout showed that when fed upon worms only they grow slowly; others fed on minnows did better; but a single fish fed upon insects weighed twice as much at the end of the experiment as a pair of those reared upon worms and minnows respectively. For feeding all young trout, the microscopic food is now admitted to be the best of all. In a recent lecture on fish a practical man dwelt on the necessity for making separate pools, full of weeds and plants, in which the millions of entomostraca might increase and serve as food for the young trout below. Carp were formerly believed to be vegetable-feeders, and the carp-ponds of Germany used to be drained and planted with rye as carp food. So it was, but only as being itself food for the microscopic millions. The carp chews the water-weed, sucks off the insects, and then spits it all out again. It may be doubted whether there are any of our common food-fishes, except the gray mullet, which are vegetable-feeders. Contrary to the rule among birds, the animal-eating fish have the best flavor.

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RELIGIOUS

Our Need of Spiritual Unity

A Hidden Weakness in Our Democracy

IN the current issue of the *Atlantic,* Miss Vida D. Scudder deplores the lack of what she terms "spiritual unity" in our democracy. "A nation," she says, "to be, in any real sense, a democratic organism, must possess spiritual unity; its sons must share, in invisible ways, a common life. Grant such a common life, in which thought, desire, emotion, circulate freely, and material inequalities and disasters will matter little; deny it, and the nation falls to pieces—no world but a chaos—the forms of political democracy that seem to bind it in one, chains woven of shadow. We have denied it. The American people today are united only in outward seeming. To devout Catholics, indeed, and to orthodox Hebrews, religion, that supreme world-poem whereof the entire race is author, comes as a liberating force, with its august and undying assurance that the poetic is the true, and the invisible the only enduring reality. But to vast sections this assurance has become a mockery, and the material aspects of a civilization in which these aspects are perhaps emphasized more exclusively than ever before shut out all else. Is this a light matter? Or is it easy to achieve true fellowship and vital intercourse with men and women who have never entered the inner world wherein our spirits have moved from childhood?"

The absence of a common ethical consciousness is, to Miss Scudder, a still more serious weakness. "Nothing is more suggestive to the student of our civilization than the strange and interesting variations in ethical type among differing social groups. Already moral science deals less with theory than it did in old days, more with observation; as time goes on, it must pass beyond the study of the ethical individual, and consider also the subtle and significant differences in moral type developed by differing conditions of race and class. Such an investigation, it may be said in passing, will not start out with the assumption that the atmosphere of wealth, privilege, and the wisdom of this world is best for the development of the moral nature; indeed, if the ethics of the New Testament continue to be accepted as the high-water mark of ethical idealism, the assumptions may well be the other way. Assumptions aside, however, we may expect rich and perhaps startling results from this hitherto undeveloped and hardly conceived science of distinctly social ethics. Such results can not be anticipated by the amateur observer; yet our explorer will become more and more keenly aware, the longer he lives among working people, of certain significant characteristics in their moral outlook. How may we secure unity of moral trend in a nation where differences are so fundamental? The rich man sees the poor man improvident, shifty, dishonest; the poor man sees the rich man hard-hearted beyond belief. Each judges the other bitterly; both, according to the ancient manner,

> Compound for sins they are inclined to,
> By damning those they have no mind to.

Yet, if one is sinner, the other can not cast a stone; and if one follows, often at a sacrifice, the high white light of an ideal, a like quest is not denied to the other, though one guiding star differeth from its fellow in glory. And perhaps both stars are planets, revolving round the central sun, unseen by mortal eyes, of the perfect right.

"Sorrows enough we all have to witness, heaven knows, in whatever social group we happen to be born; but how the tone of the spectacle darkens if we live, for instance, in a city tenement-house, where the children of our neighbors die of contagious disease or lingering starvation; where young girls known to us take to the bad as much from the dreariness as from the difficulty of sustaining an honest existence, and where the high light of life among our neighbors is the possession of a 'steady job' at some dull trade! Such an environment generates just what we should expect: listless opportunism or dangerous rage among those of inferior moral fiber; an attitude of loving helpfulness among the more sensitive; and among all a sense, recognized or not, of strange and bewildering injustice in the social order. Were it not for the title of democracy, and for all it implies, we might perhaps not murmur: we might accept the existence, on a common soil and under common political forms, of groups possessing no common consciousness, as part of the natural order of things. As it is, only two possibilities present themselves to the thoughtful mind: to abandon our assertions, retreating upon the aristocratic theory which in that case will ultimately mold our institutions, or to consecrate ourselves, collectively and individually, to the development of a common spiritual life."

The Bogie of Orthodoxy

Is It the Cause of the Dearth of Candidates in the Anglican Church?

THE dearth of candidates for holy orders in the Anglican church has recently been much discussed by the London press, both secular and religious; and widely different opinions have been expressed as to its causes, and various remedies suggested. The unattractiveness of the church as a profession, clerical poverty, and the general eagerness for money-making, are some of the causes put forward. A writer in the current *Contemporary Review,* who has gone carefully over the whole situation, says that the most serious reason for the falling off in the numbers of the clergy is the unsettlement of mind in matters of faith. He accounts for "this silent dissatisfaction with the accepted standard of orthodoxy," as follows: "Our attention can hardly fail to be arrested by one significant characteristic presented by the sermons of the day. We are struck by the authority they universally concede to experience. The preacher makes no demand upon his hearers which would not be supported by a monitor within their own breasts. His claims are only the formulated utterances of their own nature in its highest moments. The limitation of our faculties, and the presence in the universe of insoluble mysteries, find a ready acknowledgment everywhere, and nowhere a readier than among those who busy themselves with religious problems. The miraculous is rejected only when it is understood in such a way that its acceptance would

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involve a breach of continuity. Those who framed our formularies were not prepared to concede anything like this authority to experience. For them, what followed death was of infinitely greater importance than what came before it. The real life began then and not now. And the words of Scripture regarding the unknowable future were not thought to need the warrant of experience.

"Here, then, is the onerous task that awaits every clergyman who seriously tries to speak to his hearers in their own language. He has to give new expression to ancient words without emptying them of their religious contents. Those who succeed are rewarded by the lively gratitude of those they benefit. Those who do not perceive the necessity of any such retranslation, or who are unequal to it, are said to be 'out of harmony with the age,' or are blamed in some of the other phrases which have been freely applied to the clergy in this discussion. But it is hardly to be wondered at that a young man of twenty-three should shrink from a problem which he may easily believe incapable of solution. He may be one whom the church needs and whom she would gain could he only be brought to believe that the problem, difficult as it is, is being solved by many. But he may very probably dismiss all thought of holy orders without letting anyone know that he had ever had any idea of offering his services to the church. The real remedy is hardly to be looked for at once. As time passes, experience, we may believe, will be more and more universally recognized as the ultimate court of appeal in matters of faith. The real nature of the task awaiting the clergy as religious teachers will then be disclosed. And we may feel sure that, once this task is plainly seen and admitted, volunteers will not be found wanting for so honorable a service. The worst evil that could befall the church would be that she should decline this heavy task, or, by her inability to undertake it, leave it to others.

Ecclesiastical Bullying

New York *Outlook*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE report in the New York press that the presbytery of New York had "rejected" a candidate for the ministry for disbelief in the historical character of Adam, and dissent from traditional views of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, went somewhat beyond the truth. Underneath all the fiction in the story there was, however, no little of regrettable fact. The candidate's Christian character is excellent, and his statement of his theological beliefs aroused no disapproval. On all the cardinal points of Christian doctrine, the Trinity, the Deity of Christ, the inspiration of the Bible, the Atonement, the retributions of the world to come, he was explicitly orthodox. The denial of the absolute inerrancy of the Bible as we have it, furnished the desired starting-point for the hostile operation known in England as "heckling," which requires coolness and self-possession in the subject of it to endure with success. Lacking these, the candidate was involved in quite a tangle, the unraveling of which was referred to a meeting between him and a committee—no other action in the case being taken by the presbytery. So far as we have been able to reach the facts, he dissented from traditional opinions on points of Old Testament criticism in holding that "Adam" signifies man in general rather than an individual, and that the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, though typical of Christ, refers primarily to the pious Israelites exiled in Babylon.

We do not raise the question, though it has been and will be raised, whether this treatment by a company of Christian ministers and elders of a candidate for the ministry who fully meets the prescribed conditions of acceptance is creditable to the presbytery. We refer to it as illustrating the wrong of which Professor Briggs so justly complained—the encroachment on the liberty of opinion that the Presbyterian standards allow, which a party in that church is disposed to perpetrate by insisting on extra-confessional tests of fellowship. We do not believe that in the present case this will be allowed to go further. It is more probable that the committee, in their conference with the candidate, will unravel the tangle caused by the "heckling," so that the presbytery will overrule the presbyters of the fixed idea, and accept him without further controversy, if he perseveres in his application. But, considering the annoyance, disappointment, and mortification to which this young man has been gratuitously subjected, his treatment by elder brethren in the church is quite too similar to that treatment of small boys by big boys which is generally condemned as bullying.

The Church and Its Unwilling Doubters

London *Spectator*. Excerpt

DOES any good to the church as a whole spring from the pain and weariness of its unwilling doubters? We believe that it certainly does. Is it not possible that they may be, as it were, the instrument by which God from time to time puts Christendom in tune? There are two ways by which faith degenerates. One is by assuming to be right, and the other is by becoming indifferent. The evils of indifference are evident; the evils of a hard-and-fast certainty—an appropriation by religion of the methods of argument proper to arithmetic—are likewise provable. A church which believes itself the sole repository of saving truth will persecute if it has the chance, and persecution is more subversive of Christ's teaching than any amount of mistakes in dogma. Again, a church which presents to its children a cut-and-dried plan of salvation, a bargain with which they must close or perish, will end by killing the spirit of true religion in its adherents. At such crises as these, if Christianity is to be preserved in its spiritual purity the church must again be "put in tune." The certainty which has corrupted faith is shaken for a time, and men are again required "to serve God for nought." The fact that there are to be found in every age those who will do so, those who, while doubting their "interest in the Celestial Country," yet keep in the narrow way of righteousness, and pursue the ideals of the Great Interpreter, is simply an instance of the power of the divine attraction, and a refutation of the common, if tacit, theory that the dogmatic assurance of man is required to maintain the all-pervading power of God.

A REMARKABLE BIBLE CLASS: Perhaps there is no more remarkable Bible-class to be found in any church or in any denomination than that conducted by Rev. Frank Swainson, of the Church of England, in All Saints' church, Sheffield. It has a membership of sixteen hundred, most of whom are "workingmen" of the best type. But at a recent service six "publicans," keepers of drinking bars, occupied contiguous chairs, and the attendance of policemen in citizens' dress was quite marked.—*Interior*.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, APRIL 21

DOMESTIC.—The court martial to try General Jacob H. Smith was named at Manila....The United States supreme court granted the application of the state of Washington for leave to bring suit to annul the Northern Pacific merger. ...The senate Philippines committee heard further testimony regarding the infliction of the "water cure"....The American Social Science association began its annual meeting in Washington.

FOREIGN.—M. Blehr has formed a new Norwegian cabinet, with himself as premier and minister of the interior; M. Ovam, ex-minister of justice and police, becomes minister of state at Stockholm. ...There was a general resumption of work by strikers in Belgium....There was sharp fighting between Cossacks and the police and the populace of Helsingfors....There is a recrudescence of the plague at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony; ten cases have been reported, five of which proved fatal.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22

DOMESTIC.—Two engagements were fought with the Moros on the island of Mindanao by the American troops.... The court martial to try General Smith was changed, so that it was appointed by the president, instead of General Chaffee, to avoid complications....The war department made public an official report from General Chaffee on the situation in the Philippines....Republican leaders in the senate decided to frame an entirely new bill for reciprocity with Cuba, ignoring the bill passed by the house. ....President Baker, of the Atlantic Transport company, told the terms on which his company entered the steamboat combination.

FOREIGN.—The British house of commons voted to impose corn duties....A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., in London, appeared before the house of lords committee and explained the plan for the proposed underground transit system, giving ample evidence of ability to finance the corporation.... The Belgian chamber of representatives rejected an interpellation by a Socialist member in regard to the killing or rioters at Louvain by civic guards; work was resumed at the places where the greatest disturbances occurred....General Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian revolutionary leader, has been overwhelmingly defeated.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23

DOMESTIC.—Orders were sent to General Chaffee directing him to use every honorable means to avert war with the Moros, of Mindanao....The president has withdrawn the prohibition of General Davis's military expedition against the Moros, and authorized him to use his discretion....The president reprimanded General Funston for criticizing Senator Hoar, and directed him to stop public discussion of the Philippines question. ....Captain Charles E. Clark declined appointment as naval representative of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, and Rear Admiral John C. Watson was chosen for the mission by the president....The United Confederate Veterans, in session at Dallas, Texas, re-elected Gen. John B. Gordon commander-in-chief.

FOREIGN.—Exciting scenes took place in the Danish upper house, where a vote to sell the West Indian islands to the United States was passed by a small majority....Bocas del Toro has again been taken by the troops of the Colombian government....At a meeting of the Dublin corporation it was decided to send no representatives to the coronation....Many riotous acts by strikers are reported from Russia....M. Vannovsky, the Russian minister of education, has resigned because the czar refused to sanction his bill for the reform of intermediate schools.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24

DOMESTIC.—The capture of Sultan Pualo's fort has had a salutary effect, and the Dattos are submitting to American authority; Colonel Baldwin has been ordered to cease operations against them....Attorney General Knox announced his decision to take legal proceedings against the so-called beef trust, having become convinced by investigation, he said, that a combination of big dealers in restraint of interstate commerce exists....General Funston said he would no longer discuss Philippine matters.

FOREIGN.—In the house of commons Hugh O. Arnold-Forster, secretary of the admiralty, declared that the admiralty was considering the whole subject of ship subsidies to define the rights of the admirality in such contingencies as the suggested shipping combination. Bitter criticism of Emperor William has been aroused among the old German aristocracy by his marked attention to untitled business men; the fear is expressed that this will lead to the adoption of "the American idea" at the German court....Venezuelan government troops were defeated by revolutionists and General Ramon Castillo was killed....The pope received 20,000 pilgrims at St. Peter's.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25

DOMESTIC.—Canal propositions were discussed by the cabinet, the president expressing anxiety that congress shall choose between the Panama and Nicaragua routes at the present session.... The secretary of war sent to the senate a cablegram received from the president of the assembly of the presidentes of Occidental Negros, P. I., asking a reduction of 75 per cent on the duty on sugar imported into the United States from the Philippines....Nearly forty thousand Porto Ricans contributed to the McKinley memorial fund.

FOREIGN.—Questions in the house of commons elicited information showing that the government is taking steps to cope with the situation caused by the steamship combination which is officially considered detrimental to Great Britain....Chinese imperial troops fought and scattered a body of rebels near Wu-Chow....A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that a general strike of workmen has been announced for May 1; the men demand ten hours' labor a day....The Russian minister of the interior has gone south to investigate the disorders in southern Russia.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26

DOMESTIC.—General Chaffee was shown to be responsible for the character of the warfare in the Philippines by his orders to Generals Hughes and Smith....Successful tests of Professor Reginald A. Fessenden's system of wireless telegraphy were made on Roanoke Island, N. C.

FOREIGN.—The first prosecutions were made under the proclamation issued recently by Earl Cadogan, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, putting in force three sections of the Crimes act in many districts of the country....The Socialists in Germany are advocating placing restrictions on child labor in factories, and have presented statistics to the reichstag, showing that a million children under fourteeen years of age are thus employed.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27

DOMESTIC.—Guevarra, who succeeded Lucban as leader in Samar, has been taken by the expedition under General F. D. Grant....Representative Fowler announced that copies of the majority report on the house banking and currency bill were being sent to more than a million persons—an unprecedented record....The war department issued a statement giving the military record of Senator Elkins, whose right to membership in the G. A. R. has been questioned....J. Sterling Morton, who was secretary of agriculture under President Cleveland, died....Officers of the U. S. S. *Chicago* were arrested and imprisoned in Venice for fighting in the streets.

FOREIGN.—The polling for the election of new members to the French chamber of deputies took place, and resulted in the loss of several seats for the ministerial party....The financial situation in London and Berlin showed improvement....The uprisings among the Russian peasants have gown serious.... Reports from The Hague state that Queen Wilhelmina is improving as well as the usual course of the disease permits.

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The Books of The Week

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD: A SURVEY OF MAN'S RECORD. Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt, with an introductory essay by the Right Hon. James Bryce. Vol. I., pp. 628, $6.00. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A NEWER and broader conception of history than has before stimulated historical effort is the basis of "A History of the World," the first volume of which has just been issued. Nature is the basis for the newer interpretation of history. We are no longer to confine ourselves to legends, to the songs of bards, the narratives of kings, the exploits of world figures. No concrete department of human activity, such as religion, social institutions, economic conditions or political institutions, is broad enough for a world-history basis. Instead of contrasting man with nature, he is studied as a part of nature. His body is formed of material constituents, subject to the laws that govern matter. He needs air, water and food. He is limited by climatic conditions. The evolution of the uses of clothing, the discovery of fire, make him less helpless. A knowledge of food, and how to so utilize nature that the most may be obtained from her, renders him more and more independent, though he never can get away from the fact that he must work with nature and not against her. The relation of man to his physical environment is therefore the more comprehensive view-point, from which the present work is prepared. Whether the conception was ready for the man or the man ready for the conception matters little.

In 1894 Prof. H. F. Helmolt suggested the preparation of a universal history along these lines. The first volume is issued simultaneously in England, Germany, and the United States. The introduction by Prof. James Bryce is a scholarly essay which leaves the reader with the feeling that no other historical work approaches the present undertaking. He points out how the discoveries of the last century, and more particularly those of the latter half of the last century, have opened up new sources which throw much light on what has hitherto been considered prehistoric times. He calls our attention to the fact that geographical discoveries have brought the entire habitable world under our survey. We are able as never before to study for comparative purposes the different phases and stages of peoples. "Universal history has to deal not only with the great nations, but also with the small nations; not only with civilized, but also with the barbarous or savage people; not only with the times of movement and progress, but also with the times of silence and apparent stagnation."

It is quite impossible in a brief review of such a work as this to do more than point out some of the main features. Dr. Helmolt contributes The Idea, Universal History. Prof. J. Kohler discusses First Principles of a History of the Development of Mankind. The most interesting contribution is, perhaps, Friedrich Ratzel's Man as a Life Phenomenon on the Earth, in which he launches his reader upon the principles of Anthropo-geography—the thread which is to run through the entire eight volumes. Some of our long-established ideas are upset by Johannes Ranke in Part IV, which is devoted to Prehistoric Times. America, and The Historical Importance of the Pacific Ocean comprise the two remaining parts of this volume. The plates and maps, done in many instances in colors, are most helpful. It is almost needless to say that these volumes promise to be one of the most valuable contributions to historical study in all departments that has ever been attempted.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES. By A. Conan Doyle. Cloth, pp. 249, $1.25. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. DOYLE has resurrected Sherlock Holmes for the purpose of unraveling a ghostly tragedy of Devonshire. The family of the Baskervilles is troubled with a ghostly hound, the legacy of a fast-living, unscrupulous ancestor, who brought a mysterious death upon himself by his pursuit of a village girl. A descendant, Sir Charles Baskerville, is found dead almost at the door of his own home, and by his side is the track of a gigantic hound. His successor appeals to Holmes to solve the mystery and save him from a similar fate. It is needless to say that the obliging detective does the trick with a proper display of acumen and sang froid. The crime is traced to the son of a renegade Baskerville, who would inherit the estate and title in the event of the death of the last of the direct line. The identity of the real criminal is cleverly concealed until the moment of the exposure, and the various steps by which his rascality is laid bare are skillfully taken. In many ways, however, Mr. Holmes seems to have suffered from his fall in the Alps, which was supposed to have ended his life. There is not the active matching of wits, the following of blind trails into all sorts of impossible places, the unexpected implication of all sorts of people in the details of the plot, that marked his earlier escapades. In this adventure, he has played a waiting game, sending down his friend Watson to keep watch on the hound and coming into the play himself only when the critical time has arrived. Even then the chances are so even that the last Baskerville almost falls a victim to the hound. It was not the way of the earlier Sherlock Holmes to leave his quarry even the remotest chance of success when the denouement came. All in all, the tale is too passive, too lacking in active effort on the part of the famous detective, to convince the readers that it is the real Sherlock Holmes come to

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life. The real Holmes is still dead in the Alps, and if Mr. Doyle is wise he will let him stay there.

THE OPPONENTS. By Harrison Robertson. Cloth, pp. 355, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

IT has already been demonstrated that a political campaign in Kentucky is fraught with more dramatic incidents than an ordinary war. In choosing this field for his latest story Mr. Robertson has insured his readers plenty of action. The "opponents" are rival candidates for congress and for the hand of the same woman. They represent two characteristic Kentucky types: the conservative old "states-rights" school, and the aggressive boomer of the new south, who boasts that he is an American first and a Kentuckian afterward. The campaign waged by them, though mild in comparison with the "real thing," brings out clearly some latter day political methods and ends with the death of one of the "opponents." The story opens in a telling manner with a tragedy, which hangs like a shadow over the rest of the story, and is cleared up in an unexpected fashion at the last. The heroine, Margaret Helm, is one of the new women of the south who blend the charm of the old regime with the self-reliance of the new. In "The Opponents," as in "The Inlander," Mr. Robertson shows that he has a keen eye for the dramatic values of the life about him and for interesting types of men and women.

MANY WATERS. By Robert Shackleton. Cloth, pp. 372, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A STORY of newspaper life in New York that is to be commended for its accuracy and directness. The author talks simply and without undue adornment of the things with which he is evidently familiar. The title of the book is a duplex pun; the young man and the young woman with whom the author is most concerned are in danger of being separated by the many waters of one of the city dams in Westchester county, and also by a civil engineer named Waters. But many waters can not quench love, so dam and man are both unavailing. It is long since a story of newspaper life has appeared that bore upon its face such unmistakable marks of genuineness. There is no attempt to draw on the sympathies of the readers or to construct a sensational tale out of the many weird materials that an experience on the staff of a daily paper offers. The conception is almost entirely objective, and while it never rises to great heights, yet it never falls below the level of uniform excellence.

THE ASSASSINS. By N. M. Meakin. Cloth, pp. 426, $1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

IN "The Assassins" the reader can find romance, chivalry, deeds of heroism and deep-laid plans of siege and battle. The story is laid in the time of the crusades, and deals with the plot of Sinan, the sheik, grand master of the secret order of the Ismailians, otherwise known as

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Beginning in the June Number:

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Booth Tarkington's first book, "The Gentleman from Indiana," put its author unchallenged in the front rank of American novelists. Some of the best critics ranked him at the very top. Then followed "Monsieur Beaucaire," the wittiest, daintiest novelette of eighteenth century men and manners in American literature. Even after three years of extreme popularity these works are still sold by thousands of copies. The new serial entitled

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ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY. By Lightner Witmer. Cloth, pp. 277, $1.50. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE author states that his aim has been to produce a work which shall comprise a series of experiments "that can be performed by untrained students of psychology without supplementary explanation on the part of the teacher and without costly and complicated apparatus." This aim has been admirably fulfilled, the present volume being clear, concise, and exhaustive. The materials for the work are all inexpensive, the illustrations excellent, and the instructions simple and concrete. The usual form of a book on psychology, especially physiological or analytical psychology, precluding study except in a laboratory, is entirely lacking here. Professor Witmer has written so simply that the book may be readily understood by the young student, and yet is entirely suited to an advanced course of study.

THE WINDING ROAD. By Elizabeth Godfrey. Cloth, pp. 359, $1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

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GARDEN-CRAFT OLD AND NEW. By John D. Sedding. Cloth, pp. 215. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head.

THE late John D. Sedding, an artist-gardener, and quite a remarkable man, if we can judge from the memoir prefacing this volume, here presents his reflections on old gardens and some suggestions for copying their best effects in new ones. To quote the author's own

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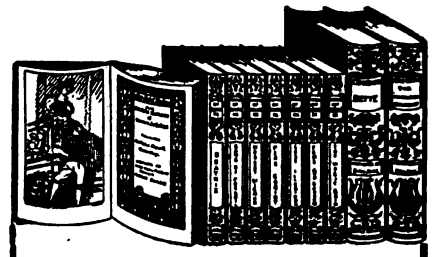

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, April 26

Versatile weather has produced erratic fluctuations in prices and affected business very differently, according to locality. The extremes were blizzards and oppressive heat, with every intermediate variety. As the future prosperity of the railways is more or less dependent upon the crops, the vagaries of the weather were quickly reflected in the markets for securities as well as in the option sales of grain and cotton. Retail distribution of merchandise has maintained a good average, losses at some points being offset by gains elsewhere. Manufacturing plants are well employed, except where wage disputes interrupt. Coffee and silver touched low record prices, but the average of commodities advanced. Transporting interests maintain their wonderful record, railway earnings thus far reported for April exceeding last year's by 5.2 per cent and those of 1900 by 15.3 per cent. Speculation still makes the comparison with last year's clearings unfavorable at New York, where there is a decrease of 14.0 per cent for the week; but compared with 1899, the largest preceding year, there is a gain of 58.0 per cent. The increase in legitimate trade is shown by gains at other leading cities of 6.0 per cent over last year's bank exchanges and 26.0 per cent over 1899.

STEEL AND IRON

Most large consumers of pig iron have provided for their needs well up to the end of the year, and consequently there is little change to report in the situation except as to small orders that appear from time to time. The very high premiums paid where early delivery is desired indicates that the market has lost none of its strength, while the the scarcity of available supplies has sent many urgent buyers into foreign markets. Quotations received by cable indicate that pressure in the United States has produced a decided advance abroad, and imports, after paying duty and freight, are extremely expensive. Movement of partially manufactured and finished steel products continues, on a large scale, and there is some fear that new enterprises may be abandoned, as the date for beginning work is repeatedly postponed by the delay in delivery of materials.

COTTON AND WOOL

Manufacturers of cotton goods are still behind with deliveries, and active machinery is assured for some time to come. Labor disputes have been temporarily adjusted, making the output very heavy as compared with recent weeks when the strikes were causing interruption. New orders are small, the recent liberal export demand being checked, it is thought, by the fall in silver. Jobbers have received requests for more prompt delivery, retail trade having expanded with the warmer weather. Quotations of cotton goods are firmly held, the strength of the raw material giving support. Independent woolen mills are working night and day. Stocks of certain grades are low and deliveries delayed, but others are in ample supply. Wool moves slowly, and in some instances prices are shaded, but as a rule holders insist on full figures.

CORN AND WHEAT

While the prospects for a full yield of wheat are less bright than they were a week ago, the sharp rise in price must be attributed in part to skillful manipulation by interests recently prominent in the stock market. Lack of moisture has checked growth in the southwest, and snow has retarded farm work in some spring wheat states, but it is probable that there is the customary exaggeration of damage reports for speculative purposes. A year ago there was a sharp advance in price on gloomy reports, yet the final yield promises to be a record breaker. Exports from all ports of the United States, including flour, were 4,041,614 bushels, against 3,433,987 last year, shipments being mainly of wheat purchased before the advance. Exporters made few new contracts at the higher prices. Corn was attracted to market by the better terms offered, receipts for the week reaching 1,394,479 bushels, against 1,138,398 a year ago, but Atlantic exports fell off to 340,237 bushels, against 1,275,156 in 1901.

STAPLE PRICES

	April 25, 1902	*April* 26, 1901
Flour, strght wint	$3.90@$4.10	$3.40@$3.55
Wheat, No. 2 red	88½c.	81¼c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	69¾c.	54⅛c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	49½c.	31½c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	63½c.	61c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	9 11-16c.	8 5-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3⅜c.	2⅞c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	23@24c.	24@25c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26½@27c.	26c.
Pork mess new	$17.50	$15.00@$16 00
Lard prime, cont't	10.25c.	8.60c.
Butter ex. creamery	26c.	20c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	13c.	11¾@12c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°	3.44c.	4.3-16c.
†Sugar, granulated	4.50c.	5.45c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots	5 7-16c.	6⅝c.
Petroleum, rfd gal	7.40c.	7.50c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$19.75@20.50	$17.00@17.25
*Steel billets, ton	$31.50@32.00	$24.00@24.50
Steel rails	$28.00	$28.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	12.00c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	27.87½c.	26.00c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 212 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 18 in Canada against 26 a year ago.

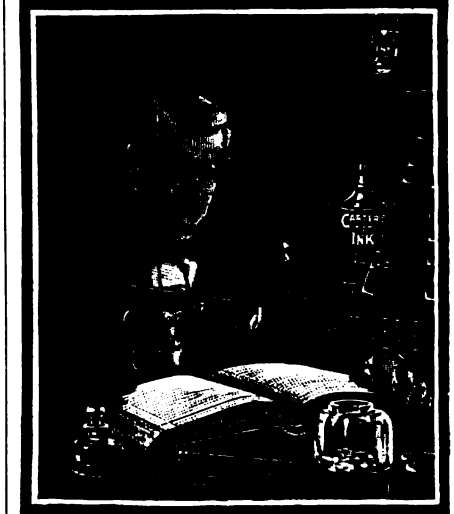
Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, April 26

THE MONEY MARKET

Despite the increased speculation on the stock exchange, the money market has continued to work toward a condition of ease. Rates have tended downward during the week. The banks must

AFTER ALL, CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST



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anticipate a continuance of easy money because they have been voluntarily marking down the loans of their regular customers the past day or two, which they certainly would not do if they anticipated an increased demand. Call loans ranged from 3 to 5½ per cent and time money from 4 to 4½.

THE STOCK MARKET

Intense heat and hot winds brought the first crop scare of the season, and, coupled with the action of the supreme court in allowing the state of Washington to become a party to the suit in the Northern Securities matter, checked what looked like the most bullish stock market for a year. Liquidation ensued, which lowered quotations of the high-priced grangers and Pacific stocks, but the continued ease of money, liberal foreign buying on balance by arbitrage houses, and reassuring advices later on of rains in the afflicted sections, induced a recovery. Early in the week the highest prices ever recorded were reached in many securities. Heavy buying of Reading was a feature throughout, and proved a strengthening feature, while the favorable Lake Shore report induced buying of trunk-line stocks. Activity in industrial stocks was a feature later in the week, and the upward tendency of the market generally appears to have been resumed. United States Steel advanced previous to the issuance of the circular dealing with the proposed readjustment of the capitalization. Money was firmer abroad this week, and foreign exchange hardened perceptibly.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending with April 24 aggregate $2,685,159,526, an increase of 5 per cent over last week's total, but a decline of 8 per cent from a year ago. Exchanges at cities outside of New York amount to $792,584,699, a decrease of 5 per cent from last week, but a gain of 7 per cent over last year.

Domestic Trade

Domestic trade movements for the first quarter of 1902, compared with those for the corresponding period in 1901, are reported in the March summary of internal commerce by the treasury bureau of statistics. These figures seem to indicate a continued increase in the volume of representative branches of commerce. The receipts of wheat at eight markets in the interior for the year 1901 up to April 1 amounted to 181,783,965 bushels, compared with 196,632,766 bushels for the corresponding period of 1902. There is thus a gain of 8.1 per cent to the credit of the current quarter. The live stock movements exhibit the same general tendency with some exceptions. For the first quarter of 1900 the receipts of five kinds of stock at the five leading markets of the interior were 7,412,703 head; for the first quarter of 1901 the receipts amounted to 7,646,572 head, and for 1902 7,831,882 head. Traffic on the great lakes for March was marked by the opening of local operations on the lower lakes and the clearing of a few cargoes of ore and wheat from the upper lake ports during the last week of the month. Receipts for March were 251,293 tons of freight, compared with 183,913 tons in March, 1901. The March lake statement further shows that the domestic shipments of hard coal during the season of 1901 amounted to 3,310,323 tons; soft coal, 5,976,231 tons, and that 1,758,238 tons of coal were loaded for vessels' consumption at 121 lake ports by 126 different firms. The exports of coal from northern lake districts in 1901 amounted to 4,412,285 tons, compared with 5,054,158 tons during the calendar year 1900. The total shipments of coal on the lakes, including coastwise and foreign, for 1901 amounted to 15,457,077 tons, compared with 12,026,841 tons in 1900. On the north Atlantic seaboard the receipts of flour and grain at New York for March amounted to 8,311,242 bushels, including flour and meal reduced to bushels, compared with 11,367,957 bushels in March, 1901. Grain and flour receipts at Boston for the three months ending with March of this year were 6,504,507 bushels, including flour and meal reduced to bushels, compared with 12,254,249 bushels for the corresponding period of the preceding year. At Philadelphia the receipts were 3,331,626 bushels of wheat, corn and oats, against 10,387,862 bushels for the corresponding quarter of 1901. At Baltimore 3,510,757 bushels of wheat, corn, oats and rye arrived, compared with 18,929,301 bushels during the first three months of 1901.

Various Topics

Traffic on the Erie canal has opened with a 4 per cent rate on grain from Buffalo to New York.

Yarn mill owners from various southern states, in convention at Charlotte, voted in favor of a consolidation of their mills. The proposed capitalization of the new combination is placed at $60,000,000.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has decided that where a testator citizen of the United States died abroad, leaving property in the United States, his estate is prima facie liable to the legacy tax.

Stanley G. Flagg & Co., of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, have advanced the wages of their 350 employes 10 per cent, which makes 32 per cent in eighteen months. The Warwick Iron and Steel Company, of the same place, have also advanced wages 10 per cent.

The National Civic Federation has succeeded in bringing together in an amicable conference representatives of the National Founders' Association and of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, and thereby avoiding a labor conflict all over the country.

Reports say that the committee representing the National Asphalt Company has tentatively approved a reorganization plan involving the formation of a new company with $10,000,000 preferred stock and $10,000,000 common stock. The Asphalt Company of America 5 per cent bonds will take up nearly all the new preferred stock.

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WIT AND HUMOR

All Hail the Microbe!

Go draw the curtains, sister, and stop
up all the chinks,
For microbes and bacilli are kicking up
high jinks.
Go sterilize the water and disinfect the
cook—
The germ is grimly stalking like some
pursuing spook!
And while you're doing these things,
You'd better do 'em twice—
And when you've got 'em finished,
Go down and boil the ice!

Be careful of the mutton (oh, guard ye
well the meat!)
It's full of varied microbes we would
not care to eat!
And trace the antecedents of that seduct-
ive stew—
We know not how much danger is lurk-
ing in the brew!
Go vaccinate the oatmeal
And sulphurize the rice—
And once again, dear sister,
DON'T fail to BOIL the ICE!

Ah! knowledge all upsetting! Once we
were blithe and free,
And didn't build our fears on microbes
we couldn't see;
But science has exposed 'em, and now
they're everywhere—
They're poisoning the stuff we eat,
they're masters of the air!
If we neglect to heed 'em,
They'll have us in a trice.
So, sister, dearest sister, after you
have finished reading that romance
in three acts, entitled "The Deadly
Germ; or, The Scientific Solar
Plexus," and after you have drawn
the curtain, stopped up the chinks,
sterilized the water, disinfected the
cook, examined the mutton and se-
cured the history of the stew,
GO DOWN AND BOIL THE ICE!

—*Baltimore News.*

Mother—There were two apples in the cupboard, Tommy, and now there is only one. How's that?

Tommy (who sees no way of escape)—Well, ma, it was so dark in there I didn't see the other.—*Glasgow Evening Times.*

---

(1) Give a Georgia darkey a "chaw" of tobacco and you're a cap'n.

(2) Give him a quarter, you become a colonel.

(3) Paralyze him with a dollar and you're a general for life.

(4) Throw in an old suit of clothes and two stiff "drams" of corn liquor, and he raises all his children to call you "governor."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Dad—I trust you haven't contracted debts at college, my son?

The Son—They are scarcely contracted, father.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Who Defined "Soap-powder" in the Standard Dictionary? Sounds as if some old fashioned soap-maker had written it. Used in dish-water! Yes, and when it is PEARLINE, used in everything where soap can be used. PEARLINE is modern, up-to-date soap; a *better* soap; it has revolutionized the soap trade. 666
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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 19
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
May 8, 1902

THIS has been a dull week at Washington. The house has been busy with long-neglected affairs of the District of Columbia, but these affairs do not interest the country at large. In the senate the Philippine government bill offered by the Republicans has been under fire off and on during the entire week, the Republicans having so far left the debate on the measure to their opponents, in accordance with a concerted plan. It was reported on Saturday, however, that the administration supporters did not intend to ignore the criticisms which have been heaped on the bill, but would rally to its support this week. The oleomargarine bill has finally gone to the president for signature, and it has been agreed to extend the present Chinese exclusion laws to cover the remaining life of our existing treaty with China.

IT was understood at the time of the resignation of H. Clay Evans as commissioner of pensions that he would receive as a reward for his services in that office "something equally as good." This something is his nomination to be consul general at London, in succession to William McKinley Osborne, whose five years' service at the London post was recently terminated by death. Mr. Evans's resignation was not taken kindly by the independent and Democratic press, nor were Republican critics timid about expressing their disapproval. And now these critics refuse to be pacified by the "promotion" of Mr. Evans to one of the most sought-after positions in the gift of the government. Some newspaper comment on this subject will be found in another part of this issue.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT addressed the graduating class of the naval academy at Annapolis on Thursday, and in the course of his remarks introduced some arguments in favor of naval preparedness which bore definitely upon the navy bill just introduced in the house. "A battleship can not be improvised," the president said, and his address throughout was an amplification of this indisputable proposition. "In modern naval warfare," he said, "the chief factor in achieving triumph is what has been done in the way of thorough preparation and training before the beginning of the war." But an even deeper sense of responsibility must have been felt by the young officers when they were told by the president that, in case of war, "if the navy fails us, then we are doomed to defeat, no matter what may be our material wealth or the high average of our citizenship."

WHETHER or not we are to have an extensive coal strike is to be decided this week. On Monday neither side was willing to make any positive prediction, but it was acknowledged that the conference between the mine operators and the representative of the unions had been without results. So far as the public knows, the recognition of the miners' unions was the point on which all the negotiations hinged; what the miners intended to demand after their unions had been recognized has not yet been told. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers claims to be able to call out 147,000 miners if the executive committees of three anthracite districts should decide in favor of that course of action. There are many influences working for peace, however, and a strike may be averted in spite of the dogged attitude assumed by both sides immediately after the failure of last week's conference.

CLOSING arguments were made on Saturday in the court-martial of General Smith for his orders relative to the devastation of the island of Samar after the massacre of our troops at Balangiga. Colonel Woodruff, for the defense, contended that the evidence introduced proved that the written orders of General Smith did not authorize any unnecessary killing or destruction of property. Colonel Woodruff claimed that General Smith, at the close of forty-one years' service, had been called on to face a court-martial "in deference to noisy public sentiment, fostered for unknown and ignoble purposes, until hysteria was produced." The impression at Manila is that General Smith will be acquitted. At all events the editors who have been preparing to hang this officer may as well put away their rope for future use.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS, who died at Baltimore last week at the age of 61, was blessed with many friends and admirers, who now join in a remarkably fervent eulogium to his memory. He achieved fame and honor both in war and in peace; he was a participant in the Walker filibustering expedition in Nicaragua, and received a medal of honor from congress for recovering a gun at Fredericksburg. After the civil war he filled editorial positions on the New York *Tribune* and *Sun*, but it was his signed writings and his "Ziska Letters" that made him honored among journalists. Another claim to distinction is that he successfully defied the power of Richard Croker and yet retained his political power, dying in harness as representative from the tenth New York district, which he had represented from 1887.

NO further light is thrown upon the progress of the peace negotiations in South Africa, but the *Times's* correspondent calls attention to the fact that the London *Standard's* correspondent at Pretoria, who is believed to be especially well informed, and who has the friendship of General Kitchener, has sent very hopeful reports of the outlook, indicating, in the opinion of the *Times*, that the result of the negotiations is "likely to be favorable." The same correspondent says that no weight should be attached to the continental intimations that the peace rumors are manufactured for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of satisfaction during the coronation, and another correspondent discounts the stories that President Kruger can, as he says, block the steps toward peace that are now being taken by the Boers in the field.

THE most reliable reports from Russia, and these, it is to be remembered, are none too trustworthy, state that the disorders in the southern provinces do not appear to be part of or indicative of a general revolutionary scheme. They are isolated uprisings due to local conditions, causing hunger and destitution. If, however, as is stated, hundreds of estates have been burned and sacked by the peasants, and if the agitation among the workingmen and students of the cities continues to keep pace with the agrarian uprising against the landlords, the movement may easily develop into a serious revolution. Then the question presented by one of our cartoonists—Will Russia have to play on the constitutional tinpan in order to hive the bees?—will become very pertinent.

HOW Frenchmen regard the results of the recent elections we do not yet know, except in a general way. The conservative elements of the nation appear to be well satisfied; the radical elements are such that satisfaction has no place in their makeup. Disinterested English and American comment is unanimous in praise of the good judgment the great body of French electors have shown in voting to support the sane and safe policy of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The first reports of the results of the elections made it seem doubtful if the government had retained its majority, but the result as announced by the ministry of the interior shows that 248 Ministerialists and 163 anti-Ministerialists have been elected.

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AMERICAN

The Naval Appropriation Bill

$77,659,386 FOR THE NAVY, $29,500,000 OF WHICH IS FOR NEW SHIPS

THE naval appropriation bill reported to the house last week carries $77,659,386, which sum includes appropriation for ships, docks and yards, and the enlargement of the naval academy, the appointment of 125 additional cadets each year for four years being authorized. Accompanying the bill is a report by the house committee stating that of the 138 vessels, built or being built, in the navy, our "naval prowess lies almost entirely" in but 47 vessels. Of the other 91 "comparatively few have any real fighting value. Ships of the battle line practically alone determine the naval strength of a nation." Accordingly the committee proposes the construction of two great battleships, two first-class armored cruisers, and two gunboats, and it enforces the argument by a reference to the rapid increase of the German navy in line-of-battle strength. The secretary of the navy is directed to build one or more of the new ships in government yards.

"Assuredly," says the New York *World* (Dem.), "if we are to have a navy we wish it effective. But if two-thirds of even our newer vessels are not effective, and if, as some experts hold, the greatest warship, when menaced by the perfected submarine torpedo-boat, is only a more expensive mass of junk, the case in favor of heavy immediate expenditure is not so strong as the committee might wish." The New York *Times* thinks that the chief novelty in the present bill is the increase in the size of the battleships to something approaching the 16,500-ton class of the British navy; 12,500 tons has been our limit heretofore. Notwithstanding the decrease from last year's estimates of $100,000,000, the *Times* believes that "the bill undoubtedly represents, without real diminution, the demands of the department and of the service. We are by no means under such tremendous bonds as Great Britain to maintain a fleet which shall be able to keep the salt-water highways to our shores open, in war as well as in peace. But we are quietly building or buying up a merchant fleet which will presently give us a greater commercial stake in the waterways than we have had before in forty years. And the ambition of our naval officers to keep on even terms with Germany in naval development seems to be both rational and in a fair way of execution." The New York *Press* (Rep.) thinks that we should have more ships, but in view of the peculiarities of "up-creek congressmen," it is grateful for the ships recommended; "and let us hope that the machinations of those statesmen who are afflicted with ingrowing foresight will not avail against the little that has been conceded to the navy's imperative demands."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) finds that "the rate of progress is satisfactory, and meets our legitimate needs. The new American navy stands for efficiency, and Americans generally will support the policy of increasing the navy gradually, but there need be no haste to build more warships than any other power. We should have a navy sufficient for our own requirements, and we are building it." The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) does not altogether agree with this view: "The German shipbuilding program, which began in 1898, is expected by 1908 to give the kaiser's navy 38 battleships, 52 cruisers, and 96 torpedo-boats. Compared with this, the American proposals are exceedingly modest, while our need for a strong navy is quite as imperative as Germany's."

It is acknowledged that ships built in government yards cost more and take longer to build than do those constructed in government yards, but, says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "even if it should be found that the government-built vessel cost more than the one built in a private yard, something of great value to the country would result in the steady employment by the government of experts and workmen who would be on hand in case of an emergency, in the nearer knowledge of a ship to be acquired by men who sail her or in her and in the certainty that combinations of shipbuilders, like that of the armor-plate makers, to wring extortionate prices from the government, would be fruitless."

Secretary Shaw's Pittsburg Speech

CRITICISMS OF HIS MAIN CONTENTIONS

THE speech of Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, at the Pittsburg banquet of the Americus Republican club, in commemoration of the birthday of General Grant, has drawn forth a considerable amount of criticism, aimed at three different parts of the speech.

The London *Globe* is greatly perturbed by that part of the speech in which the secretary dwelt upon the necessity of an enlarged merchant marine. "Whether this will be accomplished through government aid or by American patriotism, and American capital, and American energy, is immaterial," the secretary said. "American wealth, American energy, plus Hawaii, which is ours; plus the Philippine islands, which are ours; plus the isthmian canal, which we will surely construct; plus a merchant marine, which we will surely build, transfers the sovereignty of the Pacific ocean from the union jack to the stars and stripes." The *Globe*, in reference to this statement, says: "We are not greatly concerned either for the threat or the crude vulgarity which causes Mr. Shaw to apply it to a particular power; but what impresses us with a sense of American decadence is the manner in which the absurd speech was received. Were an English minister of Mr. Shaw's position to make a similar allusion to a foreign power, all the chancelleries of Europe would be convulsed. But England heeds it not a whit, and the rest of the world shrugs its shoulders and talks about diplomacy in shirt sleeves." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) dissembles woe that the *Globe* should have been offended, but it adds in good earnest: "The *Globe* may rave to its heart's content, and the chancelleries of Europe throw as many fits as they like, but Mr. Shaw spoke on that occasion for practically the whole American people, and the sooner the fact is understood abroad, the better for all concerned."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) dissents from another of Secretary Shaw's statements—that in refer-

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ence to the Spanish-American war, of which he said: "Disguise it as we will, deny it as we may, the element of self-interest was a factor in the equation in 1898. We were masters of our own markets and were reaching out for new ones. Yes, commercialism, if you please, had touched us, and so it was that our self-interest as well as our unselfishness was appealed to." The *Press* "begs leave to deny this proposition. It would not, indeed, have been strange if it had been true. It would only have illustrated the motive on which nations generally act. But as a matter of fact the commercial element was not 'a factor in the equation.' If it was, tell us where. Not with reference to Cuba, for congress went out of its way to pledge her independence and our abstention from her conquest. Not with reference to Porto Rico, for it was too small to be taken into account. Not with reference to the Philippines, for not one man in a million before the war was declared stopped to look half way around the globe and think we should acquire them, or what we should do with them if we did." The Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) plainly agrees with Mr. Shaw, but it asks that we be left to our illusions: "The country doesn't want any unpleasant reminders of its proneness to drive a bargain when it is in its most heroic mood. We like to think that we are capable of making, and have made, a sublime sacrifice. Go away, Mr. Secretary, and cease to revile us. We know we are 'all right' on the altruistic side of our national character, and we can not and will not be disillusioned."

The Detroit *Journal* (Ind.) finds still another subject for criticism in the secretary's response to the toast "Governmental Evolution." Secretary Shaw asserted that the trend of thought and events is toward a stronger central government. He cited as evidence of the decline of jealous protection of state sovereignty the suit in a federal court begun by the attorney-general against the Northern securities company, of New Jersey. The *Journal* says the comment of Mr. Shaw "misses the mark. The attorney-general is not attempting the coercion of a state. He is not even attacking a right of property resting in citizens of New Jersey. He is simply preparing to test, by application of the Sherman anti-trust law, the legality of the merger of two railways which are not in New Jersey and about which New Jersey cares nothing at all. The decisions of the supreme court of the United States since the war have generally been in support of the doctrine of state rights. Singularly enough, too, the decisions have been written in the main by the Republican judges, while the dissenting opinions have frequently been by judges supposed to be Democrats politically. The power of the national government has increased under expansion of territory, but as to the permanency of such increase there is doubt. At any rate, the power of the individual state is not thereby diminished or encroached upon."

The Public Buildings Bill

$17,000,000 APPROPRIATED BY THE HOUSE BILL

IN commenting upon the public buildings bill passed by the house last week, the New York *Evening Post* quotes the remark made by Representative Creamer, "Oh, well, I see everybody has got some pork in the barrel"; and his point of order against it was overruled by a great chorus of noes from both sides of the chamber, "telling the whole story about the log-rolling job. The bill makes appropriations for public buildings in 138 places, of which 37 have each a population of less than 20,000. Two towns in Arkansas, for example, with only 1,551 and 2,327 inhabitants, are to receive $50,000 and $75,000; one of 3,833 people in Nebraska, $100,000, and so on. When both parties and all sections are provided for in such lavish fashion as this, opposition seems hopeless in congress. Moreover, the president can not use his veto power as Mr. Cleveland repeatedly did when separate bills were passed, because Mr. Roosevelt must treat the measure as a whole, and approve or disapprove of all 138 items at once."

"In passing the omnibus bill for public buildings up to the senate, the house of representatives once more this session throws on the upper house a responsibility that should have been borne by itself," the

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—*Philadelphia North American*

THAT HORRIBLE TORTURE—THE WATER CURE —*Minneapolis Tribune*

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Pittsburg *Gazette* says. "In the omnibus bill good and bad propositions are intermingled, and stand or fall together unless the senate weeds out the bad from the good. Unless the senate does this, all will fall when they reach the president. Places that have no need of a government building are given thousands of dollars in the bill, some of them as much as $50,000. Congressmen who had meritorious propositions feared to antagonize the vicious ones for fear of the effect on the fortunes of their own desired buildings. Therefore, all passed. This is wrong. Grants of money for public buildings should be made on a well-defined principle that will make the establishment of a government building dependent on the need for it, and that will make the cost bear some relation to the use to which the building is to be put and the magnitude of the interests it is to serve. At present the strength of the congressional pull is the largest determining factor, and much money is voted where little or none should be granted, while the public service may be made to suffer in other directions for lack of needed improvements."

The Detroit *News* notes the change that has come over the methods of securing appropriations for public buildings. "In former days of prosperity, it was the custom for each member to introduce his own little bill for a postoffice building, and privately purchase such support for it as he could get by trading in his vote for some other fellows' bills. The clearing-house system is much more businesslike. The bills are merely thrown together and then, without any special negotiations or personal understandings, each man is bound to support the whole because his part is in it. Of course, being public money, the $17,000,000 won't pay for more than $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 worth of buildings, but that is a difficulty to which taxpayers are accustomed in their city halls, their courthouses, their state capitals, asylums, and school structures, and they will comfort themselves with the reflection that it is a permanent investment, and that they would be gouged in rents if not in bricks, mortar, lumber, and steel."

The Death of J. S. Morton

COMMENT ON THE CAREER OF THE FOUNDER OF ARBOR DAY

THE death of Julius Sterling Morton, April 27, has called forth general and favorable comment on the work of his life. Mr. Morton was born in New York state in 1832, but moved to Nebraska early in the fifties. His experience as a farmer there gave him the idea of Arbor Day, now observed yearly in most of the states of the union. His efforts to improve farming conditions in the prairie states won for him the appointment as secretary of agriculture in the second Cleveland administration. Of late years he has been the editor of a weekly paper, the *Conservative*.

As the Chicago *Record-Herald* says: "He was a typical educated farmer, of wide and liberal culture, who loved the soil and his books. To the pursuit of agriculture he brought the equipment of a well-trained mind, enriched with the refinements of college culture and dowered with the courage and hardihood that made of him a western pioneer." The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* thinks that "while he was really more conspicuous, because of his political failures than because of his successes, he will always deserve credit among conservative Democrats for his manifestation of a lively hatred for Bryanism and for all the heresies that the name implies."

"Though a lifelong Democrat," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, "Mr. Morton was always a sound-money man, and in spite of the persecutions of some of his western party associates, bravely stood for this principle during the exciting Bryan campaigns." The Indianapolis *News* speaks of him in terms of high praise. "An excellent speaker, a close and careful reasoner, and a forcible writer, there was no cause that he championed that was not strengthened by his advocacy. His integrity was above reproach. It was of that character which made it impossible for him to compromise on a matter of principle, to follow a leader whom he did not trust, or to advocate political doctrines in which he did not believe. And that sort of integrity is not so common as we like to think."

Naval Officers in a Brawl at Venice

THE following cablegram from Captain Dayton, of the *Chicago*, dated at Venice, April 29, was the first official information bearing on the arrest of the officers named for the part they played in a street fight while on leave from their ship: "Doddridge, Wynne, Ledbetter, Kress, and one marine, on leave, arrested. Principal charge, resisting police. Serious under Italian law. Sentences: Wynne, four months ten days. Remainder, three months each. Have not yet their full statement or a report from court, but applied for. Resisting arrest largely due to pressing in of crowd and not understanding language." All the men were pardoned by King Victor Emmanuel on May 1.

The additional facts cabled by the newspaper correspondents lead the New York *Sun* to say that the circumstances, so far as known, "are heavily against the men involved. After having been put out of one café for creating a disturbance, they became disorderly in another café, and then resisted the police—in the Italian eye an offense of the gravest character, and very properly so. It looks very much like a case of apology to the Italian government, rather than a suggestion of reparation; and if this impression should be confirmed, punishment of the severest kind at the hands of our navy department should be meted out to all concerned. Navy men visiting abroad must be gentlemen first, last, and all the time." The *Tribune* also takes a serious view of the affair: "Officers of the navy have almost invariably conducted themselves as 'officers and gentlemen,' and the present deplorable episode attracts the more attention because it is so striking an exception to the general rule of the service. Upon the individuals who erred in becoming intoxicated, and then in resisting the police instead of invoking the protection of the latter against what appears to have been a viciously aggressive mob, it may be necessary to place grave censure. Upon our navy as a whole no dishonor will fall from this unhappy episode."

The New York *Evening Post* makes this characteristic comment: "The rowdyism of certain officers of the United States navy and marine corps in a public place in the city of Venice has drawn upon themselves the attention of the police and upon the United States that of other nations. Is it possible that this outbreak is one of the signs of our newly acquired dignity and standing as a world power?" In reply

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to the *Post's* question, the New York *Times* facetiously answers: "Sure. Never a doubt of it. Up to the time when the deadly virus of imperialism was emptied into our veins an American bluejacket on shore leave was the model and example of correct behavior, pointed at by leading divines the world over in their Sunday exhortations. It was never 'Have another glass, mate?' but a tug at the forelock and 'Could you tell me, sir, if there is a Presbyterian chapel handy by?' That is what the old jackies were like, and fine, devout lads they were, too. If our retention of the Philippines has emboldened our officers and marines to indulge in such revolting practices as the tipping over of tables and the smashing of decanters in the cafés of the Mediterranean, it is time we pulled down our flag and brought it home. As a symptom of incipient national decay this unprecedented incident is grave enough to make it incumbent upon us all to sit up nights and think about it." But the *Times* admits that in pardoning the offenders the Italian king has outdone us in politeness.

The Moros of Mindanao

As Described by Judge Taft

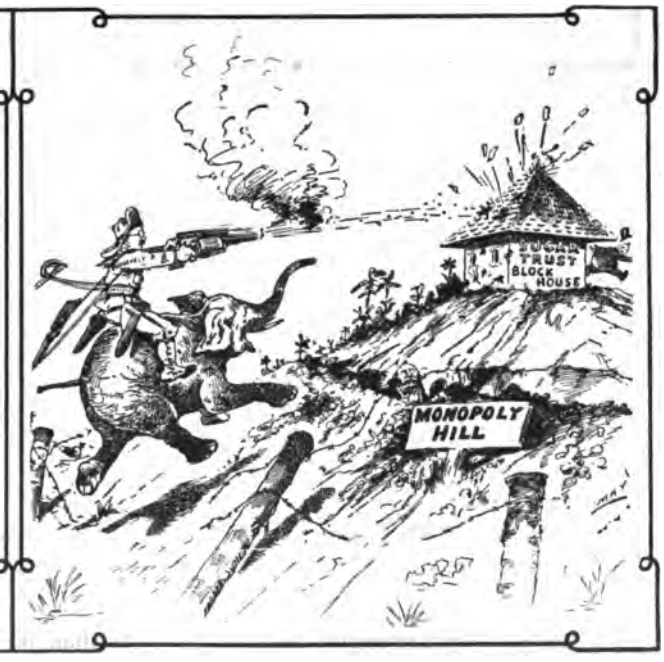
AT the present time the activity of the American forces in the Philippines centers in the province of Mindanao, where the Mohammedan Moros are causing a great deal of trouble. Judge Taft gives a brief description of the Moros of Mindanao and the causes of the present insurrection, in the New York *Independent:*

———.

The Mindanao Moros are generally to be divided into the Zamboangan Moros, who live on the peninsula of Zamboanga, the southwestern part of the island; the River Moros, who live in the very rich valley of the Rio Grande del Mindanao; and the Lake Moros, who live on the shores and in the neighborhood of Lake Lanao, which is situated in the north of Mindanao. The Zamboangan Moros are under the dattoship of Mandi, who lives at the town of Zamboangan. He is exceedingly friendly to the Americans, and anxious in every way to promote the prosperity of his people by continuing peaceful relations with the American people. The River Moros, above mentioned, are the most numerous of the divisions. All the River dattos are very respectful toward American authority, and anxious, at least apparently, to conciliate the American government. The non-interference with their religion by Americans and the encouragement which they have received in the matter of trade have shown to them the advantage of American sovereignty over that of Spain.

The remaining division of Moros, the Lake Moros, are the Moros with whom we are having the present difficulty. These Moros have resented the coming into the Lake Lanao district of any strangers whatever. They have been less amenable to civilizing influences than any Moros in the archipelago. There are said to be 250,000 of them living in and about Lake Lanao. General Kobbe, who was in charge of the department at Mindanao and Jolo for two years, was quite hopeful of bringing the Lake Moros under more civilizing influences, through the instrumentality of markets established on the north and south coasts of the island, one at Iligan, about thirty miles from Lake Lanao, and the other at Parang Parang, about forty miles from the lake on the south side. It is certain that the attendance of the Lake Moros at these weekly markets increased perceptibly, and their love of trade and love of money were reasonably counted on as motives for seeking more communication and more association with the American authorities and Chinese and other merchants. The murder by five or six of the followers of Lake Moro dattos of four or five American soldiers, members of the signal corps, engaged in erecting telegraph wires, has precipitated the present trouble, and General Chaffee has demanded the surrender of the perpetrators of this outrage (whose names are known), that they may be punished. The territory where the murder was committed was not within the jurisdiction of any civil government in the island, but was under the control of the military commander of Mindanao.

WORKINGMAN: "It's raining soup all right, and I've got the same old fork to eat it with."—*San Francisco Bulletin*



ANOTHER SAN JUAN HILL

—*Detroit Journal*

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Of course, it is of the utmost importance not to bring on a war with the Lake Moros, if it can be avoided, and the official dispatches between the war department and General Chaffee show the sincere effort which is being made to avoid any such result. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that a failure by the military authorities properly to resent such a crime, and to punish it, would mean a loss of prestige to the American government, which, in the future, would produce complications much more disastrous and much more expensive, both in blood and treasure, than prompt action is now likely to cause. Prophecy is dangerous, but my judgment is that what has been done will probably lead to a satisfactory adjustment between the dattos and General Chaffee.

Mr. Evans's Promotion

NOMINATED FOR CONSUL-GENERAL AT LONDON

"THE appointment of Commissioner of Pensions Evans to be consul-general at London must, we suppose, be taken as the 'promotion' which is expected to close the incident of his removal from the post which he has occupied so long and with such conspicuous fidelity and efficiency," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) "It is an illogical termination of a most unfortunate transaction." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) has observed that it has now become a custom for our government, when it sacrifices one of its officials to any public clamor, whether righteous or insensate, to assuage the sorrows of the victim by promotion. "The expedient is stuffed with virtue, for in this way the administration satisfies the kickers and earns the everlasting affection of the kicked. One makes friends thus 'a-comin' and a-goin,' and rosy lights envelop the prospect of the nominating year."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) claims that "the appointment as consul-general at London is a promotion in more ways than one. Thus it will be considered by the country. Those pension attorneys who have quarreled with Mr. Evans will not reckon as a victory for themselves a transfer which multiplies four or five times the amount of his official stipend." The Boston *Post* (Dem.) has an eye only for the main facts: "Roosevelt weakens and unloads the official who has been too faithful, and the special friends of Roosevelt and the pension sharks ask the public to applaud because Evans has been given a better place. What is it but an admission by the president of his unconditional surrender?"

The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) examines the Evans appointment from the standpoint of those who opposed his administration of the pension office. "In effect," the *Journal* says, "it is telling them that Evans treated pension applicants exactly right, and that he is to be rewarded for the services which they found so objectionable. Naturally, this will nettle the veterans, anc although they can not complain at having an urgent request granted, they will still have a feeling that their victory lacks some of the essential elements of being a satisfactory one."

IT IS WHEN General Funston forgets that there is a difference between a mauser and a mouther that we object.—*Chicago Post.*

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION: "Do you mean to say that you wouldn't fight for your country if she needed your help?" "Me? Certainly not. I'm from Springfield, Mass."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

APRIL 28.—The senate agreed to the house amendments to the oleomargarine bill, and the measure was sent to the president; Mr. Simmons (Dem., N. C.) addressed the senate in opposition to the Philippine government bill. Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was begun. The house concluded the general debate on the agricultural appropriation bill; Representative Sibley (Rep., Pa.) created something of a sensation during the debate by severely denouncing General Jacob H. Smith for the orders he issued in the Samar campaign.

APRIL 29.—There was a lively debate on the Philippine civil government bill in the senate, Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Colo.) attacking the administration and Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) defending it. The omnibus public buildings bill, carrying about $17,000,000, was passed by the house. President Roosevelt signed the Chinese exclusion bill.

APRIL 30.—In the senate, there was a warm discussion over the action of the Philippine committee in refusing to summon as witnesses in the pending inquiry Major Gardener, Aguinaldo, and others suggested by the minority. The house passed the agricultural bill, and began discussion of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the last but two of the regular supply measures.

MAY 1.—Debate continued in the senate on the refusal of the Philippine committee to call Aguinaldo. The day was spent in the house in consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The senate confirmed the nomination of R. M. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of legation at Brussels.

MAY 2.—There was a lively debate in the senate on North Carolina politics between Senators Pritchard and Simmons, of that state. The anti-conspiracy bill, the bill providing for diplomatic representation in Cuba, and the District of Columbia appropriation bill were passed by the house.

MAY 3.—There was a spirited debate on the Philippine question in the senate, turning chiefly on the case of Major Cornelius Gardener, Senators Lodge, Spooner, and Foraker answering charges made by the Democrats; resolutions on the death of Representative Cummings were adopted. The death of Representative Cummings was announced in the house, and resolutions of regret were adopted.

Various Topics

KEPT HIS WORD: Mr. Roosevelt said he would keep Mr. McKinley's cabinet officers, and he has—kept them going. —*Commoner.*

WE SINCERELY TRUST that the folks down in the Danish West Indies will not develop a third George Washington and become fussy when we start up our benevolent assimilator in that vicinity.—*Washington Post.*

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY: Now, Mr. Bryan, having denounced Mr. Cleveland as "a traitor, ingrate and political nonenity," accuses Mr. Hill of "a compromise with evil." How these Democratic brethren do dwell together in harmony!—*Boston Journal.*

REEVES, the Cuban postal looter, has been pardoned and Rathbone has been released on bail. Both these distinguished bandits once remarked that their "pull" was sufficient to save them—and they seem to have been thoroughly acquainted with the facts about which they were talking.—*Chattanooga Times.*

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FOREIGN

The French Elections

THE GOVERNMENT RETAINS ITS MAJORITY

WHILE the results of the French elections can not yet be exactly stated, it is positively known that the government has retained a safe majority in the chamber of deputies. The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, for whom the result of the balloting of April 27 is, on the whole, a personal triumph, is well satisfied. He is reported by a Paris correspondent to have said: "Notwithstanding intense agitation, local influences, and anti-Ministerial coalitions, it was found impossible to create a hostile current in the broad masses of the electorate. I shall transfer the house to my successor in better condition than when I took it over three years ago, and he will not be obliged, as I was, to make important repairs and changes among the tenants."

PRESIDENT LOUBET

In Paris, all the Ministerialist candidates were defeated, but the reballoting on May 11 will probably result in a gain by the government of at least ten deputies. A majority, not merely a plurality, vote is necessary to elect. If, at the regular election, one of the candidates does not receive a majority of all the votes cast, then a subsequent election is held on the Sunday following, or the Sunday a fortnight later, and at this subsequent election the candidates to be voted for are restricted to the two who at the regular election received the largest number of votes, and at the second election only a plurality is necessary to elect.

The opponents of the government generally adopted the Nationalist label, which, in the words of the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette,* "covers the most heterogeneous collection of political parties it is possible to imagine. It is a Joseph's coat for color; Royalists, Bonapartists, the Clerical party, anti-Semites, various complexions of so-called Republicans, Radical-Socialists, and, in fact, everybody with any sort of grievance against the government." There were from three to five candidates for each of the 581 seats in the chamber.

The issues of the campaign were almost numberless, but they all related to M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his policies. Outside of France, at least, these policies are looked upon as being most enlightened and most beneficial to the country. We find, therefore, many papers commenting in the strain adopted by the Philadelphia *Record,* which says: "The success of M. Waldeck-Rousseau in building up for the first time in the history of the French republic a working parliamentary majority is of the highest significance. The reign of factions and short-lived ministers appears to have come to an end, and the French electors seem to have acquired the knack of uniting on essential matters of policy and disregarding minor points of disagreement, which is the first requisite to success in representative government through the instrumentality of political parties." It was the "rabble," the Chicago *News* says, that carried Paris. "But the country districts have remained firm for the ministry. It is not in Paris, but in the country, that the conservative, level-headed, patriotic French citizen is to be found, and this wholesome and democracy-loving element seems to be still strong enough to maintain the republic against the assaults of the reactionary parties."

The Paris *Temps,* a paper which does not suffer from the chronic Parisian epilepsy, expresses the belief that as a result of the balloting "it has become possible to form a majority and constitute a cabinet strong enough to dispense with the coöperation of the extreme Left, as well as the Right." This means, in the opinion of the Hartford *Times,* "that the French republic is now stronger than at any time during its thirty years of previous existence. Its disruption has been predicted a hundred times, but somehow it goes on, and its roots seem to strike a little deeper all the time in the affections of the French people outside of Paris."

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the opinion of persons likely to be best informed is that when M. Waldeck-Rousseau tenders his resignation and that of his cabinet, as is customary after an election, and when urged by the president of the republic to remain in office, he will consent to do so a little while longer, until the new chamber has been well started, and then, considering the work he undertook in a critical time completed, will resign, to enjoy the repose for which he yearns. As it is he has enjoyed the longest term of office of any prime minister of the republic.

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English Rule in Egypt

London *Spectator*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

LORD CROMER'S report on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt and the Soudan in 1901, if looked at superficially, may easily be regarded as a not specially interesting "white paper." It covers a great variety of subjects, and necessarily touches but briefly on any one of them. Lord Cromer has steadily set himself to consider the welfare of the population which, under the modest title of "British Agent and Consul-General," he really governs. This, and this alone, has been the aim of his whole administration, and the effects are visible in the changed condition of the Egyptian peasantry. Their land has been irrigated, with the result that in 1899, "in spite of an exceptionally low Nile, the harvests were abundant." Their taxes have been lowered, yet it has been found safe to estimate the revenue for 1902 at £360,000 above that of 1901, and Lord Cromer has little doubt that this estimate will in turn be largely exceeded. Nor is it only in having to pay less in taxes, and in receiving more benefit from what they do pay, that the condition of the peasantry has improved. Between October, 1900, and September, 1901, the National Bank of Egypt lent to the fellaheen £276,000, repayable in part within one year, and in part within five years. In the former class there were thirteen thousand and thirty separate advances, of which more than half were for sums below £5; while in the latter class more than half were for sums below £20. There is bad news in this report for the anti-vaccinators. Not only is vaccination compulsory in Egypt—that might be only an instance of English tyranny—but it acts as a prophylactic against smallpox. The experience of Port Said in 1901 is a shocking example of this. The town contains thirty-five thousand natives and twelve thousand five hundred Europeans. We might have expected to find the deaths among the natives, with their greater disregard of sanitary precautions, far more numerous than among the Europeans. Instead of this, among the thirty-five thousand natives there were eighteen deaths, while among the twelve thousand five hundred Europeans there were thirty-eight deaths from smallpox.

We have taken these particulars, almost at random, because they show the comprehensive care which is taken to improve the condition of the Egyptian population alike in health and in sickness. We have heard a good deal of late of the supposed superiority of private over public enterprise even in the matter of government. When the Chartered company first took a large area of South Africa into its hands all manner of contrasts were drawn between its expected successes and the proved inefficiency of Downing street. The expected successes have now been realized, and we have the means of comparing the condition, say, of the Matabele with that of the Egyptian fellaheen. The difference between the two is simply a difference of motive in their rulers. Chartered companies are formed primarily for the benefit of their shareholders. No doubt in Lord Cromer's report this element is present. He is constantly stopping to show that under his administration the Egyptian government has made two ends meet and has a handsome surplus into the bargain. But what is the object alike of his economies and of his expenditure? The good of the Egyptian people. All his efforts are directed to make them prosperous. Could the agent of a chartered company make a similar report to his directors?

But even assuming, for the sake of argument, that chartered companies have just as beneficent aims as direct representatives of the despised Downing street like Lord Cromer, let us at any rate hear no more of the incompetence of imperial rule and the success of chartered enterprise. We were told when the rebellion broke out in Rhodesia that such incidents were inseparable from the acquisition of new territory. Yet when the imperial government annexes a much vaster province, inhabited by a much better armed, much more numerous, and quite as brave race, no insurrection takes place. This talk about the incompetence of the imperial government to deal with imperial problems is "cant" of the worst and most dangerous kind.

Coercion in Ireland

1,500,000 PEOPLE PLACED UNDER A SPECIES OF MARTIAL LAW

THE coercion act of 1881 has been proclaimed in nine counties and the cities of Waterford and Cork, in Ireland, in consequence of disorders and boycotting affecting 2,000 people at most, according to the statement in parliament of the chief secretary for Ireland. The proclamation deprives about 1,500,000 people of the right of trial by jury, suspends the writ of habeas corpus in the proclaimed districts, and places it under a species of martial law.

The Chicago *Evening Post* believes that "the government has been influenced by the shrieks of the *Times* and the threats of a rabid minority in the cabinet. The war is really against the United Irish league, the powerful organization which is but three years old, but which has achieved an astonishing degree of success. The league stands for home rule and 'universal compulsory purchase' of Irish land for the occupying tenants. It has been accused of reviving the old land league's 'plan of campaign,' and there is undoubtedly some ground for the charge. But will coercion under the crimes act prove a remedy?" The *Post* thinks not. "Proclamations will act like a breeze on burning heather," is the way the *Freeman's Journal* greets the government's announcement that the crimes act is to be enforced in Ireland with renewed vigor. And, true to their faith, the Nationalists in parliament, while denouncing the policy of coercion, welcome the new order of things because it promises to revive agitation of the Irish question in a way which has always reacted to the benefit of their cause. "Now that the government has declared war, it may look for reprisals," says the Philadelphia *North American*. "Thinking people will agree with John Redmond that the effect of coercion will be to foment crime. Ireland and England will both suffer by the experience, but unless history belies itself, England will be the first to weary of a state of rebellion, and in the end some partial measure of redress will be wrung from her."

The Minneapolis *Journal* is convinced that the British government has made a mistake and that the measures taken will only inflame the people. This is the general opinion, as already indicated, and it receives further support from the New York *Times*, which says that "It seems at least safe, judging by the past, to say that agrarian crime, and especially intimidation, will steadily increase under the operation of the coercive measures applied by the British government."

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What Shall Be England's Policy Toward Russia?

THIS subject is likely to be met with in almost any English periodical at almost any time; lately the *Edinburgh Review* and the London *Spectator* have been indulging in a controversy over it. The *Review* is in a very uncompromising humor. It instances three possible policies of dealing with the Muscovite: "Inveterate and unyielding hostility to Russian expansion; opposition, followed by graceful concessions; and compromises on mutual interests in Asia." Of these, it has countenance and use only for the first. The *Spectator* reminds its contemporary that such a course would mean a long and wearying diplomatic struggle, during which all progress in Asia would be paralyzed, to be followed at some moment, surely not the most convenient one for England, by a costly and exhausting war, from which Great Britain could gain nothing, even if victorious.

"As to Persia," the *Spectator* asks, "which is the *Edinburgh Review's* great subject, what, unless we fight Russia in Europe, can we do? We can not enter the Caspian, which is a Russian lake, by a fiat with which we can not interfere; and we can not, without an irrational amount of exertion, hold the southern provinces in defiance of Russia by force." It says that south Persia is not wanted as territory, and as for trade, by improving the means of communication and especially the rivers in India, more trade can be obtained than by building up ten Persias. "If profit is the object," it says, "why not develop our own estates first?"

The London sage thinks that talk of the kind indulged in by the *Review* renders it very difficult to justify sane imperialism and the great naval and military improvements which are now obtaining a hearing among the people. "There are men among us," it adds, "who seem unable to sleep because we are not ruling at Peking and on the Yangtse-Kiang and in southern China and in Siam and in Persia and Anatolia, and in every part of Africa that is not French. We have not the means to set up a three-quarter universal monarchy of that kind."

The Boston *Transcript* agrees with the *Spectator*, and adds that "There is still another reason, and perhaps the best of all, why the counsel of 'inveterate and unyielding hostility to Russian expansion' is not wise counsel, which is, that such opposition can not prevent Russian expansion. Russia herself could not prevent it. Nothing short of the destruction of the national vital principle can prevent it. As well put a boy in a strait-jacket and say that he shall not expand. In time the jacket gives way or the boy dies. Russia is not going to die."

Unrest in Russia

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT OUTBREAKS

A SERIOUS view of the internal situation in Russia is taken by most of the correspondents of the English newspapers and some of those who represent the continental press, and it is from these sources that all the information we possess is derived. Conservative opinion holds that while there is undoubtedly serious unrest among the lower classes of Russia at the present moment, there is reason to believe that the English press takes an exaggerated view of its extent and significance. Charlemagne Tower, the United States ambassador to Russia, who is sojourning in London for a few days on his way to the United States, does not regard the Russian situation as alarming.

Most American papers join the Philadelphia *Press* in ridiculing the comparison made between Russia of today and France preceding the revolution. "The land is in an evil case," the *Press* admits: "Crops have failed. Famine is near over wide regions. Manufactures have been started in speculation and under various bounties and are facing loss. The cost of Chinese military operations has brought a deficit. The entire Russian economy is in disturbance and disorder. Very serious consequences may be near, but in the end the czar, army and bureaucracy will remain in absolute control."

MOVING TIME.—*Minneapolis Journal*

TRYING TO HIVE THE BEES?—*Columbus Dispatch*

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SOCIOLOGICAL

The Southern Educational Conference

THE WORK OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

IN our issue of April 3, we outlined the aims of the recently organized General Education board. There is now evidence that its theories are rapidly being put into practice. Mr. John D. Rockefeller has contributed $1,000,000 to the cause. Mr. Robert C. Ogden has conducted a party of northern men, philanthropists and educators, through southern communities to enable them to see the conditions with their own eyes. At the recent meeting of the Southern Educational conference, held at Athens, Georgia, the gifts of the board to the cause of southern education were announced. The correspondent of the New York *Nation* says that the women of Georgia having raised fifty scholarships of $50 each for the state normal school of Athens, the board announced that it would duplicate those for three years. Furthermore, it pledged itself to give a similar three-year scholarship for every one raised by the women of Georgia up to the number of fifty. Finally it subscribed $4,500 to the Winnie Davis hall, for which $6,000 has already been raised by the Daughters of the Confederacy, provided that the $4,500 additional needed to build this dormitory is forthcoming. These gifts, which will call for a total expenditure of $19,500, were extremely significant of the way in which this new board will proceed to make itself felt in the southern educational field. The first principle behind its giving is that every dollar shall bring in at least another dollar from some other source, and the second is that the whole matter of giving is to be decided strictly upon business lines. Thus its first gift was one of $4,000 to the public schools in Guilford county, near Greensboro, North Carolina, contingent upon the raising of a similar sum by the citizens of the vicinity. Not only was this done at a single meeting, but as a result of the enthusiasm thus aroused a neighboring community, composed of only forty taxpayers, has raised the sum of $1,200, and will soon increase this to $2,000.

From the World's Work

ROBERT C. OGDEN

The school which the general board selected as the recipient of its second benefaction is a state institution, a part of the University of Georgia. The *Nation* correspondent thus describes it: "Tuition is free, and is open to men and women who have teachers' certificates, or are seventeen years of age, with common-school training, and who have at least $20 with which to begin the work at the institute. The northern reader unfamiliar with southern conditions will doubtless take it that this $20 is for purposes of matriculation or for equipment requisites. It is for neither, but is full and absolute payment for *ten weeks'* board and lodging in the school dormitories. When Chancellor Hill, of the University of Georgia, announced that students were boarded in the college commons for $8 a month, the northern part of his audience gasped in amazement. But here in the normal school the same sum includes dormitory charges as well. And the looks of the students testify that this plain living and high thinking are neither too plain nor too high to impair the physique. Last year the doctors of Athens received but $25 in fees from the entire student body of 305 scholars. It is a teachers' school, or more truly a fitting-place for home missionaries, for such must be the instructors who go forth to the rural districts of the south, carrying the banner of light and learning into outlying corners, where prevails the darkness of prejudice and ignorance as of past ages. If there are no entrance examinations, a high standard of work is insisted upon, and if a student shows a lack of capacity, he or she must withdraw. But there are not many cases of this kind, and there is no necessity for the enforcement of discipline. Here coeducation is a success, for men and women starve and slave and toil without end to gather together the wherewithal with which to enter the doors of the school; and, once admitted, they are afire and aflame with eagerness for knowledge, for the power to go forth equipped to teach and to be the leaders of their people."

The Concentration of Wealth

ITS SOCIAL VALUE AND PERILS

THE *Independent* declares that no other fact of modern life is of more immediate interest than the progressive concentration of wealth. "Politically it threatens the subversion of our American traditions. Socially it is creating an arrogant aristocracy. In art it is exalting a stupendous materialism—mere monstrousness—to the throne of beauty. In morals it is frankly substituting strenuousness for conscience. Altogether it is a phenomenon gigantic, resistless, remorseless, sinister." Consequently, the *Independent*, in its issue of May 1, prints a symposium by seventeen writers, giving a noteworthy discussion of all phases of the subject of the concentration of wealth. The social aspect of the question is discussed by Harry Thurston Peck, Ernest Howard Crosby, Paul Elmer More, and Mrs. Reginald de Koven.

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According to Professor Peck, the purely social benefits of concentrated wealth are perfectly obvious. "Upon the wealth of a nation," he says, "depend the comfort and the happiness of all its citizens. Labor less grinding, pleasure more easily attainable, a greater decency of living, and a more genuine self-respect —these things are to be noted in every community precisely in proportion as its material prosperity increases." Professor Peck further claims that the possession of enormous wealth will, by another generation, "have exercised a sobering influence and will have created a strong sense of civic responsibility in the possessors. In the second place, the fierce zest of acquisition will in another generation have been succeeded by the soberer desire for conservation. We have, as a nation, no definite standards of living, no criterion of manners, no instinctive knowledge of the amenities and graces of human life. On all sides, save the purely material, we are living from hand to mouth, thinking cheap thoughts, admiring cheap things, and striving for cheap ends. When time shall have done its work, our country will possess a distinctive class whose concentrated wealth will raise it above the level of self-seeking, whose opportunities and traditions will have refined it, and whose training, coupled with the tendencies of our civilization, will have given it that sense of obligation to the whole community which is the crowning glory of the aristocracy of England."

Mr. Crosby also sees in the concentration of wealth the founding of a new aristocracy, but he does not regard it in the light of "a crowning glory." Wall street, he says, is the true plutocratic capital, and the new aristocracy is naturally taking shape in the city of New York. "Like all truly vital processes, the growth is but the evolution of a previous organism—namely, the old local society of the Empire City. The Knickerbocker aristocracy of half a century ago has adapted itself to its new environment, and Wall street has triumphed over Fifth avenue. Wall street, be it remembered, is no local thoroughfare; it is a national institution. And so Fifth avenue has become a national institution, where the multi-millionaires of Oshkosh and Kalamazoo have begun to crowd out the more or less authentic escutcheons of New Amsterdam. Father Knickerbocker, with a golden spoon, is taking the cream off the millions of the whole country." Mr. Crosby believes that a state of society in which one particular caste rises to the surface, involves the stratification of all the inferior groups. If wealth is the measure of fitness for the highest rank, wealth is likely to be the test also for the lower grades. The stratification of society on a scale of wealth with fixed and rigid classes, is, to Mr. Crosby, a menace to the free development of the individual and to a natural and spontaneous society. "Of all grounds of distinction, wealth is the most material and sordid, and by applying the single gold standard to men and women, we attract into the field of money-making the most ambitious and virile of our young men. Literature, science, art, will of necessity be left to the weaklings and failures, and their professors will be chained to the car of Mammon. Imitation will take the place of originality and vulgarity supplant self-respect. Supercilious conceit will reign on one hand and servility on the other, and the worst of it all will be that society will be founded upon a lie. Beneath all the superficial smoothness and elegance of such a society will smoulder the envies, jealousies, and heart-burnings which a system of caste always engenders."

Mr. More, writing of the effects of concentrated wealth upon culture, says that its influence is "to convert art into the mere veneering and amusement of life, into a tasteless covering of luxury that hides the rapacities of a Wall street life." Mrs. De Koven, who discusses the influence of great riches upon the rich themselves, declares that the effect of wealth upon the children of the wealthy presents many unfortunate examples. "Many a spendthrift son dissipates his father's fortune, with the result that a third generation rarely survives to show the advantages of money turned to the gracious enjoyment of stable fortune with all its evolution of refinement and gentle breeding. Worse than this, the consolidation of the great fortunes in our largest city develops an idolatry of money in the society of that city which is sometimes shocking in its frankness, and in the ignoring of the higher ideals of refinement and character to the furthering of which money alone should be utilized."

Prohibition in Canada

THE REFERENDUM CONTEST

THE many and persistent efforts which have been made for the prohibition of the liquor traffic make an interesting chapter of Canadian history. For forty years or more the movement has been in progress, with varying degrees of success. The Rev. John P. Gerrie writes in the *Review of Reviews* of the latest phase of the movement, the referendum contest in Ontario. A referendum will be taken on December 4, and to become valid not only must there be a majority, but the votes for prohibition must be more than one-half of the votes cast at the forthcoming provincial elections. In the event of a favorable verdict, the question of compensation will be an after consideration, and the measure made law in 1904. The provisions of the referendum are similar to the now defeated Manitoba liquor act, which aimed at closing all places where liquor was sold, both by glass and in bulk, except drugstores, where it could be procured under the certificate of a physician. The manufacture of liquor for export was not forbidden, but free drinks and the dispensing of liquor by the flask or bottle to friends was prohibited. The penalty for violating the act was severe, the first offense calling for a fine of not less than $200, nor more than $1,000; and the second, imprisonment for three months, with hard labor.

Mr. Gerrie says that whatever may be the result of the vote, it is quite clear that the cause of temperance in Ontario—and, indeed, in the whole dominion —will not deviate from its onward march. "Side by side with the long-continued prohibition agitation have been successful efforts in bringing about a greater stringency in the license laws. Strong restrictions have been made in the sale of liquor as it applies to certain persons, hours, and legal holidays. The reduction of licenses during the past quarter of a century has also been most marked. In Ontario, during this period, tavern licenses have been reduced from 4,793 to 2,621, shop licenses from 1,307 to 308, wholesale licenses from 52 to 21, and vessel licenses from 33 to none. This decrease represents 1 license to 700 people, as against 1 license to 278 people twenty-five years ago. Of the 756 organized municipalities, 141 have no tavern license, 435 have not more than two, while 625 are without a shop license. These facts will undoubtedly have a bearing on both sides of the referendum contest."

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Wage-Earning School Children in England

THE committee of the home office have given out the total figures of child-workers in England as follows:

Factories and workshops—children employed as half-timers	45,000
Home industrial work	15,000
Shops	100,000
Domestic work, allowing for deficiencies and half-timers	50,000
Agriculture	50,000
Street sellers	25,000
Miscellaneous occupations	15,000
	300,000

Mr. Thomas Burke, who contributes an article on this report to the May *Forum*, has made a special study of the wage-earning children of Liverpool which he submits as being characteristic of the state of things all over the country: "Under seven years of age, 131; seven years, 1,120; eight years, 4,211; nine years, 11,027; ten years, 22,131—making a total of 38,489 children between six and ten years of age who were employed in some form after the school was ended for the day, instead of being permitted the recreation so much needed for such tiny scholars. The following are the figures for ages above ten: Eleven years, 36,775; twelve years, 47,471; thirteen years, 18,556; fourteen years, 1,787; ages not stated, 817—making a total of 104,589 employed in a similar way to the above-mentioned. The rate of pay for the child-worker is very interesting reading, and tells its own tale. A total of 17,084 children earned sixpence per week each; 47,273 sixpence to a shilling; 40,240 thirteen pence to two shillings; 19,757 two to three shillings; 4,927 three to four shillings; 1,813 four to five shillings; and 805 five to six shillings. Sometimes a meal would be added. It will be seen that nearly three-fourths of these children earned less than half a dollar per week. The hours of labor as ascertained by this inquiry, though open to grave doubt as to their accuracy, are as follows: 39,355 children were said to be employed under 10 hours per week; 60,268 from 10 to 20 hours; 27,008 from 21 to 30 hours; 9,778 from 31 to 40 hours; 2,390 from 41 to 50 hours; and the remainder from 50 to 80 hours."

LETTERS & ART

The Life and Morals of the Modern Painter

M. CAMILLE MAUCLAIR, in the *Revue Bleue*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE present discussions on the reorganization of the salons prove abundantly that painters, as individuals, are not the same as they were formerly, and that their character has profoundly changed. The public has known of this change by the evidence of the transformation in ideals during the past fifty years. We have seen the academic painting, the realism of Courbet, the impressionism and modernism of Manet and of Degas, the delicate, rural painting of Millet, the archaic dreams of Moreau and of Chasseriau, the realism of Bastien-Lepage, the enchanting coloring of Monet and of Besnard, the historical creation of Laurens and of Rochegrosse, the sensitive elegance of La Gandara or of Helleu, the religious or pagan dream of Puvis de Chavannes, and the ironic fantasy of the actualistic designers, Willette, Lautrec, or Steinlen.

Of the painter's character, however, the public has known nothing new since the publication of the "Vie de Bohême," a book destined to create a lamentable misunderstanding between the artists and the public. The artist which the book depicts is happily today a fossil, a bizarre archetype made to take a place in the museum of moral curiosities. The "rapin" is also a specimen which has disappeared, although there are a few pupils of certain schools who persist in wearing the uniform, the fluffy hair, large hats, and zouave trousers. The painter of today, however, is an entirely different being.

The old "rapin" has given place almost without exception to men whose inclinations are altogether modern, and who are influenced by contemporary cares. As individuals the majority of artists are men of learning, correct, quietly dressed men of the world, and although they do not believe in mundane formalism, they practice it by vital necessity. Among the majority of the artists of today there is a constant increase of the wish to be other than mere painters. Formerly they willingly affected to end with this narrow conception of their vocation and to consider themselves free after having painted a figure or a sky. To impressionism has succeeded a generation of profound and discreet minds. Observe the group which seems today to unite the most essential traditions of the free French school, Messrs. Menard, Simon, Cottett, and others, and we find them men who are strict, courteous, sober, and whose lives are calm and thoughtful, the "intellectuals" in the best sense of the term. Nothing in them discloses the "artist" except their work and their conversation, and the more daring their art the more irreproachable is their personality. It is rather among the docile disciples of academism who paint the wise Ledas and the timid allegories that one finds still the people of large felt hats, great cravats, and jeering manner. The others have comprehended the gravity and extent of the duty of the artist and the new attitude which social life imposes upon him. They have comprehended that art is not a luxury dispensed to a minority, but a mission, and that this enviable career, which is apparently brilliant, is in reality a painful study, a sad obligation, a duty much more difficult and profound than many others, and a constant preoccupation which does not permit repose of thought even when the hand is idle, for present art is intimately mingled with social life; it follows all its manifestations and shares all of its anxieties. The jests of the studio, the practical jokes, the vulgar frivolities disappear more and more.

Modernity wills its style and forms its creatures, and the grimacing specter of Cabrion and of Schaunard haunts no more the studio in which today we find a free man, open to all the arts and, above all, preoccupied with this more and more urgent thought, that character corresponds to the work, the work demonstrates the character, and without moral height there can be no work done on high.

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Le Roux and Daudet

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "LA BELLE NIVERNAISE"

M. HUGUES LE ROUX, the French lecturer, recently declared to an audience of students at the University of Chicago that he was the author of one of the best-known short stories printed over the name of Alphonse Daudet. Daudet, he said, had contracted to write the story, but was too busy. Le Roux, who was a struggling secretary at the time, took the work from Daudet's hands and sent "La Belle Nivernaise" to the publishers. "Such practices are not uncommon," said M. Le Roux. "Daudet was anxious to send a story to an American magazine, to which he had promised a short piece of fiction. He came to me and asked if I had anything that would do. I did not have anything at the time, but I had something in mind and wrote it. The story was well received, and Daudet was given considerable praise."

The New York *Times*, commenting on the above, says: "By claiming, at this very late day, the authorship of 'La Belle Nivernaise,' M. Hugues Le Roux has raised a question of veracity between himself and a dead man—a proceeding extremely safe from some points of view, but terribly dangerous from others, perhaps more numerous. So far as we are aware, Daudet's right to whatever of fame was due to the writer of the charming little story has never been impugned before. Certainly it has been everywhere recognized as his, not less because his name appeared on the title page of the various editions, French and English, but because in style and quality, in merits and defects, it harmonizes perfectly with the other works credited to Daudet—the works which M. Le Roux has not—yet—claimed as his. Whether Daudet would or would not have been guilty of so contemptible a transaction as that with which M. Le Roux charges him—it amounts to nothing less than obtaining money under false pretenses—must, of course, be left for decision to those who knew the man as well as his books, and even his nearest friends can not determine the matter absolutely, since the task imposed upon them, if they would refute the accusation, is the impossible one of proving a negative. The situation thus created is a very painful one."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* dismisses the case with the laconic remark: "Daudet is dead. So are Dickens and Thackeray. Here are two fine chances for other people to win literary fame."

An American Comedian

COMMENT ON THE CAREER OF THE LATE SOL SMITH RUSSELL

THE many tributes paid to the memory of Sol Smith Russell, whose death was recorded April 28, honor both the man and the actor. The Boston *Transcript* says: "Mr. Russell was possessed of a personality which drew people to him irresistibly, and his art was of that true quality which not only compels appreciation of itself, but which also makes us feel kindly toward the artist, to regard him as a dear friend. In his particular line, Mr. Russell held a high place in his profession; in certain quiet touches which he gave to his delineations of character he was perhaps without a peer. In the intermingling of humor and pathos he was especially effective; he made us laugh through our tears, or shed tears in the midst of our laughter, as he willed. His characterizations were ever true to life, only sufficiently exaggerated to bring out traits that helped to illustrate the motive of the play, and he never resorted to mere clownishness or to horse-play. His work was always artistic, consistent, and very human.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL IN "A BACHELOR'S ROMANCE"

Mr. Russell was never very popular in New York, and the praise accorded him by the New York press is, for the most part, rather faint. The *Evening Post* says: "His pathos was not always convincing, but was an efficient foil to his humor, which never failed of popular appreciation. His performances were very pleasant, clean, and wholesome, and he will long be held in the kindly remembrance of those indebted to him for some merry hours." The *Sun* is more enthusiastic: "Mr. Russell always confined himself to parts requiring the exhibition of simplicity and gentleness, and his apparently natural quaintness was in reality the result of an extremely artistic and finished method of acting. Outside of New York his work was estimated at its true value and sincerely appreciated."

It was in Chicago that Mr. Russell was best known and best loved, and the following from the *Record-Herald* is characteristic of the warm appreciation of the Chicago press: "Here was a man who, like Hamlet's Horatio, for thirty years took fortune's buffets and rewards with equal thanks, rejoiced when things were coming his way and bade them begone with an all-conquering smile when they treated him despitefully, as for many years they did. Upon the stage he never played a part, but made every part Sol Smith Russell. And yet he was an artist to the tips of his

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long, slender, expressive fingers and by every line in his speaking face and movement of his body and limbs. He was beyond compare the American comedian; this was the opinion of Sir Henry Irving."

The Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* points to the unique place Mr. Russell held on the American stage: "He belonged to a school of acting in which he was the only member. There was no other just like him. In 'A Poor Relation,' 'Peaceful Valley,' 'A Bachelor's Romance,' and 'The Hon. John Grigsby,' he appeared to the people in a way peculiarly his own. He controlled the sympathy and admiration of those who saw and heard him as few actors can."

The Best Fifty American Poems

THE COMPILATION BY FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES

"IT would be a matter of gratification to many Americans," says Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, writing for the Boston *Transcript*, 'if we could have an anthology which should contain not more than fifty or one hundred short poems, but all of these untinctured by the least suspicion of mediocrity." With full knowledge, he says, that he may have very few supporters, Mr. Knowles submits the following tentative table of contents for such a compilation:

1. Thanatopsis.....W. C. Bryant
2. To a Waterfowl..... " "
3. Israfel.....E. A. Poe
4. To Helen..... " "
5. The City in the Sea..... " "
6. The Haunted Palace..... " "
7. To One in Paradise..... " "
8. The Sleeper..... " "
9. Annabel Lee..... " "
10. The Raven..... " "
11. Divina Commedia.....H. W. Longfellow
12. Nature ..... " "
13. The Skeleton in Armor..... " "
14 The Discoverer of the North Cape..... " "
15. The Problem.....R. W. Emerson
16. Days ..... " "
17. The Rhodora..... " "
18. Concord Hymn..... " "
19. The Humble Bee..... " "
20. Each and All..... " "
21. Skipper Ireson's Ride.....J. G. Whittier
22. Telling the Bees..... " "
23. In School Days..... " "
24. Ichabod ..... " "
25. The Eternal Goodness..... " "
26. My Playmate..... " "
27. Hebe.....J. R. Lowell
28. She Came and Went..... " "
29. To the Dandelion..... " "
30. Auspex ..... " "
31. The Courtin'..... " "
32. Peace. (Selection from Biglow Papers, Second Series, X; from "Under the Yaller Pines I House" to "A Nation Saved, a Race Delivered.")..... " "
33. The Chambered Nautilus.....O. W. Holmes
34. The Last Leaf..... " "
35. The Living Temple..... " "
36. Old Ironsides..... " "
37. When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd..W. Whitman
38. Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking..... " "
39. The Marshes of Glynn.....S. Lanier
40. Bedouin Song.....B. Taylor
41. Abraham Lincoln: An Ode.....R. H. Stoddard
42. Battle Hymn of the Republic.....Mrs. Howe
43. On a Bust of Dante.....T. W. Parsons
44. The Venus of Milo.....E. R. Sill
45. Columbus.....J. Miller (C. H. Miller)
46. Echo Song.....T. B. Aldrich
47. Sleep (sonnet)..... " "
48. Unguarded Gates..... " "
49. Sesostris.....L. Mifflin
50. An Ode in Time of Hesitation.....W. V. Moody

A writer in *Harper's Weekly* says that there is hardly one of the American poets ignored in his selection who could not have made a better list, even if confined wholly to his own works. "What we have chiefly to complain of in Mr. Knowles," this writer continues, "is not that he has made a bad choice, but that he has made any. In doing this he has done not only an idle and fatuous thing in a world already overfull of folly, but has flown in the face of judgment, and has darkened counsel in an insufferable fashion. There is no such thing as the best fifty, or fifty best, American poems, and there can be no such thing as the best fifty, or fifty best, poems in the world. This is so, not because critics must always differ among themselves, but because they must differ within themselves, each critic, as to the value of any given poem. The prosperity of a jest lies not more in the ear of the hearer than the life of a poem in the mind of the reader. This is not saying that there is nothing absolute in beauty. There is, and beauty is as much a matter of proof as truth is. But there is something yet more intimate than beauty in a poem, and it is this which charms, and which makes it of not only immediate but lasting delight. To say what this more intimate thing is would be to say what poetry is, and that is what no one has ever been able to do. To attempt it would be to venture on a fatuity of the nature, if not the measure, of Mr. Knowles's. This more intimate thing, however, is something that may coexist with imperfect beauty; it will endure in spite of what the artist acutely feels to be defective form. It is not something that pleases for the time, but for all time, and still the cup which holds this exquisite essence may be wanting in the absolute grace which we imagine by the name of beauty."

The National French Salon

PARIS CORRESPONDENT, New York *Tribune*
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IT was just twelve years ago that a group of independent artists, including Meissonier, Puvis de Chavannes, Carolus-Duran, Roll, Dagnan-Bouveret, Cazin, Duez, Besnard, Jean Béraud, Montenard, Gervex, Rodin, and Dalou, cut themselves loose from the cast-iron academic traditions of the official "salon," or "Society of French Artists," under the lead of Bouguereau, Jean-Paul Laurens, Bonnat, Henner, Jules Lefebvre, Benjamin-Constant, Edouard Détaille, Gabriel Ferrier, Tony Robert-Fleury, Raphael Collin, and the sculptors Paul Dubois, Barrias, Mercié, Frémiet, Falguière, Carlier, and Bartholdi. The secession, or rather the emancipation, was strongly encouraged by public opinion. The revolution resulted in an institution, and after twelve years of solid progress the salon of the National Society of Fine Arts, popularly known as the salon of the Champs de Mars, has become an indispensable manifestation of the intellectual life of Paris.

The dominating tendency of the painters of the National Society of Fine Arts, or, as they term themselves, the "younger and more advanced school," is

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melancholy, verging upon decadence. There is no Rabelaisian mirth nor Gallic gayety. Sentimentalism is expressed in soft, graceful lines, hazy compositions, and subdued anæmic color-tones. With few notable exceptions, vanishing twilight apeals to them more than the noonday sun, and they prefer the orchid to the rose. These qualities have never before been so prominent as in this year's salon.

What can be more melancholy than Cottet's procession of Brittany fisherfolk, attired in black, with only their backs visible, tramping slowly toward a cold, gray church, across a cold, gray path, while in the distance is a cold, gray sea, and overhead a cold, gray sky? It is, nevertheless, a beautiful picture, evoking purity of feeling, and disclosing a marvelous variety of delicate grays and a profusion of shaded reflections of blacks, but it is, after all, a supreme expression of sadness. This is also applicable to Lucien Simon's three sable-clad Sisters of Mercy, seated near a closed black piano talking to a middle-aged lady attired in a black gown, entitled "Les Queteuses"—a picture that justifies the judgment of the French critics who have pronounced it a masterpiece, and which is a nobler work than the same painter's "Procession," which was last year purchased by the government for the Luxembourg gallery.

Whistler's exquisite portrait of a woman wearing an immense white lace ruffle, called "Ivory and Gold," Whistler's "Blue and Silver Open Sea," Whistler's "Phryne, Who Built Temples," in shades of pearl grays, are distinctly sad. Carrière's six cameolike heads of the same woman, but each with different expressions, are mournful. There is something funereal about Roll's "Drama of the Soil"—a page of Zola on canvas—a peasant girl stretched at full length, face downward, in a village street, with a streak of blood indicating a wound on the temple inflicted by a stone.

Other Men's Motives

ELEANOR HALLOWELL ABBOTT, IN THE MAY *Outlook*

When the poor, tired Worldling comes to die,
He thinks that now, At Last, he shall know Why
His streams ran blood, his fields were choked with tares,
His every pleasure clogged with carking cares.
When the poor, tired Wordling comes to die,
He thinks that now, At Last, he shall know Why
His Love was false, his Friend estranged, his Foe
The only constant factor in his woe,—
Poor, puzzled Wordling, yearning through his pain
For God's full promise to make all things plain,—
Yet when that Worldling at the Judgment Day
Stands up to share the solving of the way,
And hears the searching, awful edict pealed,
"The Secrets of All Hearts shall be Revealed!"
Then that same Worldling, clutching at his breast,
Flees like a madman tortured and possessed.
"The secrets of all hearts? Yes, thine, and thine,
But oh, for Christ's dear sake, not mine, *not Mine!"*
Poor, selfish Worldling, with his zeal to ken
The hidden motives of the Other Men!

SCIENTIFIC

The Venom of Snakes

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE MOST RECENT INVESTIGATIONS

"INDIA is the paradise of snakes," writes M. Antoine Fureteur, in the *Monde Moderne,* Paris. The fact is that in India "snakes are more dangerous to men than men are to snakes," if we are to believe the statistics which show that twenty-two thousand people die yearly in India from snake-bites. As a rule, the natives are the victims, because they walk barefoot. The snakes of India may be divided in three categories: the aspics, the false vipers, and the true vipers. The most dangerous are the karait and the cobra. "The venom of the cobra is identical with the venom of the rattlesnake used by the Indians of North America to poison their arrows." This venom, however, is harmless when ingested through the stomach, providing there is no lesion of the mucous membrane. "The Hindu physicians who use the venom of the cobra in the composition of their medicines enclose one of the reptiles with a banana in an earthen pot, which they place on the fire. The cobra becomes enraged and bites the banana. When he is dead, the banana is removed and carefully exsiccated, to be used as a tonic in the shape of a powder." Dr. Calmette, of the Paris institute, who has made a special study of venomous snakes, collects the venom of the cobra on cabbage or lettuce leaves, which he gives to the reptile to bite.. "This venom, when fresh, is colorless or slightly yellowish; it can be kept for a long time in hermetically corked bottles, providing they are not exposed to the sun, in which case it would lose its toxic properties. Dessicated, the venom has the appearance of yellowish gum, and it remains indefinitely virulent. A queer thing is that the composition of the venom of the cobra is identical with the chemical composition of egg-albumen. We find in albumen from 21 to 23 parts of oxygen, 7 parts of hydrogen, 15 to 17 parts of nitrogen, 51 to 54 parts of carbon, and 2 to 3 parts of sulphur. In the venom of the cobra the proportions are: Carbon 52 parts, hydrogen 7.05 parts, nitrogen 19.20 parts, oxygen and sulphur 21.33 parts."

The largest snake of India is the hamadryas, which belongs to the karait and cobra family and is also venomous. Three other varieties of snakes are no less venomous than the cobra; they are the daboia, the etchis, and the sea snake, which sometimes ascends the Hooghly and reaches Calcutta.

There is no animal refractory to the venom of the snake; Dr. Calmette has discovered, however, that the snake is proof against its own venom and the venom of other snakes. Basing his researches on this fact, he has found in the virus of reptiles a serum which is not only a remedy but a positive vaccine-lymph. He experimented at first on cobayes and rabbits, later on larger animals, with the venom of snakes of various countries; the cobra, the aspic of Egypt, the viper of Europe, the viper of Gabon, the horned-viper of London, the rattlesnake of America, the blacksnake and the tigersnake of Australia. Dr. Calmette inoculated the animals and exposed them to the biting of the snakes; when not treated with his serum—in which case they escaped—they generally died inside of two hours. In inoculating rabbits the doctor prepares a progressive quantity of pure venom, reaching a weight of 26 milligrams, or 64 times more than is necessary to cause the death of the animal. In this way he secures a series of serums of graduated strength, the weakest of which cures a rabbit twenty minutes after

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being bitten and the strongest an hour and a half, or half an hour before the time when death should naturally occur.

Resistance in man is at greater variance. It has been observed in India that out of one hundred people who died from cobra bites, 22 succumbed in less than two hours, while 24 survived from four to six hours, 23 from 12 to 24 hours, and 21 longer. This is due undoubtedly to the nature of the bite, and to the degree of strength of the individual. At all events, the serum prepared with the venom of the cobra is efficacious against the venom of all other snakes. This will readily be understood, because all poisons act similarly on the blood: the globules are deformed and the coagulated blood does not circulate. Hence the paralysis of the bitten limb which at times remains when the venom has not been strong enough to produce death; that is, to entirely paralyze the lungs and stop the circulation. Microbes have no part in the process, which is entirely chemical and physiological. Therefore, it is absurd to pretend that alcohol has curative properties; it may stimulate the individual bitten by the snake, but it will not neutralize the venom or even impede its action on the blood." It is known, however, that the hydrochlorides of sodium and lime and the chlorides of gold can stop the coagulation of the blood. Chloride of lime, injected under the skin, gives the best results.

The Heart and Surgery

Dr. R. Romme, in *La Revue*, Paris
Translated and Condensed for Public Opinion

"NOTHING can be done for a wound in the heart; the proposition of closing it by a suture does not even merit mention." Thus, M. Riedinger, one of the most brilliant of German surgeons, expressed himself at a surgical congress some five years ago. Today a surgeon who crosses his arms before a wound in the heart made by a pistol ball or a knife-thrust is lacking in scientific knowledge and does not do his duty, for today we possess many "observations" in which a surgeon has opened the chest of a sufferer, exposed the bleeding heart, and arrested the hemorrhage by closing and sewing the wound with a needle and thread as he would do for a deep cut in the skin. It is through this method that in a good number of cases the surgeon has succeeded in saving the patient who had been condemned to a certain death.

These operations are very wonderful. As all know, the heart is not found near the skin, and in order to see the wound from which the blood is gushing, it is necessary to open wide the chest and cut a "volet thoracique," as the surgeons say. This being done, one has before him the lungs which mask the heart; pushing them to right and left, one perceives the fibrous sack, the pericardium, which surrounds the heart, and this sack being cut, we behold the heart, which appears in the midst of clots in a veritable sea of blood. Introducing the finger into the wound and exploring carefully the cardiac muscle, the surgeon tries to *feel* the rent, the hole, left by the ball of the revolver or the blade of the knife. The situation of the wound once determined, it is now necessary to close it with a needle and thread. This is relatively easy when the wound is on the exposed side of the heart, the surgeon being thus permitted to see what he does. It is not, however, always thus, for sometimes the wound is found on the inner side of the heart, and in this case the surgeon takes the heart boldly in his hands, raises it, draws it to him, and thus succeeds in accomplishing the suture of the wound and of arresting the hemorrhage.

During the course of these operations it has been shown that it is possible to manipulate the heart much more than one might believe. One may judge of this by the following case published by Dr. Podrez. A girl of fifteen years shot herself in the pericardial region. She was taken to the hospital with all the signs of a serious hemorrhage, and at any price it was necessary to stop the flow of blood. Without hesitation a "volet thoracique" was cut, the lungs were pushed aside, the pericardium was cut, and on the exposed face of the heart, near the point, was found a wound one centimeter in length. At this place the ball had entered, and it was now a question of getting it out. To do this, there was introduced through the wound a fine needle with which the cavities of the heart were explored in all directions. This exploration gave no result. "Then"—I cite Dr. Podrez literally—"the heart was taken between the two hands, the left hand placed behind, the right hand before, and the heart was energetically palpitated to try and feel the resistance of the ball; but this, also, gave negative results. The heart thus compressed, drawn forward to such a degree that the point projected from the thorax, did not cease at any time to contract; only the rhythmic contractions were replaced by an undulatory movement."

A surgeon who in face of a wound of the heart sews this wound up, after having opened the thorax, only exercises his profession. We can admire his cleverness, praise his skill, but what is much more original—for the moment at least—and much more daring, is the attempt to treat surgically a medical affection of the heart. An attempt of this kind has been made in the last few days by M. Tuffier, who has communicated to the surgeons' society the first case of aneurism of the heart treated by ligature of the sack. The patient was a woman, and the tumor appeared beneath the skin of the thorax, under the collar-bone, and threatened to break at any moment. The medical treatment did not even diminish the intensity of the pain caused by compression of the nerves, and to wait longer would have exposed the patient to certain death by hemorrhage. M. Tuffier cut the "volet thoracique" and found at once the aneurism, the extremely thin walls of which were mingled with the lungs, the ribs, the muscles, etc. With many precautions, millimeter by millimeter, he succeeded in isolating and detaching the bloody tumor from the neighboring organs; then, taking it between the two hands, he gently compressed it and made the blood which it contained pass little by little into the aorta. He had then an empty sack in his hand, which, by an opening, communicated with the aorta. A thread was passed around the neck of the sack and solidly tied, and the communication between the aneurism and the aorta being thus interrupted, the operation was terminated. For ten days the patient was considered definitely cured, but the eleventh day she died from a hemorrhage which it was impossible to check. The autopsy disclosed the cause of death to be from gangrene. The empty sack which had been left in place had become gangrenous, and the gangrene having extended to the neck, the thread which had been placed at this point fell away and the aorta was opened. Everything, however, pointed out, says M. Tuffier, that if the sack had been cut away instead of being left in place, the patient would have been entirely cured.

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The Scarcity of Platinum

Staats-Zeitung, New York. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE history of platinum, which was discovered about the middle of the 18th century, differs from that of other rare metals in that the increased demand has not been met by repeated discoveries of new deposits. Hence the price of platinum has risen enormously. In 1822 platinum was worth $1,000 a pound, in 1870 $900, this slight decrease being due to the discovery of the Ural deposits in 1822. In 1895 the price per pound had risen to $2,700, and in December of last year to $4,800. Platinum was first found in South America and regarded as a variety of silver. Hence the name, from the Spanish *plata*, silver. It occurs as platinum dust in Colombia, Brazil, Hayti, and also in Borneo, but the Ural region is the chief source of supply. The annual output of the Ural mines is about 8,000 pounds, while the rest of the world furnishes only about 1,300 pounds. The mining of platinum has, therefore, been developed almost entirely in Russia, and a suspicion has arisen that the output is restricted purposely, in order to enhance the price; but this supposition seems to be without foundation. The Russian government, indeed, is said to be contemplating the recall of coins minted before 1850, which contain platinum, for the purpose of reclaiming the metal. Most of these coins, however, disappeared from circulation long ago, having been melted by chemists and technicians in search of platinum. If no new source is discovered, the scarcity of platinum will soon be felt seriously in many industries.

Some Unusual Food Plants

JULIA DAVIS CHANDLER, in the May *American Kitchen Magazine*, Boston. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

I BEGIN my list of the more novel food plants with flowers. Nasturtiums or Indian cress, while grown for their beauty, are used by many in salads, both flowers and leaves, and the seeds are pickled as mock capers. Acacia and apple blossoms were used for fritters abroad, also comfrey and the cowslip or clary for fritters and for wine. The flowers of the English cowslip or clary were also crushed and used in a sponge-cake pudding a century ago. When chrysanthemums were very costly, a young California Lucullus had a salad made of them. They may also be served hot in white sauce. The *chef* of an American of wealth arranged violets on a lettuce salad dressed with old Burgundy, and pronounced it *vraiment lyrique*. Candied violets ornament all fine boxes of confectionery nowadays, and a sirup of them is made in parts of the south, also violet soda, violet jelly, violet fritters, etc. Where flowers are used in fritters they are first steeped in brandy. In Italy, near Naples, squash blossoms are dipped in batter and fried. In Germany, elder-flowers are used the same way, and to flavor wine and vinegar. The use of the elderberries for wine and pies and preserves, mixed with apples, green grapes, etc., is much more common here. Cloves and cassia buds are the flowers of tropical trees, and, sugar coated, were a favorite candy in old times. Jasmine is one of the many flowers from which to make a flavoring, mentioned by Jules Gouffé, *chef* of the Paris Jockey club, and author of "Livre de Cuisine." He, alas, does not say which jasmine, and some are poisonous. Presumably, in France, where they are cultivated for perfume, the information on this point is more general. In fact, noted French cooks use a few drops of finest strong cologne, which contains jasmine and other flowers, on a lump of sugar dissolved in the wine with which they dress mixed fruits. In an old French book many flowers are mentioned from which to make flavoring extracts or sirups, as poppy, jonquil, and the lime or linden. Old English books give recipes for clove-gilly flowers and peach-blossom sirups.

The stalks of angelica arkangelica are candied, and are of a beautiful green color. We are familiar with it in fine cakes often contrasted with red candied cherries. I presume some have thought it very green citron. The barberries along our New England coast make a brilliant scarlet and not unpleasantly acid jelly and a decorative scarlet pickle as well, left whole in bunches to surround green gherkins. I have heard of mountain ash berries being used for jelly. Of the many haws, one variety especially is used for jelly and sold in far southern markets. The carrageen, or Irish moss, makes a delicious, nourishing blanc mange, and a soothing beverage in illness. The Iceland moss, a lichen, not a seaweed, is used also for the sick. The dulse, a seaweed much esteemed in Ireland as food, can often be seen by the barrel in American cities. Basil, burnet, or pimpernel, and borage are little known, though I have found basil in Alabama markets and have raised borage. Borage has pretty blue flowers, and is used in salads and soups and in a few punches where some epicures of today substitute a slice of cucumber.

Sirup of poppy flower I have spoken of, but not of the seeds, which are much used in Europe and here wherever we have German bakers, as in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago, where we see the black "mohn" or poppy seed used more than the white on rolls and twists. Tamarinds are beneficial as a drink or a whey in illness, and baked with shad in old Maryland for those not invalids. The flowers, leaves, and tender seeds of the ben are used in curries. This plant is grown in our southern states. The Negroes used to mix the not unpleasant oily seeds with cornmeal, and they are referred to in old southern recipes for soup. In India the blossoms of the ben and cocoanut are made into *hors d'œuvres* with other plants.

Fatigue as a Cause of Consumption

London *Hospital*. Excerpt

WRITING on the etiology of pulmonary tuberculosis in the *Practitioner*, Dr. Burton-Fanning draws attention afresh to the long time which may elapse between the reception of the infection and the manifestation of symptoms of such gravity as to suggest the existence of tuberculosis. It is usual, he says, for an indefinite length of time to elapse between the lodgment of the tubercle bacillus in the body and the manifestation of symptoms of consumption. In some cases nothing may have occurred to show, even in the light of subsequent events, that the patient was previously the subject of tuberculous deposit. In the larger number, however, we may elicit by questioning, clear evidence of the existence of tuberculosis prior to the date which the patient gives as that of the commencement of his illness. Thus we may explain and reconcile the long-standing difference between pathologists and clinicians in regard to the in-

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fectivity of the disease. The clinical histories of many patients point to the fact, Dr. Burton-Fanning says, that early in their life the tubercle bacillus gained an entrance to their bodies. It then secreted itself in a lymphatic gland or portion of lung, and lay dormant for any number of years.

This is a view which, if thoughtfully worked out, must have far-reaching influence upon our practical dealing with patients, and especially with convalescents. It has long been considered that those who have been, as the saying is, "pulled down" by illness, overwork, or exhausting influences are more particularly liable to be attacked by tuberculosis. They are, in modern parlance, "fit soil" for the growth of the bacillus, and we are all accustomed to insist that until the health of such patients becomes reëstablished, they shall be carefully protected from exposure to infection by tuberculosis. According to the view so ably reinforced by Dr. Burton-Fanning, we must go much further than this. Accepting the statement that some 40 per cent of the population have a more or less marked tuberculosis deposit hidden away somewhere or another within them, we may at once assume that anyone who has in previous years shown any "delicacy" is likely to be one of this tuberculous host, and that in dealing with such a patient everything must be avoided which might bring this latent tuberculosis into activity. This brings us to a point which is more particularly raised by Dr. Burton-Fanning, namely, the influence of overwork and anxiety in the etiology of consumption. Physical over-exertion he believes to be a most powerful determining cause of the breakdown of the system's limiting or protecting agencies against tuberculization. In 10 per cent of his cases he attributed the occurrence of manifest pulmonary tuberculosis to over-fatigue. Even a single excess in this respect may do the mischief; thus one of his patients was said never to have recovered from the exhaustion consequent on a whole day's bicycling in very hot weather and without previous preparation. Over-indulgence in tennis, dancing, climbing, and hunting have also seemed to be sufficient to bring into activity an unsuspected latent tuberculosis. In the management of convalescence from acknowledged tuberculosis, over-exertion is to be especially avoided.

A WEIGHING AND COUNTING MACHINE has been invented by Joseph S. Cortelyou of New York city. This device, the operation of which is based on well-known laws of the lever and fulcrum, provides a scale in which the point of application of the weight as well as that of the force is made variable at will thus increasing the range of the scale when weighing and making it possible to obtain readings in any and all systems such as avoirdupois, troy, metric, etc., by the simple turn of a milled head. When used for counting material, it is only necessary to set the scale for that material by a turn of the same milled head, then proceed as in weighing and the scale will indicate the number of pieces instead of pounds or ounces.

RELIGIOUS

Legislation for Churches

GEORGE JAMES BAYLES, in the *Church Economist*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

DURING the past three years there has been legislation in thirteen states concerning churches, either as new law or as amendments to the provisions of existing statutes, and these enactments are very necessary features of our church economy. I can at this time consider but briefly the leading features of these new provisions. In 1901 Indiana provided that any diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church within the state may form a corporation and manage property for the benefit of religious, charitable, or educational institutions. Another statute of the same year provides for the incorporation of missionary societies. Maine, in 1901, amended her laws relating to the incorporation of churches and extended the suffrage on certain questions to those who help support the church. Michigan, in the same year, passed some interesting laws. The "Free Methodist churches" within the state may be incorporated with from three to nine trustees. The civil corporations connected with Congregational churches may be consolidated with the church by a two-thirds vote of the members of the church. This last is a good illustration of the general tendency seen throughout civil church law to do away with the distinction between the church body and the incorporated society.

In 1901 Minnesota legislated that on the dissolution of religious societies any property remaining is to be transferred to the next higher governing or supervising body of the same denomination. In 1900 New Jersey enacted that her chancellor may appoint receivers for religious corporations that apply for dissolution; also that lands bequeathed to religious societies which have not the power to sell may be sold on the approval of the chancellor. North Dakota, in 1901, enacted that religious corporations may make by-laws providing for officers and directors; trustees, vestry, or other like body to constitute boards of trustees. Perhaps the most striking feature of legislation in New York of recent years was enacted in 1901, providing that the trustees of incorporated Protestant Episcopal churches can not sell or mortgage real estate consecrated or used for religious services without the consent of the bishop and standing committee of the diocese. Tennessee legislated in 1901 providing that "companies may incorporate to own and maintain tabernacles." Wisconsin, in 1901, directed that the articles of incorporation of churches are to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds, as well as in that of the secretary of state.

I may mention, in addition to these pieces of statute legislation, that recently the state of California has swung into line with all the other states of the union, and has provided, by constitutional amendment, for the exemption from taxation of property used exclusively for religious worship. Such exemption is now the prevailing policy of our state governments, yet by many a reaction is looked for in the near future.

Speaking generally, with reference to the recent development of legislation for churches, it may be said that there is a marked tendency toward special denominational legislation, by which certain features of particular ecclesiastical politics are made objective in the statute law, and thereby become more rigid and less liable to change. To this development belong the provisions found upon the statute books of many states, by which purely ecclesiastical functionaries, such as presiding elders, superintendents, bishops, and

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archbishops, may be constituted ecclesiastical corporations sole and thereby exercise the functions of civil corporations by virtue of their ecclesiastical offices. And this leads to a final observation with reference to our legislation for churches. All denominations are now coming up to the senate legislatures for enactments that will project into the civil business affairs of the churches the essential features of particular politics, congregational, synodical, or episcopal.

President Roosevelt on the Bible

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, in the *Liberia*, Washington
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

AS all of you know, there are certain truths which are so very true that we call them truisms, and yet I think we often half forget them in practice. Every thinking man, when he thinks, realizes what a very large number of people tend to forget, that the teachings of the Bible are so interwoven and entwined with our whole civic and social life that it would be literally—I do not mean figuratively, I mean literally—impossible for us to figure to ourselves what that life would be if these teachings were removed. We would lose almost all the standards by which we now judge both public and private morals; all the standards toward which we, with more or less of resolution, strive to raise ourselves. Almost every man who has by his lifework added to the sum of human achievement of which the race is proud, of which our people are proud—almost every such man has based his lifework largely upon the teachings of the Bible. Sometimes it has been done unconsciously, more often consciously; and among the very greatest men a disproportionately large number have been diligent and close students of the Bible at first hand.

Sometimes, in rightly putting the stress that we do upon intelligence, we forget the fact that there is something that counts more. It is a good thing to be clever, to be able and smart; but it is a better thing to have the qualities that find their expression in the Decalogue and the Golden Rule. It is a good and necessary thing to be intelligent; it is a better thing to be straight and decent and fearless. You may look through the Bible from cover to cover and nowhere will you find a line that can be construed into an apology for the man of brains who sins against the light. On the contrary, in the Bible, taking that as a guide, you will find that because much has been given to you, much will be expected from you; and a heavier condemnation is to be visited upon the able man who goes wrong than upon his weaker brother who can not do the harm that the other does, because it is not in him to do it.

The immense moral influence of the Bible, though, of course, infinitely the most important, is not the only power it has for good. In addition, there is the unceasing influence it exerts on the side of good taste, of good literature, of proper sense of proportion, of simple and straightforward writing and thinking. The Bible does not teach us to shirk difficulties, but to overcome them. That is a lesson that each one of us who has children is bound in honor to teach these children if he or she expects to see them become fitted to play the part of men and women in our world.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT has been discovered in Greece. Its adherents advocate the abolition of the Orthodox Greek church and the destruction of images.—*British Weekly.*

Worcester's Welcome Mission

REV. E. W. PHILLIPS, in the *Congregationalist and Christian World*, Boston. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE city of Worcester, Massachusetts, has a population of 120,000, fifty-five per cent of whom are of foreign birth or parentage. The city is conspicuously religious, having seventy Protestant churches, seventeen of which are Congregational and seventeen Catholic and Jewish churches. It is a decidedly conservative city of high moral tone and the best of municipal good order. And yet this dignified, conservative old New England city has its east and west side problems. On the east side are all the saloons, most of the foreign population, and a few small churches doing a heroic work. Here is most of the squalor and disorder. On the west side are no saloons, all the strong churches and the homes of comfort and culture. Numerous efforts have been made to reach the neglected. Usually it has been the opening of a mission hall and holding gospel services. Occasionally lunch and lodging accommodations have been added, but never industrial features until the Welcome mission was established in November, 1893. This has been the largest, most successful, and permanent of all the mission efforts. Mr. William E. Oakley, the superintendent of Welcome mission, is peculiarly fitted for his work—genial, optimistic, sympathetic, spiritually in earnest, of tireless energy, quick to read character, and with great versatility and executive talents. Himself a reformed man, his sole aim is to help other fallen men back to manhood.

The hard times of 1893 filled the cities with idle and homeless men. Mr. Oakley and some friends engaged the ground floor and cellar of a block where five streets center, which formerly had been a famous saloon, and opened the Welcome mission, with lunch, lodging, and industrial features. For five cents a man can get a night's lodging, or a meal consisting of a big plate of soup, a rousing cup of coffee, and all the bread he can eat. If he has no money he can go to the cellar and saw or split a certain amount of wood in payment. No one is ever turned away if he is willing to work and will behave himself. The place was at once crowded with men. An appeal was made to the local union of Christian Endeavor societies for aid. The response was hearty, and from that day to the present the Christian Endeavor forces have been loyal supporters of the mission, contributing several hundred dollars annually, and furnishing helpers in the gospel services four nights in the week, beside serving annually a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner.

Gospel meetings are held every night. The first year and a half 17,000 lodgings were furnished and 27,000 meals served, two-thirds of which were paid for in work. In this time 650 men had professed confession and a Christian Endeavor society was organized. Beside the wood yard, considerable land is cultivated every season, raising produce for the use of the mission. An employment bureau has been a successful feature. A board of directors composed of leading business and professional men has been elected, the mission incorporated, the entire building rented, and good board and lodgings provided for men who have secured permanent occupations, of which there is a large number. Recently the mission has changed hands, and is now under the management of the Volunteers of America, but will be conducted as formerly.

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Boston's Occult Faiths

MYSTICISM REVIVED AS A MODERN RELIGION

THERE are about a dozen comparatively new occult faiths flourishing in Boston, says Mr. George Willis Cooke, in an article in the Boston *Transcript*. "They are somewhat difficult to classify, but they agree in having no denominational connections. Perhaps the oldest of these societies is the Church of the Higher Life, and the youngest may be that which takes the name of Universal Religion. Then there are meetings devoted to Harmony Through Music, New Testament Study, and others that are announced under the name of the speaker who addresses the meeting. With these societies may be classed the Independent Church, as having important common characteristics. With them also may be enumerated the two Theosophical societies, which agree with them in some particulars, at least. These societies and meetings agree in being unsectarian, and in being independent of one another. They are all 'liberal' in the sense of being without a creed, and also in fostering freedom of utterance. They are individualistic to a large degree, and magnify the worth of personal thought and utterance. The members agree not to agree with one another, and each establishes his own creed. It is true of the members, also, that each has some cherished notion of his own, to which he is trying to convert his fellow-worshipers. Reforms of all kinds are advocated in these meetings, but by individuals rather than by societies."

Mr. Cooke says that the youngest of these faiths, the Universal Religion, is pure mysticism. "The leader is more of a philospher than most of the speakers I have discussed, and he has developed a form of extreme idealism of his own that is largely influenced by the great mystics of the past. In this sect (that may number a hundred persons) the great word is realization. Mental healing is not brought forward so conspicuously as in the other societies, but the occult is much more pronounced. Hypnotism and mental suggestion are largely made use of and there is a strong theosophical tendency. In a word, mysticism is revived to do service as a universal solvent of religious problems. There is a more distinctly religious phase to this movement than to the others of which I have spoken, and the worship of God as a practical aid in healing is given a much greater emphasis. Prayer also seems to have a recognition not given it by the other societies. The Universal Religion is not six months old in Boston, but a division has already taken place. The chief disciple of the mystagogue has rebelled, as a woman always has a right to do, and has gone off to set up her own sect. I do not know what she calls her religion or whether its score of advocates will be universal or not."

The Growth of Seventh Day Adventism

New York *Commercial Advertiser*. Excerpt

THE Seventh Day Adventists are among the more energetic of the smaller religious sects in this country, and are rather rapidly increasing their membership. There are some 1,500 churches, with about 60,000 members, in the whole country. In New York there are eight churches, with a total membership of nearly 1,000. The founder of the sect here was James White, who commenced his preaching up in Maine somewhere in the early forties. Some ten years later their headquarters were removed to Battle Creek, Michigan, where they have since remained. There is at this place at present a large and well-equipped sanatorium, where all diseases are treated by hygienic principles, including the adoption of a vegetarian diet. There is a large factory at Battle Creek where vegetarian combinations are put up. Nearly all Seventh Day Adventists are vegetarians, though this is not an essential article of the creed. Beginning with abstention from pork, various sanitary regulations, such as frequent bathing, were next adopted, and some thirty years ago vegetarianism was taken as one of the chief articles of their faith. There is no code of beliefs in this religion. They believe absolutely and literally in the Bible, and claim that although the privilege of eating flesh was accorded to Noah after the flood, yet it was distinctly stated that the result would be enmity between man and beast.

Their desire to follow the dictates of the Bible has caused them to adopt the seventh day as the Sabbath. Their argument in favor of this is as follows: It has never been stated in the Bible that Sunday is to replace Saturday; the regular days of the week have never been confused or forgotten since the time of the decalogue; the early Christian church kept the Sabbath on Saturday, and the adoption of Sunday was due to a papal decree alone. Historically, that standpoint seems unassailable. But the chief point of their religion is the belief, based upon Daniel and Revelation, that the world is now approaching the end. "The generation shall not pass away until I come," the words uttered by Christ, they hold applicable to the present. The historian will recognize in this singular belief a revival of the idea so current at the end of the tenth century, when men abandoned their work in preparation for the second advent.

Various Topics

A "CHRISTIAN COLONY": The latest proposition to establish a Christian colony comes from Chicago. A divinity student of Chicago university, backed by a professor in the department of sociology, is the leader of the movement. The stock yards district has been selected as the field of operations. Several families have already agreed to take houses in that locality.

POPE ON THE INDEX EXPURGATORIUS: According to the Paris correspondent of *Le Christien Francaise* Pope Leo actually has the honor of having had one of his works entered on the list of forbidden books. It is a volume written in 1874, when he was archbishop of Perugia, on "The Very Sacred Blood of the Holy Virgin." The congregation of the Index smelt heresy in this work, and therefore placed it among the writings which good Catholics must avoid. It is still on the Index, but the author's name has been removed. It is doubtless considered undesirable that one who is now held to be infallible should be known to have at one time gone seriously astray in doctrine.—*Christian Work*.

SABBATH LABOR WASTEFUL: An important contribution to scientific data bearing on the necessity of Sabbath rest from labor has been made by a Pennsylvania railroad official. He selected two groups of laborers from the working force of a certain freight house controlled by his road. He measured the working capacity of each group in terms of tons handled daily for a week. On Sunday one group rested; the other worked as usual. On the following Monday the men who had been continuously at service showed a decrease of ten per cent in efficiency as compared with the previous Monday and each day after their comparative delinquency became greater. The men who had their Sunday respite on the other hand were as valuable to the company the second week as the first.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, APRIL 28

DOMESTIC.—Captain R. F. Wynn, of the cruiser *Chicago,* was sentenced at Venice to imprisonment for four months and ten days; the other Americans arrested were sentenced to three months' imprisonment....The city of Memphis presented to Rear Admiral Schley, retired, a silver service....Sol Smith Russell, the well-known actor, died in Washington....The government's naval program for the next fiscal year embraces the building of four great battleships and armored cruisers....The Heinze interests and other copper mines have been merged into the United Copper company, with $80,000,000 capital.... Rear Admiral Crowninshield surrendered the direction of affairs in the bureau of navigation to Rear Admiral Taylor.

FOREIGN.—Bulletins from Castle Loo announced that Queen Wilhelmina's condition was improving....Another revolution has broken out in San Domingo....The British admiralty court has awarded the British freight steamer *Malinhead* $11,500 for salvaging the German steamer *Neckar* in February last.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29

DOMESTIC.—United States Consul General William McKinley Osborne died in London....The resignation of Governor Murphy, of Arizona, to take effect June 30, was received in Washington.... The California limited train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad was ditched at Cama, Missouri, and five persons were killed; twenty others were injured....The court of appeals denied the application of John Most for a certificate of reasonable doubt on his conviction and sentence for a year for publishing inflammatory matter....A tornado at Glenrose, Texas, killed eight persons and wounded fifty-seven. ...The lower house of the Danish parliament voted to ratify the sale of the Danish West Indies if the islanders vote in favor of it.

FOREIGN.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet ratified the Austro-Hungarian commercial and consular treaty with Mexico, which lapsed in 1867.... Captain Albers of the *Deutschland* died suddenly on the steamer near Cuxhaven. ...The Liberal peers chose Earl Spencer as their leader....The Austrian military attaché, Major E. Muller, left St. Petersburg as a result of disclosures in regard to the traffic in army secrets there....President Loubet opened the art exhibition of the old Salon in Paris.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30

DOMESTIC.—Favorable reports were made by the senate committee on foreign relations on all the reciprocity treaties except those with Jamaica and the Argentine republic....Eight girls were killed in a panic caused by a false alarm of fire in a cigar factory in Philadelphia. ...The conference of mine owners and employees in New York referred its differences back to the National Civic Federation....The annual congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met in Washington.

FOREIGN.—The fourth monthly installment of the Chinese war indemnity, amounting to 1,820,000 taels ($1,292,200), was paid at Shanghai....Sergeants Heckel and Marten were acquitted at Gumbinnen, Germany, of murdering Captain Krosigk, a cavalry officer.... Princess Radziwill was sentenced at Cape Town to two years' imprisonment for forgery....France protested against the sending of Siamese troops to Mekong.

THURSDAY, MAY 1

DOMESTIC.—Henry O. Havemeyer testified before the senate investigating committee that the sugar trust did not control the sugar crop of Cuba, and owned no land in the island....William H. Moody took the oath of office as secretary of the navy, succeeding John D. Long....The president nominated Thomas Nast, the once famous caricaturist, for consul general at Guayaquil, Ecuador....President Roosevelt ordered the trial by court martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, who is accused of administering the "water cure" to Filipinos....The imprisoned officers of the *Chicago* at Venice were pardoned by the king of Italy

FOREIGN.—Peasants in Russia burned the chateau of the Duke of Oldenbourg and ruined his estate; the troubles in Russia are growing more and more serious....A meeting of electors at Lubeck, Germany, proposed that Prince Henry of Prussia should be adopted as the joint candidate for the reichstag of the parties representing the middle classes....A tornado devastated the city of Dacca, in India, and adjoining towns, 416 persons being killed.... The libel suit brought by Lord Suffield against Henry Labouchere, editor of *Truth,* was compromised in court, Mr. Labouchere withdrawing the imputations made in his paper....Xavier Aymon de Montepin, the French playwright, and novelist, died in Paris.

FRIDAY, MAY 2

DOMESTIC.—Republican leaders in the senate framed a program to support the administration's measures, and to thwart the plans of the proposed anti-administration alliance....Officers of the sugar trust testified before the senate investigating committee confirming Mr. Havemeyer's statement that reciprocity with Cuba will not benefit the trusts....President Roosevelt presented the diplomas to the cadets of the graduating class at Annapolis....Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York city, died in Baltimore.

FOREIGN.—Commandant M. Botha, a nephew of the Boer leader, has been taken by Colonel Barker....King Edward's second court was held at Buckingham palace; nine American women were presented....Premier Waldeck-Rousseau is taking steps to restrain French priests, whom he accuses of interference in the recent elections....Students' riots have occurred in Portugal, and a cabinet crisis is regarded as imminent....Russian troops who have refused to fire on street crowds are being punished.

SATURDAY, MAY 3

DOMESTIC.—The trial of General Jacob H. Smith at Manila was ended; General Davis's troops in Mindanao attacked and captured a Moro fort, more than a score of Americans, including Lieutenant Wagner, of the 14th infantry, being wounded....President Roosevelt received a letter from President Loubet accepting the invitation to the French government to take part in the Rochambeau statue dedication, and expressing warm friendship for the United States....The president nominated Henry Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, to be consul general at London.

FOREIGN.—The Dunderland Iron Ore company, formed in England to work mines in Norway, has issued its prospectus....Princess Beatrice, daughter of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, attempted to commit suicide in Rome.... Prince George of Hohenzollern, a cousin of Emperor William, and author of many dramas under the pseudonym of G. Conrad, died in Berlin.

SUNDAY, MAY 4

DOMESTIC.—More particulars were received of the storming of the Sultan of Bayan's fort in Mindanao; of three hundred defenders of the fort only eighty-four survived, all the leading dattos, including the Sultan of Bayan, being killed; the American casualties were an officer and seven men killed and four officers and thirty-nine men wounded. ...Potter Palmer died in Chicago.... Congressman Peter J. Otey, of the sixth Virginia district, died at Lynchburg.

FOREIGN.—Senor Severo, the Brazilian aeronaut, made a successful first trial with his airship at Paris....The pope received a pilgrimage from Brooklyn and New York, who presented to him $10,000..A syndicate of German bankers is offering the new issue of the North German Lloyd line, 20,000,000 marks, to the old stockholders at 104½....At the Parc des Princes, Paris, "Tom" Linton, the English bicylist, won the eighty kilometer race in 1:09:50 3-5, making a world's record for the distance.

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BOOK REVIEWS

"William Black, Novelist" "Poets of the Younger Generation" "The Kentons"—"Dorothy Vernon"

WILLIAM BLACK, NOVELIST. By Sir Wemyss Reid. Cloth, pp. 352, $2.25. New York: Harper & Brothers.

SIR WEMYSS REID has drawn a kindly, genial portrait of a successful man. Broadly speaking, William Black knew neither failure nor disappointment. His life was a steady advance through journalism to fiction. At the early age of thirty (1871) he, a comparatively unknown member of the staff of the *Daily News,* was discovered to be the author of "A Daughter of Heth," the talk of the hour. Two years later there was in England no more popular writer than the author of "A Princess of Thule." Henceforward till the day of his death he had apparently all that a man could desire—home, friends, wealth enough, leisure for his salmon-fishing in the spring and for his Scotland holiday in autumn. He realized the ideal of the novelist's life—to spend the months of the year when the country is loveliest amid scenes to be used in a forthcoming novel, reserving the winter months for writing.

It was in the Glasgow *Weekly Citizen* that William Black's first work appeared, but it gave no indication of the bent of his mind. He was doing the all-round work of the journalist, and the chief benefit he derived from it was the habit of writing good, nervous English, and of making his epithets suit the objects to which they were applied. It was in Glasgow that Black found the publisher of his first book, "James Merle," a tale that had no success, and that its author regretted writing before the ink on its printed pages was dry. Shortly after this an episode abruptly terminated his life in Glasgow and sent him to London to seek his fortune. It was the old story of a boy's youthful passion for a woman many years his senior, of the love of Arthur Pendennis for the Fotheringay. His biographer says that there is nothing in the story which any friend of Black's can deplore, nothing of which he, in his sensitve chivalry, needed to repent.

When William Black arrived in London, he was warmly received by his fellow-countryman, Robert Buchanan, as a fellow-lodger and a fast friend. It was not long until he was established on the staff of the *Morning Star,* and writing regularly for the London reviews. During the Seven Weeks' war (1866) he followed the Prussian army in its advance into Austria, presenting to the *Star* some of his descriptions of the scenes he witnessed under the guise of fiction. He came back from Prague, where he had his headquarters, an ardent admirer of German song, German letters, and German music, a liking very noticeable in his books. He gave up his post on the *Morning Star* to become assistant editor of the *Daily News,* and in the discharge of his new duties found time to write "In Silk Attire," "Kilmeny," and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane." These early works found little favor with either the public or the critics. Being a severe judge of his own work, he quietly accepted the verdict. But when he wrote "A Daughter of Heth," he was convinced that he had produced something that was almost equal to the standard he had set for himself. Accordingly, he resolved that he would use this new book for the purpose of that experiment upon which he had determined when stung by the acrid sneers of the *Saturday Review.* Anonymously the story was published in the Glasgow *Herald,* and anonymously it was given to the world in 1871 in the orthodox three-volume novel. The stratagem succeeded beyond Black's wildest hopes. The first trumpet-note proclaiming the unanimous verdict of the critics in its favor was that sounded by the *Saturday Review.* From this time on till about ten years before his death, Black enjoyed the enviable position of being the most popular novelist of his day. His successful career was not very eventful, but his biographer has made it very readable. He has selected the episodes having the greatest human interest for the reader as well as the strongest influence on the novelist's work.

We commend Sir Wemyss Reid quite as much for what he has left out as for what he has put in. Out of the thousand letters that passed into his hands he has printed a mere handful. It is true that Black's letters lacked all distinction, but, colorless as they are, a less tactful biographer would have printed more of them. In his correspondence with Mary Anderson there is some gusto, some slight self-revelation, but in most of his letters there is little about men, books, or himself. Among his intimates Black was a jovial and good comrade, and his biographer strives to bring out this side of his character in describing his entertainment of his friends at his home, in his wanderings, at the luncheon-table of the Reform club, or in his sky-high chambers in the Strand. But, in spite of flashes of *camaradarie,* the successful novelist remained "a silent man, an observer, a brooder, a consumer of his own smoke."

POETS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION. By William Archer. Cloth, pp. 564. $6.00. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head.

APPRECIATION is the end and aim of Mr. Archer's work; he so informs us in his introduction, and the sketches which follow confirm the statement. He has defined and appraised the talent of individual poets, hoping to advance the reader's estimate of the value of contemporary poetry as a whole. Mr. Archer ignores what he terms the "invidious and unessential distinction of minor poet." The surest way, he affirms, to check the growth of a rising talent is to affix to its possessor the sneering label of "minor poet." All the thirty-two writers dealt with in this work are, in Mr. Archer's estimation, "true poets, however small may be the bulk of their work, however unequal its merit." He makes the term, "of the younger generation," include only poets born since 1850—poets, that is to say, who have lived entirely within the half century which has just come to an end. His choice has been guided by another consideration more essential than the mere accident of age. He has dealt only with those poets who still seemed to be more or less on probation—whose position was still in some degree a matter of doubt. This principle excluded not only the great poets of the older generation, Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Meredith, but such admirable writers as Mr. W. E. Henley, Mr. Robert Bridges, and Mr. Austin Dobson. Mr. Archer admits "I have regretfully omitted other writers for no better reason than that their work does not happen to chime with my idiosyncrasy. Intellectually, I can recognize its merit; but it does not touch my emotions; it leaves me cold." The greater number of the poems quoted have been written within the past ten years.

The most familiar names on the list of Mr. Archer's chosen thirty-two are those of Kipling, Stephen Phillips, William Watson, Bliss Carman, Richard Hovey, Richard Le Gallienne, Arthur Symons, and William Butler Yeats. On Kipling, Mr. Archer suspends judgment. "Again and again," he says, "in reading Mr. Kipling's work, I have said to myself: This is remarkable, this is powerful, this is even beautiful—but is it literature? Is it not journalism raised to its highest potency?" Following a habit acquired in his "Real Conversations," Mr. Archer thus answers his own question: "Kipling is the Shakespeare of special correspondents He has opened his eyes, pricked up his ears, and set his imagination to work in depicting the doings and sufferings of his tribe throughout the world, with a breadth of vision and intensity of realization hitherto unapproached."

Mr. Archer converses with himself on the subject of Stephen Phillips, as follows: "Is he Shakespearean? His style is too deliberately ornate. Is he a Racinian? His action is too rapid and external. Is he a Hugoesque Romantic? His psychology is too delicate and searching. . . . He is a totally new phenomenon in English drama—at once

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an inventor of situations and a master of language. Moreover, Mr. Phillips's imagination is not only dramatic, but scenic. He has the instinct of stage effect, in which our Victorian poets have been so notably deficient."

In his "appreciation" of Richard Le Gallienne Mr. Archer says: "There is such a thing as looking a part too well; and Mr. Le Gallienne's eminently poetical exterior, taken along with his liquid and exotic name, have done some injustice to his real talent. Such a name and such a physiognomy are hard to live up to. . . . But Mr. Le Gallienne is not a man to be dismissed with a grimace. His talent, his faculty, are real and rare. He has an instinctive perception of the beautiful in life, nature, and art, and no common power of giving beautiful form to the thoughts and feelings engendered by this perception."

The selections from the works of the "thirty-three" are well made, and presented with a running comment on their merits or faults, as the case may be. Mr. Robert Bryden's woodcuts are quite successful in the case of Richard Hovey and one or two others, but wholly unsatisfactory in several instances, notably the portraits of the women on the list. Taken altogether, the volume is one of great value to the student of contemporary English poetry, and one of interest to the general reader.

THE KENTONS. By W. D. Howells. Cloth, pp. 317, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THERE is much ado about nothing in "The Kentons," but that "much ado" is very well done. For down-to-the-ground truth in every possible detail of commonplace and uninteresting facts, Mr. Howells has gone no farther than this. The Kentons are a typical family of the middle west, comfortably well off, and well satisfied with themselves in their position of influence in a pleasant Ohio town. Their life moves along smoothly and uneventfully until invaded by an outsider, in every sense of the term, by the name of Bittridge. He is a young man of "push" and very little else, utterly lacking in modesty or reverence, and offensive to the last possible degree. He succeeds, however, by sheer effrontery in establishing himself as a family friend to the Kentons and an admirer of their daugher Ellen, a serious-minded young woman, who has heretofore rather awed more worthy men of less nerve. When Judge Kenton and his fond wife discover that Bittridge has exerted such an influence over the girl that she believes herself in love with him, they close up the dearly loved old homestead and take their family to New York. When the objectionable young man pursues them, they fly to Europe. Aboard ship they meet an attractive young minister, who eventually marries the deluded Ellen, and the homesick Kentons joyfully return to their lares and penates. This story comes to us chiefly through the boudoir conversations of the anxious father and mother, and the indignant brother and sister. It is a family romance, in which every one seems to take a larger hand than the heroine herself. It goes without saying that Mr. Howells's characters are photographically true to life, and that the story as a whole is a faithful portrayal of a very American family. There is a good deal of quiet humor in it, and plenty of amusement in the escapades of the flirtatious Lottie Kenton, and in the mad infatuation of young Boyne for the little Queen of Holland.

DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. By Charles Major. Cloth, pp. 369, $1.50. New York: Macmillan Co.

MISTRESS DOROTHY VERNON is a very close novelistic relative of "A Lady of Quality"; she is equally tempestuous in love, equally beautiful, and a close second in other respects to Mrs. Burnett's famous heroine—a comparison that is made because it is a convenient way to suggest the character of this newer Clorinda. The story is told by an important, though, comparatively speaking, minor personage in the incidents of Dorothy's courtship of Sir John Manners. Sir John is not altogether backward, but Dorothy only occasionally gives him a chance to play the part of a wooer. Of course, the greatest stumbling block in the way of the happiness of the pair is the historic feud between the house of Rutland and Vernon, and, as though this were not enough, Mr. Major has provided others that must be overcome before the inevitable denouement is reached. The chronicler of this romance not infrequently admits that he is a prodigiously long-winded raconteur, and this can not be truthfully denied. On the whole, however, the story progresses with a reasonable degree of rapidity, and its interest can not be disputed. Mr. Major's greatest fault is that he underrates this interest to such an extent that he deems it necessary constantly to lead the reader on by promissory anticipations, annoying both because they are superfluous and because they break the thread of the story which the reader feels competent to carry and which he is willing to carry for himself.

THE BLAZED TRAIL. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, pp. 413, $1.50. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

WE have already seen in the work of Frank Norris and other members of the younger fraternity of novel writers that there is nothing antagonistic in modern industrialism and romance; that is to say, romance may be found and very effectively portrayed amid the most material surroundings. This story again demonstrates the possibility we have mentioned. It deals with the people, the scenes, and the incidents of logging in Michigan. Its love story is almost idyllic, and as for its heroic side, Jimmy Powers in the log jam reminds us irresistibly of that hero of the Crusades, Gilbert Warde, who tossed his helmet into the cul de sac swarming with the infidel, and swept down upon his enemy with a smile on his face. The only difference is that Jimmy Powers's helmet is a battered old felt hat, which he threw "defiantly full in the face of the destruction hanging over him," and with a cry of "So long, boys," was buried beneath the tortured waters and tossing logs of the flooded jam.

A TALE OF TRUE LOVE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Alfred Austin. Cloth, pp. 136, $1.20. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MR. AUSTIN prefaces this latest collection of his poems with a defense of the poet laureate's position (in regard to which there has been no controversy so far as we have observed, although there has been some question of Mr. Austin's ability to uphold successfully the traditions of the office), and he also reminds us that whatever expression he may have given to the racial sentiments of the English people, he must have, at the same time, expressed the sentiments of the American people—an obvious fact. The volume contains twelve poems, A Tale of True Love being the longest and at the same time the least sensitive, musical, and natural of the collection. An ode to Robert Louis Stevenson and one or two other poems, however, are springs of pure, musical feeling and spontaneous perception.

PHILIP LONGSTRETH. By Marie Van Vorst. Cloth, pp. 396, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

IT is a common saying that we have no class divisions in free America. The author of this entertaining story sets herself to prove the contrary, and it must be admitted that she makes a strong presentation of her case. Ordinarily, the young factory owner marries the factory girl and lives with her more or less happily forever—or for some time—after. Philip Longstreth finds the prejudices of his class too strong for him, and the girl acquiesces in admitting the existence of the barrier. The picture of life in a factory town is brutal, but perhaps true. The author has managed very cleverly in playing off against each other the two women of the story, both beautiful and attractive, but separated by the intangible but insurmountable wall of caste.

ROMAN BIZNET. By Georgia Wood Pangborn. Cloth, pp. 280, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A MIXED German and French-Canadian ancestry, an inherited musical genius, and an artistic temperament are the endowment of Roman Biznet. Given these elements, the task of the author is to discover their reaction in life. The study is careful and thorough, and free from the disagreeable qualities that figure so largely in many of the analyses of abnormal temperaments. The case of Kitty, his cousin, who runs away with the coachman on the eve of her marriage to Roman, is an interesting one of reversion to type. A unique comparison of personal characteristics is secured by placing the characters of the story in the village of St. Regis in the midst of a conglomerate population of Yankees and French-Canadians.

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THE MASTER OF CAXTON. By Hildegard Brooks. Cloth, pp. 411, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS story is an excellent illustration of the author's ability to make a good tale out of rather unpromising material. The girl born of a poor white family in the south, adopted by a rich northern woman and returning to the south again after the death of her patroness is the embodiment of the spirit of northern enterprise and impatience with the leisurely methods of the people of the south. The legal complications of the plot are rather far fetched, but not unreasonable or improbable. The author has placed all readers under a great obligation by omitting to harp on the "lost cause" and the essential superiority of southern men and women to all the other members of the human race whatsoever.

MOSAICS FROM INDIA. Talks About India, Its Peoples, Religions, and Customs. By Margaret D. Denning. Cloth, pp. 296, $1.25. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

THIS is a series of Indian vignettes, intimate, written in close touch with the life of Hindustan, high and low, squalid and beautiful. The missionary standpoint is more or less in evidence at all times, but this detracts little if at all from the interest or value of the book to the general reader; it is, indeed, corrective of many misconceptions general among those who are familiar only with the point of view of the English traveler, never a sympathetic and seldom an entirely fair authority on things Indian. The illustrations are from photographs of many interesting buildings, scenes, and portraits.

FIELD BOOK OF AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS. Being a Short Description of Their Character and Habits, a Concise Definition of Their Colors, and Incidental Reference to the Insects which Assist in Their Fertilization. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Cloth, pp. 547, $1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE title and subtitle of this volume leave us little to say of it, except to assure the reader in advance that he will not be disappointed. We can confirm Mr. Mathew's assertion that the book was written in the fields, in spirit if not altogether in fact, and it should be carried back to the fields as Mr. Mathews intended. The illustrations, many of them in the natural colors of the flowers, are carefully drawn and well reproduced.

IN THE COUNTRY GOD FORGOT. By Frances Charles. Cloth, pp. 328, $1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

MISS CHARLES has written a story quite out of the ordinary. It is badly put together, but contains unmistakable signs of promise. The barrenness and desolation of "the country God forgot," the monotony of its life, and its effect upon those who are acclimatized, are admirably sketched. The characters are strongly individual, and are placed in telling situations. The men and women with whom the story is chiefly concerned have not lived in Arizona long enough to be identified with the "natives." They are mostly fortune seekers from the east, who play out an interesting human drama in a strange country.

FINLAND. By N. C. Frederiksen. Cloth, pp. 306. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

PROFESSOR FREDERIKSEN has given us a work which is a model of its kind, and a genuine contribution to the literature of its class. The events of the past few years have brought Finland vividly before the public, and although the present book is not entirely timely, it is none the less interesting. In many respects, Finland, like Sweden, is similar to certain sections of the United States. At present the chief wealth of the land exists in its forests, but there are vast possibilities of agricultural development. One who reads the book can not fail to obtain a thorough and compact knowledge of the people, customs, institutions, wealth, and government of the country.

A DAMSEL OR TWO. By F. Frankfort Moore. Cloth, pp. 371, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MR. MOORE here tries his hand on a present-day romance with not ill success. The story is placed in England, and an unscrupulous "Napoleon of finance," the daughters of one of his many victims, and the man who finally pulls the family out of its slough of despond, occupy the center of the stage. The South African war provides a minor scene or two, but the principal incidents of the story are those of every-day life, or what is supposed to be every-day life, Mellor and his methods of finance being a caricature rather than a true presentment of even the worst of the now well-known type of London promoter.

THE LAW OF GROWTH AND OTHER SERMONS. By Phillips Brooks. Cloth, pp. 381, $1.25. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE ninth volume in the series of Phillips Brooks's sermons is full of the inspiring messages and invigorating truths that we are accustomed to look for in the utterances of this great preacher and teacher. In the twenty-one sermons here collected, the every-day duties of life are set clearly before us, together with the inspiration to do them, and the compensations for fulfilling them. The initial sermon, "The Law of Growth," gives the keynote of the whole volume, which is practically a series of suggestions for the development of character and sterling worth.

THE GOD OF THINGS. By Florence Brooks Whitehouse. Cloth, pp. 288. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A CHRONICLE of Americans transplanted in Egypt. The burden of the tale is the old problem of divorce and remarriage. The Protestant and the Catholic ideas of divorce are contrasted, and the girl who holds to the Catholic view firmly refuses to surrender her principles even at the cost of her happiness. It is not quite clear why the characters should have been dragged away to Egypt, since the story is American in everything save location. Such a performance is not unlike pasting foreign labels on luggage that has never been outside Sandy Hook.

HOHENZOLLERN. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Cloth, pp. 288, $1.50. New York: Century Co.

MR. BRADY had the material here for a long short story, and nothing more; told rapidly and vividly, or, in other words, as the events occurred, "Hohenzollern" would have made a very effective tale. As we get it here, the suddenly determined rivalry of Barbarossa, Henry of Saxony, and Count Hohenzollern for the hand of the Countess Matilda of Vohburg is dragged out to such an extent that one's first interest is well-nigh exhausted. Mr. Brady is unfortunate, too, in the fact that his illustrator has represented his heroes as club-footed, or spavined, or both.

COMMENTS OF A COUNTESS. Cloth, pp. 222, $1. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head.

"IT is as necessary for a peeress to write nowadays as it is for an American millionaire to have a fortune," says the anonymous author of "Comments of a Countess," by way of introduction and apology. But the sprightly comments that follow need no apology. Whether the "countess" writes of charity, or cricket, or rest-cures and Christian Science, or the degeneration of man, she is always gay, good-humored and charitable even in her raillery at the foibles of fashionable London. Beneath her airy remarks lies the sound philosophy of common sense.

SONGS OF ALL THE COLLEGES. Including Many New Songs. Compiled and Arranged by David B. Chamberlain and Karl P. Harrington. Cloth, pp. 280, $1.50. New York: Hinds & Noble.

EVERY college man will find songs in this volume which are endeared to him by memories of days which he would not willingly forget. There are here songs typical and not generally known outside of the colleges that gave them birth, and besides these there are the songs in common use wherever college men are gathered together. The plan of the book and the manner in which it has been carried out are alike praiseworthy.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF WHIST. By Lennard Leigh and Ernest Bergholt. With Examples, Illustrative Deals, Critical Endings, Mathematical Calculations, etc., Including an Essay on Probabilities, by William H. Whitfield, M. A. Cloth, pp. 511, $1.50. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THIS treatise will be found to be simple enough for the novice and sufficiently advanced and scientific for the most exacting. It is unusually complete, but its best feature is the explanation or reasoning which accompanies each rule.

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Angelot. A Story of the First Empire. By Eleanor C. Price. Cloth, pp. 464, $1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

This is, to be sure, a story of the first empire, but not the sort of story one expects of that period. It is none the less agreeable on that account, however. The action taking place far away from the storm centers of the time, the love story, which consists of the contest between one of Napoleon's generals and a provincial youth for the hand of a certain Helene of abundant charms, has a chance to keep the stage to itself.

Next to the Ground. By Martha McCulloch-Williams. Cloth, pp. 384, $1.20. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

"A record at first hand of much that comes to pass between the time of the summer fallows and the gathering of next year's grain," is the author's designation of her chronicles of country life. She devotes chapters to Ploughing, Wasps and Ants, the Hog, the Possum, the Horse, the Cow, Feathered Folk and Insects, and various other creatures that are next to the ground or up the trees.

Among the Night People. By Clara Dillingham Pierson. Cloth, pp. 221, $1.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

These are very brightly written stories of night prowlers of all sorts, two-legged, four-legged, and winged. The muskrat, the red fox, the raccoon, the deer-mouse, the hawk-moth, and the humming-bird are some of the people whose characteristics are described here. The illustrations by F. C. Gordon are as good as the text, which means that they are very good indeed.

The Carpenter Prophet. By Charles W. Pearson. Cloth, pp. 288. Chicago: H. S. Stone & Co.

A life of Christ in which the supernatural is carefully discarded. The book is a clear, concise, and sympathetic presentation of the author's view of the life of Jesus.

When Love Is King. By W. Dudley Mabry. Cloth, pp. 431, $1.50. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

A story which pleads for more love and charity in human lives. The construction has been made subservient to theme, but there is good plot and good narrative.

King for a Summer. By Edgar Pickering. Cloth, pp. 400, $1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The scene is laid in Corsica, and deals with the revolution of 1735.

The New Century Bible: Hebrews. Edited by A. S. Peake, M. A. Corinthians. Edited by J. Massie. D. D. Cloth, 2 vols., 75 cents each. New York: Henry Frowde.

Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs. By Emma A. Fox. Cloth, pp. 186, 65 cents. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

The Life of Love. By James Mudge. Cloth, pp. 140. 25 cents. New York: Eaton and Mains.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, May 3

Two large strikes scheduled to commence on May 1 were averted, at least temporarily, and a number of smaller ones were settled, but many new controversies have begun. This labor factor is the only seriously unfavorable one in the industrial situation, exerting considerable influence over the volume of transactions, and also tending to unsettle confidence. In seasonable merchandise, especially dry goods and clothing, warmer weather has stimulated dealings, while out-door work is prosecuted vigorously. Collections are more prompt as a rule, fewer extensions being asked. Shipments are less delayed by traffic congestion, and railway earnings thus far reported for April exceed last year's by 7.2 per cent, and those of 1900 by 17.7 per cent. A year ago bank exchanges at New York were distorted by the heaviest speculation in stocks ever recorded, sales being three times those for this week, which fully accounts for the decrease of 21.0 per cent in clearings. Compared with 1899 there is a gain of 22.2 per cent.

IRON AND STEEL

Consumers of finished steel products are compelled to place orders subject to the convenience of manufacturers, and it is the exception when any near-by deliveries are promised. An unprecedented amount of railway work is being done, assuring greatly improved facilities and enhancing the value of the properties, while the erection of new buildings would be much more extensive if material were available. This structural work is on a record-breaking scale, and promises relief to the situation hereafter, since many of the plants under construction will add to the productive capacity when completed. In the light of the nation's growth during the last decade, however, there is little occasion for anxiety regarding over-production, particularly as the leading interests have thus far held prices at a reasonable position. Pig iron has worked up to a higher point, Bessemer commanding $20 at Pittsburg on deliveries within six months, owing to the full contracts held by the furnaces. Foreign dealers have shown much wisdom by making concessions in this market.

COTTON AND WOOL

Jobbers in dry goods have felt the effects of good weather, and a brisk trade has been done at steady prices, although no general advance has followed the rise in raw cotton or the restricted operations at woolen mills. Weak silver has continued to militate against exports to China. Overtime work at independent mills is partially neutralizing the effect of the weavers' strike.

CORN AND WHEAT

Cereal prices have been less inflated by speculation than they were last week, yet a high level was maintained and only slight reactions occurred. The general tenor of crop news was more encouraging, aside from Kansas dispatches which indicate that wheat needs moisture, although corn and oats have good prospects. Good foreign crop conditions were calculated to weaken the tone, yet exports of wheat from the United States, flour included, amounted to 5,579,037 bushels, against 4,132,357 a year ago. Recent attractive prices have brought corn to market more freely than in preceding weeks, but receipts of 1,686,050 bushels for the week fall far short of the 2,378,564 in the same week last year. The comparison as to Atlantic exports is still more striking, only

PUZZLED

Hard Work Sometimes to Raise Children

Children's taste is ofttimes more accurate in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says, "Our little boy has long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on. One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper and I think he would have liked the food for dinner.

The difference in his appearance is something wonderful.

My husband has never been known to fancy cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it.

A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with the rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical. They continued the food and today both children are well and strong as any children in this City, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in the right kind of food, for she has the evidence before her eyes every day.

When I have some task to perform about the house and don't feel very strong, a saucer of Grape-Nuts and cream stimulates me and I am able to do the task at hand with ease.

We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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154,704 bushels going out during the week, against 2,560,211 a year ago.

STAPLE PRICES

	May 2, 1902	May 3, 1901
Flour, stright wint.....	$3.90@$4.10	$3.45@$3.60
Wheat, No. 2 red	91¾c.	84c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68⅝c.	56c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....	47½c.	32⅝c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	63¾c.	61½c.
Cotton, Mid. upld.....	9 11-16c.	8¾c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3⅜c.	2 9-16c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X.....	23@24c.	23@24c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg.....	26@26½c.	26c.
Pork mess new.....	$17.50	$15.25@$16.25
Lard prime, cont't.....	10.40c.	8.40c.
Butter ex. creamery	23c.	19c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	13c.	11½c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°.....	3½c.	4¾c.
†Sugar, granulated.....	4.46c.	5.45c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	5 7-16c.	6⅞c.
Petroleum, rfd gal..	7.35c.	7.25c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$20.00	$16.75@17.00
*Steel billets, ton.....	$31.75	$24.50@25.00
Steel rails	‡$28.00	$28.00
Copper, lake ing. lb.....	11⅞c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	28.45c.	25.98c.

* Pittsburg. † Net. ‡Entirely nominal.

FAILURES

Business failures for the week number 174, as against 163 in this week last year.

AN HONEST FRIEND

Cleared Away the Family Troubles

There is not one thing on earth that could enter a family and do as much honest good and bring as much happiness as in certain cases where coffee drinking is left off and Postum Food Coffee used in its place.

A family in Iowa Park, Texas, furnishes a good illustration. The mother says, "I want to tell you what happened in our family when we left off coffee and took up Postum. About eight months ago we made the change. I had been, for quite a while, troubled with rheumatism in my right hip and shoulder, swimming of the head, and fluttering of the heart, so I thought I had heart trouble.

Sometimes in walking my head would swim so that I would be obliged to sit down. I had other disagreeable feelings I cannot describe but they will be readily understood by coffee drinkers if they will confess it.

My family were also more or less ill and were all coffee drinkers. Well we gave up the coffee and started in on Postum Food Coffee; husband, myself and four children. Even the two year old baby (she had been puny since having the grip) had her coffee along with the rest of the family. When we made the change to Postum she began to fatten and now is perfectly healthy and fat as a pig.

My boys, ten and twelve years of age, are so stout and muscular that people remark about them and ask what makes them so. I do not have any more trouble with rheumatism or with my head, neither does my husband, who was troubled much in the same way. We are all in better health every way than we have been before in years and we are always glad of an opportunity to recommend Postum. I hope what I have said will lead others to make the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Financial

THE MONEY MARKET

Bradstreet's, New York, May 3

The heavy interest and dividend payments maturing on May 1 caused more or less shifting of balances, and would partly account for the hardening of call-loan rates in the New York loan market. At the same time, the fear of gold exports causes conservatism on the part of banks and other lenders, and it was also thought that the uncertain position of some of the inflated industrials and other speculative stocks creates a desire on the part of lenders to curtail the accommodations extended to speculators interested in such securities. Call money hardened decidedly on Wednesday and Thursday, the rates rising to 15 per cent, with most of the business at 6 per cent, or higher. There was also more or less discrimination in regard to collateral of certain kinds. On Friday, however, the pressure diminished, the extreme rate on that day being 10 per cent, and 6 per cent was the ruling figure, the general feeling being that the flurry would soon subside. Time money was offered with moderate freedom at 4@4½ per cent for all periods. Commercial paper was dull, with small offerings of prime names and a restricted buying demand, there being no practical change from last week's rates.

THE STOCK MARKET

In spite of high rates for call money and sensational breaks in manipulated specialties, the general stock market at New York was strong and advancing. Better advices regarding the crops lend encouragement to the bullishness on the grangers and southwesterns, and, although a settlement of the anthracite coal labor troubles is delayed, an adjustment is expected. New high-price records were made in a number of leading stocks, but the market on Friday declined in consequence of the fall in various specialties and "curb" stocks. Bonds were very strong, with speculative activity in low-priced issues. Foreign exchange has been strong at around 4.87¾ for demand sterling, and gold shipments are deemed liable to occur, although such operations are checked by the high rates for money here and a rise in sterling rates at Paris. Silver has been weak, making another low-record price both in London and New York.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending with May 1 aggregate $2,572,025,676, a decrease of 4 per cent from last week's total and a decline of 15 per cent from a year ago. Exchanges at cities outside of New York amount to $804,493,359, an increase of 1 per cent over last week and a gain of eight-tenths of 1 per cent over last year.

Northern Pacific railway directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. This compares with 1 per cent quarterly heretofore paid on each class of shares. The present dividend is declared simply as a dividend, without specification as a periodic payment.

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WIT AND HUMOR

Subsequent Remarks of Thomas Atkins

You shipped me down to Africky, a feelin' kind o' queer.
The burgherman he ups an' says "We want no Tommies here."
He shot me thru the kidneys then, an' when I didn't die,
I ups into an ambulance an' to myself says I:

O, it's "Tommy brave" an' "Tommy bold" an' "Tommy, you're a beaut,"
But it's late lamented Atkins, when the Boers begin to shoot,
When their guns begin to shoot, my lads, their guns begin to shoot,
It's late lamented Atkins, when their guns begin to shoot.

You talk about "brave men in red mismanaged in the field,"
Of Boer's brutal stubbornness, an' foes that ought to yield,
"Why don't they clean those farmers out, why don't the fracas close?"
But Tommy's been against the game, you bet that Tommy knows.

So it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' Tommyrot to boot,
But it's "last sad rites for Tommy" when the guns begin to shoot.
When their guns begin to shoot, my lads, their guns begin to shoot,
O, it's "last sad rites for Tommy," when their guns begin to shoot.

—*C. L. Edson in the Automobile.*

The Epidemic

Lady met a brigand,
Captive she was took;
People raised a ransom—
Goin' to write a book.

Love-sick girl got jilted,
Sought a distant nook;
Brooded on her troubles—
Goin' to write a book.

Man, he thought he'd travel,
Took a flying look
At some foreign countries—
Goin' to write a book.

Fellow took a fancy
To be turning crook;
Trampin' didn't pay him—
Goin' to write a book.

Millionaire and pauper,
Valet, maid, an' cook,
Everybody's got it—
Goin' to write a book.

—*Washington Star.*

"The difference between my husband's club and mine," said the pretty woman in the turquoise colored toque, looking at her watch, "is that mine lasts from two until six, and his lasts from six until two."—*Life.*

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 20
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
May 15, 1902

NOT since the eruption of Krakatoa, in 1883, has any part of the world been visited by disaster so appalling as that which has overcome the French island of Martinique, and which has extended to several of the neighboring islands. Making every allowance for overstatements of the loss of life and destruction of property, the holocaust caused by the eruption of Mont Pelée, overwhelming the town of St. Pierre and the country surrounding it, is still so terrible in extent that it must be ranked with the great catastrophes of which Pompeii, Antioch, Yeddo, Lisbon, and Calabria are the historic types. It is hoped against reason for hope that the Martinique disaster may not be so great as it at first seemed, and, eagerly awaiting further news from the stricken islands, all peoples join in sympathy for the dead and ready aid for those who have escaped with the loss of everything but life.

THERE have been fresh gusts this week in the whirlwind caused by the reports of cruel practices by our soldiers in the Philippines—the famous charges of Major Cornelius Gardener relative to atrocities committed by officers and soldiers in Tabayas have been made public, Senator Lodge and Senator Tillman, among many other senators, have made speeches which do little to clear the situation, and Secretary Root has assured the senate that there are on record no orders issued by General Smith or any other Philippine officer which are not in conformity with General Order 100. The senate Philippine committee is every day bringing out far more interesting information than the Gardener report, which is indefinite when it is not absurd, and sooner or later the country will have material upon which to base some positive conclusions. "This investigation," as Senator Hoar said last week, "is still on the threshold."

VERY little is known of the causes of the revolutions which have almost simultaneously displaced the presidents of the republics of Hayti and San Domingo. Financial and industrial depression is thought to be at the root of the trouble in both the islands—a distinct improvement over the more familiar type of revolution fostered solely by the ambitions of someone who has been able to gather a few hundred ragged troops about him. Little bloodshed occurred in either island, and the lives of President Jiminez of San Domingo and of President Sam of Hayti are secured, pending the more or less peaceful choice of their successors. These two states are the only independent islands in the West Indies, and the sort of liberty that prevails in them affords a matter for thought.

PRESIDENT-ELECT PALMA'S speeches during his tour through Cuba have made a good impression at home and in the United States. "Politics" has not entered into his program at all; instead, he has discussed the necessity of economy, of the encouragement of agriculture, and of the continuance of the sanitary and educational reforms introduced while the island has been under our control. Of immediate interest to us, also, are his statements that he will firmly object to a United States naval station either at Havana or at the Isle of Pines, and that he will make no commercial treaties with us unless a tariff reduction of much more than 20 per cent is granted to the island. Senor Palma has given notice, in short, that Cuba is to be a self-respecting and self-sustaining nation if its people will support his plans and endeavors in their behalf.

AFTER a week's discussion, the house has passed the bill admitting the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to statehood, a step which does not meet with general approval. This was recently shown in a summary of press opinions on the subject, the principal argument against the proposed admissions being that the experiment of placing comparatively raw and undeveloped communities on the same footing with such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, had been far from successful, and that the same mistake should not be repeated. It is expected that in the senate many obstacles will be placed in the way of the bill, partly on the grounds just outlined, and partly because the senate as now constituted would naturally object to the addition of six new members, all of whom are likely to be Democrats.

THE answer of the Northern securities company to the bill filed against it by Attorney-General Knox is a very adroit document. The answer of course denies that the company seeks to form a combination in restraint of trade; conspiracy is also denied. It is admitted that James J. Hill and other stockholders of the Great Northern, "severally and each acting for himself alone, and without any agreement to that effect with any other stockholder," sold their stock to the securities company, but this stock was $26,000,000 less than a majority of the stock of the Great Northern. The government is thus called on to prove the commission of acts in restraint of trade, and, furthermore, to show that the action of individuals, "each acting for himself alone," in the disposal of their property is in the nature of a conspiracy. It is not remarkable that lawyers should declare that the attorney-general has a task of extraordinary difficulty before him.

SENATOR TILLMAN professes to be quite unmoved by the fact that he was left a man without a party in the senate last Wednesday, his fellow Democrats ostentatiously absenting themselves when the South Carolina senator began his speech on the Philippine bill. However this may be, the Republicans are delighted over their success in "drawing" Tillman, and the Democrats are disgusted at the prospects of having Tillman-made ammunition used against them at every available opportunity. Few go so far as the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which asserts that Tillman "has damaged the Democracy to a degree that can not yet be accurately measured," but all realize that Tillman has done just what the Republicans wanted him to do—admitted and bragged of the fact that what is called oppression in the Philippines is common practice in the Democratic south.

LORD SALISBURY'S Primrose League speech is criticized by some and ridiculed by others. Speaking of the war, the prime minister said that no regret was harbored by the government in regard to the course it had pursued, and that the same action would be again taken in the same circumstances; that the conflict had added to the prestige and glory of the empire, and that the attitude of the government in the matter of peace terms remained absolutely unchanged. These statements are so completely at variance with the general idea that Great Britain entered lightly into a war of aggression since bitterly repented, that it is no wonder that many commentators accuse the minister of trying to "bluff" the world into thinking that he is well pleased with the result.

THE French government, as was expected, gained materially in the reballoting of Sunday, May 11, securing at least nine of the disputed seats in the chamber. Even when the Nationalists concentrated their efforts, as in the district where M. Millerand, minister of commerce, was running for reëlection, the anti-government party was unsuccessful. Another almost equally fortunate incident of the reballot was the defeat of all the anti-ministerialists in Algiers.

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AMERICAN

The Death of Admiral Sampson

His Career—The Famous Controversy

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON died at Washington, May 6. He was 62 years old. Reared on a New York farm in the midst of poverty and hard labor, William T. Sampson's ambitions were nevertheless cherished and pursued from boyhood. His early education was gained largely by his own efforts, but at 17 he entered the naval academy, and graduated four years later, 1861, at the head of his class. In the civil war he rendered distinguished service at Fort Sumter, and received his commission as lieutenant-commander in 1866. His services at the naval academy as an instructor, and his aid in the design of ships and yards, are reckoned as second only to his services at sea. During the Spanish war the admiral was in command of the United States warships at the bombardments of San Juan, Matanzas, Cardenas, and the Santiago forts. He was also technically in command of the ships which destroyed Cervera's squadron, but he did not get nearer than four or five miles to the enemy while the battle was in progress, having departed on his flagship for Siboney, eight miles from Santiago, before the Spaniards emerged from the harbor. The controversy over this battle between those who bestow credit for the victory upon Sampson and those who insist that the next in command, Admiral Schley, is entitled to all the glory, has raged ever since the news of the victory was received. The majority of the Schley court of inquiry decided against Admiral Schley, and therefore, inferentially, in favor of the claims put forth by the partisans of Sampson. But this decision had little effect on public opinion.

From a drawing by Cecilia Beaux *By permission of the Century Co.*

WILLIAM T. SAMPSON

Nearly all the commentators on the death of Admiral Sampson touch upon its tragic element. "For nearly twenty years, whenever the navy department needed an officer for a special, delicate, and dangerous duty, requiring a mingling of courage and knowledge, technical training, and a high standard of character, he was selected," says the Philadelphia *Press*. "But when, his career run, his work done, no duty neglected and no achievement unfulfilled, the rewards which great masses of his countrymen gave him were deferred hopes, broken health, the eclipse of reason and an untimely death." The comment of the Philadelphia *Record* is in much the same words: "The weary brain, worn out in planning for national honor and defense, knows no more the scourge of pain nor the stings of acrimonious controversy. It is for the historian of the future to write the story of William T. Sampson's life of heroic public service; it is for those of this generation who survive to reverence his memory."

In touching upon the controversy that raged around Admiral Sampson regarding the Santiago fight, very few papers go so far as does the Baltimore *American* in accusing Sampson of "encouraging the persecution of Schley"—an "act which the people of the country could never condone." The editorial of the New York *Times* is more nearly typical of the general opinion: "The fount and origin of that trouble was the ill-fortune of the commander in being absent from the blockading station on the morning chosen by the Spaniard for his sortie; and it would never have attained the proportions of a national scandal had not the flames of resentment been industriously fanned by reckless partisans of Admiral Sampson, whose activities must have far outrun his wish and purpose. The errors of his friends are not to be charged against him, an able, brave, and resourceful commander whose triumphs adorn the annals of our navy." The *Tribune* fears that "the admiral has departed, not in the conscious assurance of unfading renown; but we entertain no doubt that his services will be more and more gratefully appreciated by his countrymen as the years pass, and that his place in history near the front rank of great commanders is secure." The *Sun* reminds its readers for the last time that "Sampson enjoyed the recognition and the praise of his commander-in-chief, the president; the love and the admiration of his subordinates, the captains and the sailors of his fleet, and the consciousness that there was no stain upon his honor. In comparison with those, the dishonesty and the meanness of rivals, and even the thanklessness of political prejudice, which to impartial onlookers made his later years a tragedy, were trifling."

The Boston *Post* appears to have said the "last word" in the following paragraph: "Now that death has drawn the curtain upon this long and honorable career, we can well afford to forget all controversy and to honor this hero as he will be honored in the pages of impartial history which record the glories of our republic."

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As to the Flag Staying "Put"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT COMMITS HIMSELF

WITH not much reason the New York *Evening Post*, speaking for the anti-imperialists, has claimed that President Roosevelt was not committed to the retention of the Philippines, and so the *Post* has entertained hopes that he would at a favorable opportunity support the efforts of those who would give the islands independence, or otherwise dispose of them. All such hopes must have been dashed by the speech

THE SOLDIERS: "Maybe some people think this is fun."
—*Chicago Record-Herald*

of President Roosevelt at the Sons of the Revolution banquet at Washington. We leave to another anti-imperialist authority the statement of the president's remarks as to the flag staying put in the Philippines: "The president did not say at the Washington banquet that the flag shall stay 'put' in the Philippines; what he did say was that 'I think you make it evident that you intend that the flag shall stay put'—this in response to the applause which greeted his toast to the army in the eastern tropics. But there is no essential difference in the two quoted expressions, and we have President Roosevelt, at this precise moment of revealment of a hell of hate and torture and mutual murder of our creation in the Philippines, resuming the conscienceless, and, as so many believe, unrepublican, slogan of 'who will haul it down?'"

This is the version of the Springfield *Republican*. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) quotes the president as saying: "The republic has put its flag in those islands, and the flag will stay there. The flag will stay put!" The *Inter Ocean* adds that "if any of our soldiers, in dealing with barbarous Malays, has exceeded the legitimate usages of warfare with savages, he will be punished. The republic's justice and the government's power will take care of him. But the flag will stay there. The president did well to voice the feeling of the nation before a gathering of men who take pride in their descent from those who fought to make this republic. His words are filled with the spirit of '76 and of '61. The flag is in the Philippines. The American people sent it there, and they will keep it there." This and the comment of the Omaha *Bee* is typical of Republican editorials on the speech: "The speech of President Roosevelt was an answer to those who demand that the government shall abandon its policy toward the Philippines, regardless of what the consequences might be. He says to such that no proposition of this kind can receive any consideration from his administration; that the policy thus far pursued will be strictly adhered to. That his position will have the approval of all save those who are seeking to make political capital by assailing the Philippine policy of the government and the insignificant number of so-called anti-imperialists, can be confidently asserted."

Democratic comment is scarce; one paper intimates that Congress, not the president, has the last word to say as to the flag "staying put," while another thinks the president selected a poor time to indulge in enthusiastic remarks over the retention of the Philippines—a reference either to the cruelties of the warfare there or the renewal of fighting in Mindanao, or both.

The Fighting in Mindanao

ONE OF THE MOST GALLANT PERFORMANCES OF AMERICAN ARMS IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE expedition against the Moros of Mindanao was begun in earnest on May 3, when the American troops under Brigadier-General George W. Davis stormed and captured the native fort at Bayan. So stubborn was the defense that only eighty-four out of the 300 defenders appear to have survived. The American loss was eight killed and forty-one wounded. General Davis telegraphed that he had "never seen or heard of any performance excelling this in gallantry and grit." The president wired his thanks to General Davis and Colonel Baldwin, and added, rather significantly: "Your fellow-countrymen at home will ever honor the memory of the fallen, and be faithful to the brave survivors who have them-

UNCLE SAM: "These Cross and Crescent crusaders weren't in my class for a minute."—*Detroit Journal*

selves been faithful unto death for their country's sake."

"The president tells the absolute truth," says the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.). "The American people are not represented by the political demagogues who abuse and vilify every American soldier who does his duty in the Philippines. Those who uphold the stars

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and stripes always have had and always will have the support and encouragement of the American people." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) takes a different view of the president's cable: "Other world powers do not get so excited when a few of their soldiers at the ends of the earth are killed in a trifling action. That is part of the regular business of imperialism. We ought to have sufficient imperial dignity to take such news with a more royal *aplomb*. And if we waste all our superlatives on a skirmish, what shall we have left for a real war, if one ever comes?"

Whatever the merits of President Roosevelt's telegram of congratulation, there is only admiration for the victory, great or small as it may be. "Without regard to what one may think about the Philippine situation, there are few Americans who will not join in President Roosevelt's congratulations to the soldiers who showed such splendid courage and fidelity in the fight with the Moros," the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) thinks. "This fighting in the open, it should be observed, is a very different thing from killing everything over ten, or from torturing helpless prisoners, either as punishment for their crimes or to extort confessions from them. The American people will never approve such practices, no matter what excuses may be made; but they will honor the soldiers, who, in the discharge of duty and in open fight, exhibit the daring shown by the assault upon the fort of the Moros." The *Press* (Rep.), of the same city, is more enthusiastic: "The American flag and American troops did at Bayan what both have been doing for a century on this continent. They won a victory for order and civilization over savagery and violence. There is nothing better to do in all the world's work by the day or by the year."

Senator Lodge's Speech

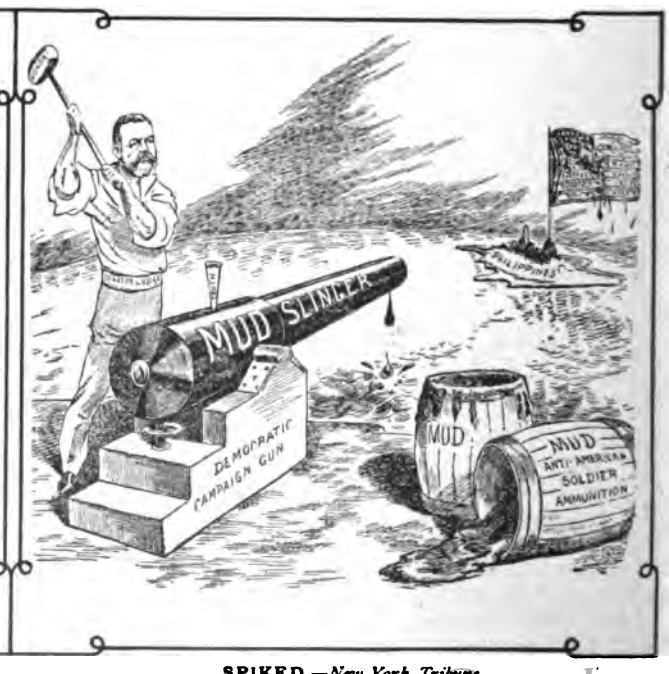
His Answer to Attacks on the Army in the Philippines

SPEAKING on the Philippine government bill in the senate last week, Senator Lodge answered those who have attacked the war department and the army in the Philippines, basing their criticism on the recent disclosures as to cruelties practiced on the Filipinos by our soldiers. "I did not arise to defend, in the remotest way, any cruelties practiced upon helpless prisoners," the senator said. "I regard them as bitterly as anyone can. But as I have listened to this debate I confess I have felt shocked beyond measure at the attacks made upon the army of the United States. Their honor is our honor. Don't let us condone a single proved offense. But let us be just at least to our own. Let us remember, living here in sheltered homes, far from the sound and the trials of war, not only their sufferings, but their temptations, their provocations, their trials."

The speech, in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.), "was the utterance of a patriotic American, whose soul has been stirred within him by the bitter attacks of men who have lost no opportunity to heap opprobrium on the American army and upon the United States government. It was a dispassionate review of the facts. The speaker did not condone cruelty or palliate torture, but he presented extenuating circumstances which carry great weight with all except men who are determined to make political capital out of isolated cases." The speech presents itself in a very different light to the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). "It has three aspects, first, 'you're another'; second, the army is being attacked; third, this is for political effect. It is true, he says, that our army, in some instances, has adopted cruel and inhuman methods of warfare, but the Filipinos have been more cruel and inhuman. It seems hardly necessary to say," the *Republican* adds, "that even when in contact with actual savagery, civilization must still be civilization if it is to make good its claim to superiority."

The same difference of opinion runs throughout the Republican and Democratic press, notwithstanding the fact that all admit that this is not "a political question." Thus the Troy *Times* (Rep.) claims that "Senator Lodge made it clear that the sweeping charges against our army are unwarranted; that the whole course of our government thus far and the purpose underlying the proposed legislation for the Philippines, have had in view the permanent good of the people of those islands, through the promotion of civilization and intelligence, the promotion of industry

A SICK EAGLE.—*Philadelphia Record*



SPIKED.—*New York Tribune*

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and commerce, the development of natural resources, the maintenance of peace and order and the guarantee of the happiness and welfare of all concerned. These are objects which the American people will heartily endorse, and from the policy aiming at these results, they will not be persuaded to depart by the partisan and unpatriotic misrepresentations of either Democratic statesmen or the latter's friends and allies, the antis whose sympathies are wholly with Malay savages rather than with brave and honorable Americans." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), on the other hand, accuses the senator of changing front now that the facts regarding the cruelties perpetrated by our troops can no longer be concealed. "Only the other day," the *Courier-Journal* says, "the men the senator is now defending were saying that there were no cruelties, were rebuking all those who were even hinting at the possibility of cruelty or outrage. What has brought about the change? Has the war department obtained information of a character not before in its possession? No, but the people have. The authorities at Washington were willing to stand for the cruelties until the people found them out and expressed their resentment. The policy of suppression has been continued as long as it was possible. Now there is apparent a disposition to hide behind the army, but this is a palpable dodge."

War's Profit and Loss

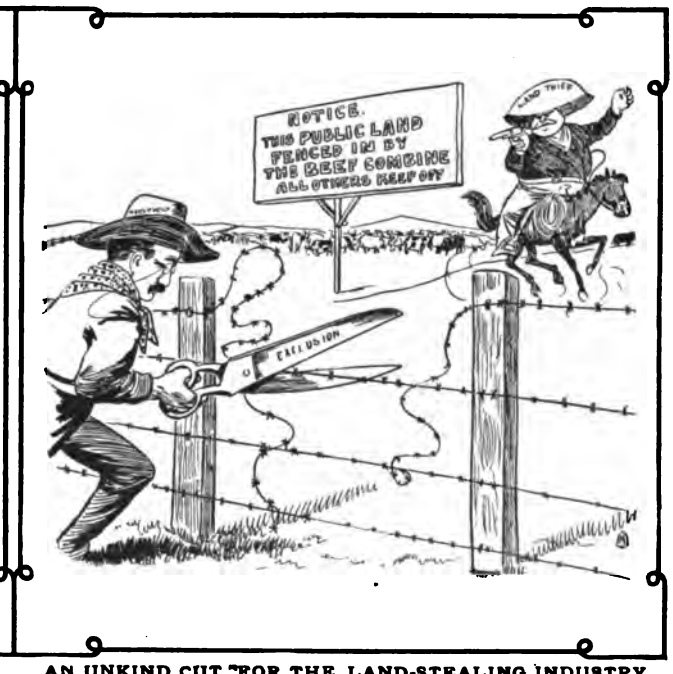
In the Philippines and South Africa

WHILE the war department is working overtime to compile the figures, demanded by the senate, showing the cost of the Philippine war, Mr. Edwin Atkinson has offered a computation showing that up to June 30, 1902, the total cost of our five years of war, first with Spain and since with the Filipinos, was $660,000,000, about one-half of which was spent on warfare in the ceded islands. The cost of our operations in the Philippines for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1901, was $144,000,000—or $1.86 per head for the entire population of the United States. On the credit side of the account, as the total offset to this annual expenditure, Mr. Atkinson places our increased exports to the islands, which now amount in value to the "magnificent total of a little over $3,500,000," or not quite five cents per head for the total population of our country. These exports, Mr. Atkinson thinks, "may pay a profit of one cent per head of our population"—say $760,000. Spending $144,000,000 a year to get back $760,000 precisely expresses, therefore, the business results of our expansion in Asia. The movement is certainly not profitable from a business point of view.

"Can anyone point out how we have been benefited as a people or a nation in any way by the Philippine war?" asks the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) "In posting the books is not the balance all against us? And yet it is the boast that this is the commercial age, and money-making the law and the gospel of the American people. And then what have we gained in national honor and glory? That calls up the heart-sickening part of the whole business."

The New York *World* is moved to ask similar questions regarding the war in South Africa. "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's hope that the cost of the Boer war will be repaid 'from the wealth of the Transvaal' is a cool confession that the purpose of this effusion of blood is conquest and plunder," says the *World*. "The remark also exhibits an almost childlike optimism. By his own figures the war has already cost $825,170,000; the coming year will add $225,000,000, besides $92,000,000 for gratuities to the soldiers and for bringing them home—if they can be brought home so soon. Englishmen estimate the indirect cost at $150,000,000, and the Boer peace proposals may call for another $50,000,000 for restocking farms, etc. Altogether there will be a total of not less than $1,340,000,000—just half of our own national debt in July, 1865, at the close of the civil war. The two perhaps-conquered republics are a trifle larger than California; they contain 107,817,600 acres of parched veldt and rock kopje. Britain is paying over $12 an acre for 'eminent domain' in this barren land—besides the price in blood that 'staggers humanity'—and the cost will rise to $20 before she is through. Will the chancellor explain how these enormous sums are to be repaid 'from the wealth of the Transvaal'?"

WILL HE COME INTO OUR KINDERGARTEN?
—*Minneapolis Journal*



AN UNKIND CUT FOR THE LAND-STEALING INDUSTRY
—*Brooklyn Eagle*

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Our Representatives in Cuba

MINISTER AND CONSUL-GENERAL APPOINTED

IT is gratifying to the Chicago *News* (Ind.) "that President Roosevelt, instead of selecting mere figureheads to hold the positions of minister to Cuba and consul-general to Havana, has picked upon men who have high ability and positive force. Herbert G. Squiers, who will be the first minister to Cuba, is thoroughly familiar with diplomatic usages. He has enjoyed special training which will fit him to meet emergencies with tact and discretion. As secretary of legation at Peking he amply demonstrated his usefulness by his cool-headedness and good judgment. Prior to taking the position at Peking he had a valuable continental experience, doing much to win the esteem of the German emperor and to promote friendly relations with Germany. General Bragg, a Democrat, of 'Iron brigade' fame, is a man of wide experience, positiveness, and courage who may be depended upon to give the Cubans a favorable impression of American promptness and fairness in business dealings. President Roosevelt's appointments show an admirable appreciation of the fact that there is great and important work to be done in Cuba. In no sense can they be regarded as political appointments."

The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) says that "in choosing our two representatives in Cuba, President Roosevelt exemplifies the high ideals of the public service which he has so long and earnestly taught in written and spoken words. There is no 'politics' in either of these nominations. They both go to men of high character, proved ability, and practical experience in diplomatic work." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) fears that "the president's selections for minister to Cuba and consul-general at Havana will not be hailed with delight by the crowd of place-seekers which has been after the two offices. But those who do not view the selection of Mr. Squiers from the partisan side will agreeably recall that he was with Minister Conger during the siege of Peking, and that he took a prominent part in the defense of the legations. As he was appointed to China from New York, it may be supposed that the president knows the man and deems him competent to perform the delicate responsibility of maintaining fitting relations between the United States and the new republic of Cuba."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

MAY 5.—Senator Lodge defended the administration's policy in the Philippines. The house adjourned soon after convening, in memory of Representative P. J. Otey, of Virginia.

MAY 6.—In the senate, a lively debate on the Philippine question was started by Mr. Beveridge, who accused the Democrats of distorting the testimony regarding alleged atrocities by American soldiers; others who spoke were Senators Rawlins, Carmack, Turner, and Hoar. The death of Representative Salmon, of New Jersey, was announced in the house.

MAY 7.—During the discussion of the Philippine government bill in the senate, Mr. Tillman made a sensational speech in which he defended "shotgun" and other forcible methods to subdue the Negro in his state and prevent Negro domination; while Tillman was speaking most of the Democratic senators left the chamber. The house began consideration of the bill to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico to organize a state.

MAY 8.—The Philippine debate continued in the senate, and there was a sharp exchange of personalities between Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, and Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa. The bill admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the union as states was again under consideration in the house.

MAY 9.—Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) tried to have a date set for a vote on the Philippine bill in the senate, but was opposed by the Democrats. The house passed the bill admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma as states.

MAY 10.—The senate passed the army appropriation bill and also a bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the Martinique sufferers; the latter was held up in the house on account of the objections of Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.).

Various Topics

ANGRY CATTLE RAISERS are now violently protesting against the strenuousness of the president. When the cattle barons, not content with using the public domain as grazing commons, began to fence in the land and to forbid others to trespass on it, the patience of the interior department became seriously taxed. The president, on hearing the report of this from Secretary Hitchcock, said, "Put them off." So the ejectment orders went forth, occasioning wrath in many parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oregon.

NOW that the president has abandoned his purpose of forcing the retirement of General Miles, let us have peace in the war department. General Miles, if he can not forget, can afford to forgive. His course may not have been vindicated by the people, but his declaration about the "severity" of the warfare in the Philippines has been more than justified. Secretary Root, in turn, ought to be perfectly willing to bury the hatchet. He has come out of the contest decidedly second best, to find his department on the defensive before the country, which, moreover, feels that it has not been frankly dealt with by Secretary Root.—*Boston Transcript.*

COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU, whose statue, presented to us by the French people, will be unveiled with great ceremony at Washington, was one of those gallant Frenchmen who fight, as it were, by instinct. He entered the French army when only sixteen years of age, and at twenty was appointed aide to the Duke of Orleans. When, after a distinguished military career, he came to America as lieutenant-general of a force sent to fight with Washington against the British, he had reached the age of fifty-five. He was decorated on his return home, and a few years later he became a marshal of France. In 1804 he was pensioned by Bonaparte, and received from him the cross of grand officer of the Legion of Honor.—*Harper's Encyclopaedia of United States History.*

BETTER THAN MONEY: Secretary Long, the day before his retirement, wrote the following letter to Captain Charles E. Clark. It explains itself: "My Dear Captain—The president has advised me of your declination of the appointment to act as naval representative at the approaching coronation of King Edward. I appreciate your reasons for declining this honor. There is something very pathetic to me in the fact that such an eminently deserving officer, of the very highest merit, who has served the country with a distinction that records his name high upon the historic roll, has so little of this world's goods that he is unable to accept such an honor. I feel it so much that I can not help writing you, as I have just written the president, saying that the one redeeming feature in it all is the infinite delight of thinking that there is something else still in the old republic besides money, and better than money."

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FOREIGN

The Unrest in Europe

London *Expansionist.* Excerpt

A GLANCE at the condition of Europe suffices to show that coming events are casting their shadows before. The strikes and rioting, the social unrest and commercial strife, are but the twentieth century counterparts of the nationalist and political agitations in the nineteenth century that culminated in the movements of 1848. The great difference is that the causes of the present upheaval are not local but universal; not political but social. They are found in the condition of the masses, and are due in large part to the system of militarism that weighs upon the European nations and devours their substance. The manifestations, however, differ in some respects in the various countries, although they have a common cause. In Italy they are connected with the efforts of the papacy to recover its temporal power as well as with the economic situation of the people; and in Spain they spring from Carlism, which still has its adherents in the north, and from religious and economic causes. In Austria, race, religion, and poverty are at the bottom of the ferment which threatens to rend the ill-assorted union between Austria and Hungary and dissolve the empire of the Hapsburgs, unless it is propped up by either a Russian or German alliance, the former seeming for the moment the more likely.

But it is to Germany that we have to look more particularly, for the reason that though the commercial conditions are much disturbed, the perfect military organization of the empire makes it by far the most important factor in the European polity. There the Socialist movement is more powerful politically, and in spite of all the government has done to repress it, is better organized than in any other country in Europe. In Russia, everything is in a state of transition, and the outcome is not very clear. The contest in that country is between the autocratic bureaucracy and the developing intelligence of the more well-to-do class allied to the socially awakening labor class in the great industrial centers. The movement, such as it is, is both social and political; but is not yet sufficiently powerful or organized to interfere with the expansion policy of the government which, amid internal troubles and through external opposing obstacles, is pushing the borders of the empire steadily toward the sea in several directions. Of Great Britain, little need be said; the conditions are exceptional in many ways, and unlike those of other countries. The political, social, and commercial developments have been along individual and separate lines, and only quite recently has there been anything like a fusion or alliance between them which has taken the form of a feudal-commercialism grafted on a cosmopolitan financialism. Lastly, there is republican France. Through the free exercise of the suffrage and the second ballot, Socialism and Radicalism have become more permeating than revolutionary forces in French politics, so that the democratizing of France goes on without violent material friction; and the tendency is rather to leveling up than pulling down.

London *Spectator*

The governments, though determined, do not want disorder, and excessively dislike using their conscript troops against the people of their own cities. Furthermore, the workers have votes, and to arouse the bitter hostility of masses of voters seems to governments, to party chiefs, and to the whole upper class, exceedingly unwise. They are always dreading lest the peasantry should be converted, or should come to terms with the artisans, when there might be a cataclysm most menacing to property. Above all, the great burgesses, who have to live in the cities, and who are held responsible by opinion if authority is overthrown, are most anxious to restore quiet without exciting, it may be forever, fierce anger among the most numerous section of their constituents. We anticipate, therefore, as an outcome of the existing ferment, a distinct development of the desire for compromise, a disposition to increase wages, and a collapse more or less sudden of the resolution to adhere to the traditional stint of work. It is there that compromise is easiest. Men have energy which, when overworked, they will not put out, and in half at least of the trades of the world as much can be got out of a man in nine hours as he will voluntarily give in twelve. The increase of wages is more difficult, but it will, we believe, be secured in part by the use, as in America, of better machinery, and by a more determined resistance to all taxes on food. At all events, the trend of events is toward a greater readiness to listen to the plaints of the class which everywhere throughout the continent is showing a growing determination to make its cries more audible.

Maxime Gorky as an Agitator

THE RUSSIAN NOVELIST IN A POLITICAL ROLE

M. E. SEMENOFF, in the *Revue Blanche* (Paris), comments on the political career of the Russian novelist, Maxime Gorky, beginning with his election to the section of *belles-lettres* of the imperial academy of sciences of St. Petersburg. This action was quickly followed by the announcement in the *Official Messenger* that "owing to circumstances which were unknown to the members of the imperial academy, the election of Alexei Maximovitch Pechkow (pseudonym, Maxime Gorky), prosecuted in conformity with article 1035 of the criminal code, is declared void." This prosecution was the result of Gorky's participation in the riots which took place last year at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and elsewhere. The union of Russian writers was dissolved at that time and the prosecution of Gorky followed.

Gorky is said to be the first Russian to write a book of which 30,000 copies were sold in Russia. The critics fail to explain his popularity, probably because they are not at liberty to do so. The anti-Semitic papers, however, agree that he is a demagogue, a revolutionist, and a Marxist. Mikhailovski describes the creed of Gorky as "a glorification of force and beauty, a necessity of harmonious thought, including all the manifestations of life, and an effort toward the suppression of certain narrow forms of life to make place for more comprehensive forms." The *Revue* writer

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for one is convinced that Gorky's popularity as a novelist is due to his position as a political agitator, and his method of playing this rôle is very clever. In his "Waulachian Lègend," published in the *Journal of Kharklov,* he violently blames Russian society "for its miserable manner of living when it might be looking for the fairy." The allegory is so plain that the Russian reader understands perfectly what the author means; his heart vibrates when he reads in "The Declaration of the Life Worker," "You shall not ask for but take the things to which you are entitled and which you need."

Just now there is circulating in Russia, in many dialects, a letter which Gorky wrote to a Zionist of St. Petersburg, and which was published in *Die Welt.* In this letter he says: "I am told that Zionism is an Utopia. I do not know; but this idea shows an unquenchable and passionate thirst for liberty. Therefore it is for me a reality that is life. I hope that the Jewish people and the whole human race will use all their moral strength for the realization of this dream; that they will fight for it without being discouraged; that they will vanquish everything which is unjust."

"Unlike his predecessors," the writer in the *Revue Blanche* says, "Gorky does not seclude himself in the serene regions of success; he comes into the valley of tears and lamentations, and devotes all his strength to the struggle for emancipation."

The Future of Albania

VIENNA CORRESPONDENT London *Times*

SOME of the parties interested in the Albanian question are busy counting their chickens before they are hatched. Fresh candidates for the future Albanian throne are already being discussed, and it is evident that some people look upon an independent Albania as one of the certain consequences of pending events. The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* informs its readers that Don Juan Aladro Castriot, described as former Spanish minister at The Hague, has recently been canvassing support among the Albanian colonies of south Italy, and has been endeavoring to impress them with accounts of his descent from the Albanian hero George Castriot, better known as Scanderbeg. Some of the Albanian notables, however, dispute his title, and contend that he is merely indirectly descended from that personage. In the course of an interview, Don Juan Castriot remarked that Italy and Austria should emancipate Albania from the Ottoman yoke. He expressed regret at the pacific attitude of Greece, caused, according to him, by the fear of losing Epirus.

The news-sheet *Information,* which gives Don Castriot the title of prince, contains further particulars of his recent tour, and states that he made a number of speeches advocating the solidarity of the Albanians of Italy with those of the mother country, and soliciting their support for his own candidature for the Albanian throne. He met, however, with two dangerous rivals—one the Marquis Auletta, or John Castriot Scanderbeg, and the other Baron Fossacena, or Philip Castriot. Both are prominent Neapolitan citizens, and declare themselves on documentary evidence to be directly descended from the great Scanderbeg, whereas Prince Castriot can only boast of his descent in the female line. The prince has accordingly proceeded to Montecassino to hunt up in the celebrated library documents proving his right to the throne, which he intends to put before the Albanian congress to be held at Naples. The other two candidates will also endeavor to establish their claims, and a conflict between the three pretenders seems unavoidable. According to the *Information,* if the candidature of Marquis Auletta should be preferred by the congress, it will also meet with the approval of Italy, he being a Neapolitan, whereas Prince Castriot is a Spaniard.

It seems extraordinary, and not altogether of good omen, to hear the Albanian question discussed as if a partition of European Turkey were within measurable distance. All that is officially known is that there is great dissatisfaction among the Albanians, who are in a state of more or less open disaffection and on a few points have resorted to armed resistance against the Turks. But it is scarcely a secret that foreign influence is actively at work among the Albanians, and as long as that continues to be the case there is very little prospect of the restoration of order.

INVESTIGATING THE WORKS.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*

A SHY BIRD.—*Des Moines Leader*

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WATERFRONT, ST. PIERRE

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE

The West Indian Disaster

THIRTY THOUSAND LIVES DESTROYED IN MARTINIQUE

THIRTY thousand human lives and millions in property have been destroyed in the French island of Martinique by the eruption of the Mont Pelée volcano, standing five miles from St. Pierre, one of the principal towns of the island. According to the meager details so far obtainable, the volcano (on May 8) discharged a mass of molten rock, cinders, and flame which swept town and people out of existence almost without warning, giving them no time or opportunity for refuge. In a few minutes St. Pierre and its roadstead and shipping were engulfed in flame and flying lava. The waters near the shore were at boiling point, cutting off what might have been a means of escape for hundreds. Only one ship escaped, and it is from her captain that most of the news at hand is obtained. Describing the eruption, one of the few survivors from the steamship *Roraima* says: "First of all a great pillar of flame from the volcano rushed straight up in the air, then it opened out wider than the mountain itself and came roaring down out of the sky upon us. Some of us rushed to the forecastle head to heave the anchor, and as we reached the ship's head the fiery cloud was upon us. Red-hot stones, scalding mud, and red splashes of flame dropped and clattered all over the ship. When I looked at St. Pierre the sight was terrifying. The town was gone and in its place was a long stretch of gray, smoking, flaming dust."

Four days after the eruption broke forth it was impossible to approach the devastated districts. Fort de France, the capital, escaped the first results of the eruption, but dispatches from that point on Monday say that the whole northern side of the island is being gradually engulfed by the streams of lava that pour ceaselessly from Mont Pelée. The entire region is a waste.

On the neighboring island of St. Vincent another volcano has erupted, covering Kingstown with ashes, causing the death of many, and destroying vegetation and property. Kingstown lies at one extreme of the island and the volcano, La Soufrière, at the other, eighteen miles away, so that a repetition of the Martinique disaster is unlikely.

"The awful story of the destruction of the city of St. Pierre," says the Boston *Advertiser*, "is so gruesome in its outlines, so appalling to the imagination, so unprecedented in the history of the western hemisphere, and in nearly all modern history, that a reader's mind finds difficulty in grasping the story as anything more substantial than a hideous dream. But there is too much reason to fear that when the whole truth is known, so far as it can ever be known to mortal men, the certainty will be found substantially as bad as was indicated in the first stunning and seemingly incredible announcement." The New York *Times* discusses another aspect of the calamity: "We are so in the habit of bragging about man's conquest of nature, and that conquest has been so wonderfully advanced in our own time, that we are prone to forget how far from complete it really is. When a convulsion of nature occurs which we are unable not only to predict beforehand, but satisfactorily to account for even after the event, and in the face of which modern civilized man is as helpless and as powerless as a savage or a child, we are compelled for the time to moderate our exultations."

The New York *Evening Post* can not doubt that the "horror and the sympathy which this unparalleled calamity arouses may find occasion to express itself in practical beneficence. An appeal for aid would undoubtedly meet a ready response. Reports of similar volcanic disturbances in the islands of St. Vincent and Santa Lucia are most disquieting. The economic distress of these colonies is already extreme, and disaster by fire or flood would fill the measure of their misfortune." The Philadelphia *Times* shows the probability of famine and pestilence in the island, and calls attention to the fact that all means of sustenance have been destroyed, adding that "it would be an act of the highest humanity to give earnest to the people of a generous fellow-feeling, as welcome to many, perhaps, in its moral as in its material effect."

The Boston *Post* fears, and these fears find expression in many quarters, a spread of volcanic disaster in the West Indies: "The volcanoes in the Windward islands have resumed activity; earthquakes have been of frequent occurrence there of late; in Guatemala, on the mainland, 600 persons were killed or injured in a disturbance of this sort about two weeks ago; in Salvador the subterranean forces have made themselves evident by earthquakes and tidal waves. All these things are a part of the great disturbance which has wrought such destruction in Martinique. We may reasonably fear that the end is not yet." The London *Standard* announces the same belief.

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SOCIOLOGICAL

The School as a Socializing Institution

THE EXPERIMENTS OF ILSENBURG AND BEDALES

IN the May issue of the *New England Magazine,* there is an account of two unique schools, one in Germany and one in England, founded upon the principle of a social and socializing institution, where all are learning to work constructively. The German institution is situated in the midst of the Hartz mountains, at Ilsenburg, the English one at Bedales. The ideal which is being realized in both institutions is the following: "A school in the country where hardihood of life can be cultivated amid fresh air, open windows, and cold water, where life is simple and varied and the evils of excessive subdivision of labor are avoided. A school where masters lead a common life with the boys, dressed like them for practical activity in the field—working at gardening or ploughing, directing the boys at work with them. A school where the child is not isolated from the society of adults out of lesson time, and where adults find a real and not a pretense or toy occupation in utilizing the child's force as far as it goes in work which is useful for the establishment. In such a school work consists of interchange of occupation, continuous but varied, some lighter, some severer, some taxing muscle, some brain. In such a school there is established a collective, corporate life, in which, however juvenile, each member learns self-reliance and individual responsibility and constant adjustment of the relation of self to other people. The virtue that here grows up will not be negative, as of those who are good because they are constrained to be good by force external to themselves, but active virtue, such as springs from having lived in a society where good lives are lived and where a good life has been lived, thanks to the environment of a well-organized community."

At Ilsenburg, gardening and farming play an important rôle and provide a variety of occupations. The factory furnishes an object-lesson for the study of manufacturing processes and of industrial conditions. Other features are thus described: "On a knoll beneath the trees, was a group sketching from nature. In the yard, an arithmetic class was estimating the cost of painting the house by computing its superficial area. Two of the boys had already begun the painting. In the shops, hard by, still others were busily employed, not slavishly following a prescribed course, but making such articles as a boy delights in —sleds, a case for books, a mineral cabinet, a springboard for diving. The general arraignment of German boys that they lack initiative can not be true of these youngsters."

The school at Bedales is contrasted as follows with the one at Ilsenburg: "Recall all that has been said of Ilsenburg, making, of course, generous allowance for the less idealistic, more practical character of the English mind; substitute for the forty German boys some sixty English lads, more vigorous and enterprising than their German cousins, with an inherited fondness for sports and life in the open air; include girls, freely participating in the life—the studies, the outdoor work, the excursions, and many of the sports of the boys, an extreme form of co-education; put in charge of them a fine-grained, scholarly gentleman, aided by a corps of assistants, devoted men and women who believe in him and in his educational ideals, and count no sacrifice of time or effort too great to be made for the school's success; leave out all cramming for examinations and early specialization for scholarships, the bane of English schools; give due weight in your thought to the refining influence of woman in this community, something which is wholly lacking in Dr. Lietz's school; and finally, imagine as the setting for this somewhat rare combination of circumstances, a stately English manor house, commanding far-away stretches of English landscape, and surrounded by the greenest of close-clipped lawns, by boxwood hedges and fine old trees, and you must admit that the conditions for such an experiment in education are ideal."

The most unique feature of the Bedales, and the greatest innovation from the English standpoint, is the presence of girls among the boys. The head-master says: "I believe in co-education. We need the girls. The school was counted a success before they came, but we were not satisfied. I am convinced that ideal conditions can exist only when boys and girls are educated together. It is natural and right that they should be so educated. Life in our little community

From New England Magazine

A LESSON IN MILKING AT ILSENBURG

A CLASS IN SURVEYING AT BEDALES

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is less abnormal since the girls came. They save our boys from undue rudeness, and the girls are themselves the gainers for the freer life they are leading. The best of good comradeship exists between them. Our experiment is only a year old, but thus far it has been a splendid success."

A Work for Rich Men

New York *Independent*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

RICH men have shown a praiseworthy desire to minister to the suffering and the needy; to encourage art and science; and, above all, to promote education. All these are worthy objects. They are not, however, the noblest objects toward which man can strive. A good conscience, mankind has often remarked, is better than riches. Personal and civic honor are more to be desired than a reputation for an easy-going generosity. And one thing there is that nations need more than they need culture. Better than prosperity, better even than elegant attainment, is *justice*, that rugged social virtue without which no degree of prosperity or of refinement can bring happiness to a people, or ensure the staying power of a nation. Now here, assuredly, is a field for the rich man who desires to make a use of his wealth that will benefit mankind in the highest degree. Of all possible benefactions which the people of this American republic may hope to receive from the Almighty or from His promising creature, the "magnate"—the establishment of justice would be inconceivably the greatest. And the very foundations of justice are laid in the law and in the administration of taxation. Therefore, nothing that the rich man could possibly do would be so glorious, so helpful, so commendable on every account as a consecration of his wealth to the rectification of taxation.

He could begin by requiring the assessors to hand him a true bill of his own obligations to the public. He could continue the good work by persuading the collector to accept a check for the whole amount. This would make but a small draft upon his total accumulations. A further considerable sum he could wisely devote to paying the salaries of honorable lobbyists, who should labor with legislative bodies to secure the enactment of just laws, which would relieve hard-working farmers, struggling shopkeepers, mechanics trying to pay for mortgaged houses, and widows who have received a few thousand dollars of life insurance money, from their present obligation to support the courts, the militia, and other organs of government that protect the rich man's property and enable him to collect his bills receivable.

Women's Clubs and Social Betterment

WORK OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION

THE papers and reports read at the recent meeting of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, at Los Angeles, California, indicate that the most active and practical efforts of women's clubs in America are in the line of social betterment. One of the important features of the convention was an industrial session presided over by Miss Florence Kelly, of New York. The chief speaker was Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house, Chicago, who made a plea for uniformity of child labor law in our different states in an address on "The Social Waste of Child Labor." Another speaker, Miss Jean Hamilton, of Oswego, New York, presented the valuable social service that is being rendered by the club movement among working-women. The coöperation of women's clubs and the Consumers' league was also emphasized.

In the report of the committee on education, Miss Ellen Sabine, president of Milwaukee Donner college, said: "The first and most general activity of the clubs has been very properly directed toward coöperating with the established agencies of education for the general good of society. These undertakings include examination of physical conditions as to hygienic aspects of buildings and grounds with respect to ventilation, lighting, cleanliness, overcrowding toilet-rooms, and so forth. No more earnest and intelligent effort has been made than in the direction of developing patriotism and promoting good citizenship. Interest in local history has been created, and historic places have been preserved and marked. The state

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A CLUB WOMAN?
—*Minneapolis Tribune*

reports show that the club-women have exerted influence in legislation affecting educational interests. They have worked successfully for the passage of a compulsory school law in Iowa. They have encouraged and secured the election or appointment of women on school boards and on boards of education and philanthropic institutions. They have widely disseminated the principles of civil service reform, and have presented a united front of objection to the spoils politician when he seeks to control the public school. They have worked for a truancy school for girls. They have sought to effect changes in laws that will harmonize the legal ages of child labor and of compulsory education. They have presented to legislatures the advantages for rural schools of the township system, with township graded and high schools over the country district school system."

Mrs. Philip Moore, of St. Louis, president of the Missouri federation, read a report relating to a memorial which it is proposed all club-women shall erect at the St. Louis exposition. It is desired that a Hall of Philanthropy, which shall be permanent headquarters not only for philanthropic societies, but for the general federation, shall be established on the World's Fair site, and, moreover, during the exposition shall be the Women's building.

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Early Marriages and Poverty

A Study of England's Girl-wives and Boy-husbands

MR. A. MONTEFIORE BRICE, writing for the London *Daily Mail*, says that in London there are 13,000 married persons who are twenty years of age or under. The latest report shows that in the metropolis there are ten wives aged fifteen, twenty-three wives and widows aged sixteen, 164 wives and widows of seventeen years of age, 971 aged eighteen, 2,712 aged nineteen, and 6,672 wives and widows at twenty years. The husbands are naturally fewer. Yet there are 787 husbands from sixteen to nineteen years old, and 2,022 just twenty years of age.

Mr. Brice says that the proportion of these boy and girl marriages is invariably greatest where the social state is least advanced. "The majority of such marriages are contracted in absolute poverty. Not a sovereign—no, nor half a sovereign—has been saved. The few 'sticks'—and sticks, indeed, they are—are obtained on the hire system—one shilling down. The girl-wife can neither cook nor sew; to sweep and scrub she is averse as well as unaccustomed. Reared in some squalid, two-roomed home, she has passed in the street the time she could steal from school. So, too, with the boy-husband. The overcrowded home, with its want of welcome, throws him on the street. His life, reacting on an unawakened mind, makes his days deadly dull. He craves for excitement—society—change. As he grows from boyhood to adolescence he needs a companion. And so, partly from natural sexual selection and partly, as his age and wages increase, because he associates more with men, he seeks a wife. For his new estate he wants a cook and a washerwoman, and he marries to find he has got neither the one nor the other."

The latest census showed that there were about 2,000 husbands under age, who were not living with their wives. Mr. Brice says that the majority had deliberately separated. "Distant work had taken some away; poverty and crime had divorced others. Among the inmates of London's workhouses are husbands, wives, widowers, and widows of fifteen and sixteen years of age! In London prisons I find that out of a total of 850 persons under age, more than 200 are married. And out of 1,284 under twenty-five years of age, no fewer than 576 are married."

Taking the country at large, under the latest census there were in all 56,398 married persons under age to be found in England and Wales. "The police courts, the workhouses, and the prisons are eloquent of such early marriages," says Mr. Brice. "It seems established beyond controversy that they strew our social life with wreckage. The philanthropists and reformers rage violently against them. The doctors speak ominously of the new generation these child-marriages will produce. All unite in agreeing that they impair the efficiency of the nation."

LETTERS & ART

Francesca da Rimini

Sarah Bernhardt Appears in Marion Crawford's New Play

"FRANCESCA DA RIMINI," an historical drama in five acts with a prologue, by Marion Crawford, was produced for the first time at the Sarah Bernhardt theater, in Paris, April 22. Mme. Bernhardt took the part of Francesca, with MM. Mase and Pierre Magnier as Giovanni Malatesta and Paolo Malatesta. From the numerous criticisms published in the Parisian newspapers, among them *Le Temps, L'Eclair, Le Journal, Le Matin, Les Debats, Le Figaro, Le Gaulois,* and *L'Intransigeant,* it may be asserted that the *premiere* has been a brilliant success for Marion Crawford, as well as for Sarah Bernhardt. Eugene Silvain, the poet's actor-friend of the Comédie Française, commenting upon the production of the drama, summarized in an interview largely reproduced by the press organs the general opinion of the house of Molière, saying: "As a theatrical production, 'Francesca da Rimini' is an unqualified, almost unprecedented, success; the selected public of the *premiere* has given its approval. We must now wait for the opinion of the general public, M. Tout le Monde (Mr. Everybody), who has more sense than anybody else and is the judge of last resort. There is little doubt, however, that Marion Crawford's drama will live to be applauded."

Nothing has been neglected from an artistic point of view to captivate the public, according to the *Figaro;* even the theatrical posters, which are signed "Sarah Bernhardt," are masterpieces of art. The great actress suggested that each one of the four great painters, Detaille, Jambon, Clarin, and Laligne, should design a poster. This was done at a supper given by Laligne at his house; the four posters were then "harmonized in one," so to speak, by Detaille, and it is this symposium which has adorned the Paris "kiosques" to advertise the drama. To settle the question of priority, which has been in dispute for some time, the *Gaulois,* as well as the other papers, has published an authoritative note giving to Marion Crawford all the credit he deserves in the matter. This note reads: "Last year, in June, Marion Crawford and Marcel Schwab brought to Sarah Bernhardt, in London, their new drama. Sarah Bernhardt read it and accepted it with enthusiasm. At that time no one in France or Italy had ever heard of 'Francesca da Rimini' by D'Annunzio."

The Parisian critics, among them the critic of *Le Temps,* after stating that Marion Crawford's version materially differs from "El Dante," think, in justice to the author, "that his drama should be considered as one of the historical dramas of Dumas *pere,* which are to be heard regardless of historical truth. In fact, the Italian critics should have no complaint to make on the subject, because they are the ones who have originated the motto, 'Tradittore Traduttore' (a translator, a traitor), thus permitting the translator to wander from the path of absolute truthfulness." Furthermore, Mr. Crawford "used a legitimate privilege of the dramatist in adding to the legend, made immortal through the lines of 'El Dante Inferno,' some unexpected developments which are calculated to increase the intensity of interest in his drama."

The true story of Francesca da Rimini is well known. She married Giovanni Malatesta by proxy, under the impression that Paolo, a handsome youth

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and the brother of Giovanni, who acted the part of ambassador to bring her to her husband, was the very image of his brother. Giovanni, on the contrary, proved to be ugly, deformed, a physical monstrosity. The young bride fell in love with Paolo, and Giovanni stabbed them with a dagger when he discovered his misfortune. In Marion Crawford's version new dramatic elements are added so as to create a climax at the end of each act. The real point of the drama, however, is to be found in the *denouement,* which is reached naturally and without effort. In the prologue, is related, through women's gossip, the story of the marriage of Francesca by proxy, as well as the deception of which she is forced to be the unhappy victim.

The consensus of opinion expressed by the critics is that "'Francesca da Rimini,' in its broad lines, constitutes a drama of the first order, well constructed, concise, simple, yet filled with dramatic situations. The action is developed steadily and without a hitch, the events taking place through a process of natural evolution; the dialogue, also, is well adapted to the situations which unfold before the eyes of the audience." The only defect, if it can be so called, "is that the lovers' duos are too long." But, as it has been said by a competent authority on the subject, "lovers' duos always appear to be long to those who do not play a part in them." The interpretation of Francesca da Rimini was faultless, Mme. Bernhardt receiving the highest compliments of the critics, who said "that it is very hard to eulogize her, all the words of the vocabulary having been exhausted a long time ago, when it comes to complimenting the great tragedienne on her talent." The French critics naturally consider her performance an advance in art over Duse's Francesca.

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FRANCIS BRET HARTE

A Literary Pioneer

THE WORK OF THE LATE BRET HARTE

THERE have been a few cases on record where a young writer has at once gained a great success with his first books and perpetuated his memory through his juvenilia. This was the fortune of the late Bret Harte. The numerous writers who have commented on his work in the daily press agree that he never did anything better than the poems and stories of 1869-1871, written when he was just turned thirty. The New York *Evening Post* says: "These sketches and poems of western life had an engaging youthfulness and freshness. He carried over to his Jack Hamlins a kind of frank humor and ingenious sentimentalism which was much in the air in the sixties." The *Commercial Advertiser* points out that the particular type of fiction with which Bret Harte's name is identified has long since lost its novelty. "In 'The Luck of Roaring Camp' he was venturing upon a bold innovation and unconsciously becoming a pioneer in the school of sectional novelists who have since produced much of what is artistic and enduring in American fiction. Yet, though the type of these mining stories is common, the delicate art back of them is not. Many a writer can depict the brutality, the repellent details of the life, but few can add the touch of pathos and of human interest which makes us see the deep and genuine humanity beneath the coarseness and the squalor. Bret Harte had, to a high degree, this artistic instinct."

"No American writer has put more of the soil into compositions," says the New York *Tribune.* "In his first and best volumes he laid down for himself a rule from which he rarely departed, to reproduce his types and situations with the naturalness and simplicity of life itself. That is why the rise of Mr. Kipling and the inevitable comparisons that ensued left the wiser admirers of both men undisturbed in their loyalty to the American." "Harte was Kipling's literary ancestor," says the Providence *Journal.* "He could draw a scene and people it with living figures in a few easy and vigorous touches; and his chief characters never faded from the recollection of his readers. A novelist in the highest sense Bret Harte was not; he showed his limitations very distinctly in 'Gabriel Conroy.' But in his shorter tales his touch was inimitable."

According to the Brooklyn *Eagle,* he was a liberating influence. "He proved the value of national color in literature. He taught men to look about them for subjects instead of looking into distances of time and space. He brought east and west together in the liking for his stories. He rescued letters from the primness that threatened them. He introduced new backgrounds in the looming peaks and mysterious forests, and humanized their wild denizens, thus carrying men's minds to nature. He gave new currency and stimulus to native humor. He broadened foreign appreciation of American work. He was a more definite and valuable factor in our letters than many of wide scholarship, because his scenes were new, his impulses strong, and his sense and purpose tolerant and manful." "One thing only can militate against his obtaining a permanent place in literature," says the Hartford *Times,* "and that, of course, is the fact that most of his work involves the use of a dialect that is understood now, but will not appeal to those who come one or two generations later as answering to

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anything within their familiar knowledge. Therefore, the essential truth of the sketches will not appeal as it does to us. He did that for which he was most eminently fitted, but the very nature of the work imperils its chance of endurance."

The Washington *Post* gives Bret Harte a prominent place in the group of men who wrote the classics of American character and life. "Like Hay, he sang of true manhood, simple faith, unconscious chivalry. He chronicled, with a grace and eloquence for which we find no fitting words, the quiet courage of the martyr, the noble self-abnegation that dwells beneath a rough exterior, the loyalty that knows no hesitation. He pictured the brave and silent men who made the vanguard of our splendid march."

The severest critic of Bret Harte is the Chicago *Evening Post,* which declares that "his death brings no serious loss to the literature of America and the world. Since 1880 Mr. Harte neglected literature for other pursuits and expatriated himself at a time when new conditions, new developments, and new currents in the great territory he was so familiar with should have marked a new advance in his career. He preferred to settle in London and live on his past, repeating himself in faint copies and imitations of his best work. Of all American writers, Bret Harte could least afford to abandon the sacred fount of natural inspiration, contact with life and humanity."

A Promising French Composer

M. H. Imbert, in the *Revue Bleue,* Paris. Translated and Condensed for Public Opinion

M. CLAUDE DEBUSSY is without doubt one of the young musicians most in the view of the new school, and his opera, "Pelléas et Mélisande," a piece in five acts after the drama of M. Maeterlinck, will place him in the full glare of criticism. But slightly attentive to the music of others, above all to those of the past, indolent as a creole, refined, sensual, lightly enigmatical, desiring comfort without giving himself too much trouble to obtain it, loving solitude although living a Parisian, according but a careless curiosity to all that which exists outside of his particular art and beyond a certain literature, going through life in a sort of a dream, M. Debussy is solely attracted by the vanguard of poets and prose writers whose troubled or troubling works he can use for his musical creations, searching to realize in music that which the impressionists—as Monet and Sisley—have executed in painting.

What are the poets which inspire this musician? Dante Gabriel Rossetti in "The Blessed Damosel," Baudelaire and Verlaine in "Poemes Lyriques," Stéphane Mallarmé in the "Prélude a l'apres-midi d'un Faune," Pierre Louys in the "Chansons de Bilitis," Maeterlinck in "Pelléas et Mélisande." This enumeration suffices to indicate the very manifest tendencies of our musician for mysticism, dreams, and also for sensuality, and it is in erotic subjects as the "Chansons de Bilitis" that he seems to find the most pleasure.

Such is the rapid sketch of this artist's personality, as original as he is restless, who fascinates even by his boldness. Musician-poet, colorist, handling rather the crayon of the pastel worker than the brush of the painter, will his talent, which up to this time has completed itself in symphonic and vocal creations of short dimensions, be able to unfold itself to the extent of producing a scenic work of important development which seems to demand special aptitudes?

The Proposed American Academy in Rome

James McMillan, in the *North American Review,* New York Condensed for Public Opinion

IN 1894, the year succeeding the Chicago fair, there was established "The American School of Architecture in Rome," the object being to enable American students of architecture to develop their powers under the most favorable conditions, as to both instruction and surroundings. So certain was the success of the experiment, and so rapid the improvement of the students, that, three years after the foundation of the school, the promoters enlarged its scope to include the allied arts of sculpture and painting. In this way it came about that there was established in Rome an American academy on the general lines of the French academy, which, since the days of Louis XIV., has trained for France the men who have given direction, unity, and lasting distinction to the artistic activity of that nation.

During the years since its opening, the academy has been supported by the voluntary gifts of its founders, and the money raised has represented, in the main, the self-sacrifice and devotion of men in the active pursuit of their professions. Without endowment of its own, the villa has offered its hospitality to the holders of various scholarships, such as in architecture, the Rotch traveling scholarship, Boston; the Columbia traveling scholarship, New York; the traveling scholarship of the University of Pennsylvania; the two scholarships for sculptors under the will of William H. Rhinehart, of Baltimore, and administered by Henry Walters, one of the most liberal and steadfast friends of the academy; and the scholarship established for the study of mural painting, by Jacob H. Lazarus, under the charge of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. An exhibition held at the American Fine Arts Galleries, in New York, during the December of 1896, first attracted public attention to the high quality of the work done by students of the academy, and proved beyond question the desirability of supporting such a school.

The bill for the incorporation of the American academy in Rome, now before congress, contemplates no more than such an official recognition of the project as shall give to its students the privileges accorded to students of the national academies of other nations; no financial aid is contemplated. The persons named as incorporators are among the leading architects, painters, and sculptors; the great universities and technical schools are represented by their presidents; the secretaries of state and war, the librarian of congress and the supervising architect, and a considerable number of men known for their interest in art and art education, have given their countenance and support to the enterprise. A few weeks ago, the king of Italy sent for the director, Mr. S. A. B. Abbott, and expressed great interest in the idea that the people of the United States were about to place their school on the same financial basis with the French academy. He asked all manner of questions denoting his sympathy with the project, and offered to attend the exhibitions of student work. With so much interest, both in this country and in Rome, and with such a strong demand for men of the widest and deepest training, the future of the American academy in Rome would seem to be assured. In the judgment of the founders of the academy it will be of highest advantage to our students of art.

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The Late Paul Leicester Ford

His Work as Novelist and Historian

THE career of Paul Leicester Ford, which was brought to so sudden and tragic an end, was in many respects an extraordinary one. Of frail physique, and in the face of many other deterrent circumstances—among them the possession of sufficient wealth to render easy a life of idleness—he labored hard as a student of history and of historical sources until he gained considerable reputation as an historian, and was a recognized authority on Americana in particular. Turning to fiction, he achieved a genuine literary success in "The Honorable Peter Stirling" and a popular triumph in "Janice Meredith." The New York *Times* says that "The Honorable Peter Stirling" was, and still is, "quite without a parallel in our fiction. It was woven on a warp of personal experience and observation that no one before or since had had the wit and the fortune to use. It was packed with material enough for a half dozen stories, but the main conception of it, and the thing that took the mind of the public, was the portrayal of the human elements that enter into the composition of the successful 'boss,' and the demonstration that the opportunities and gifts of this remarkable type may be employed for good ends wholly unattainable by men of the best intentions who neither spring from the ranks of the common mass nor understand the impulses and tendencies that control that mass. That, as we say, was an original conception, and it was wrought out with an energy, a keen sympathy, and a boldness that were the proofs of a singular and vigorous mind." The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The book is a serious book in its purpose; and its pictures of our political life are nearer to the real thing than what one finds elsewhere. The very general belief that Mr. Cleveland was the unconscious model from which Ford drew the character of Peter Stirling gave a certain piquancy to the narrative." The Brooklyn *Eagle* recalls the fact that the book fell flat on publication, and was only rescued from oblivion by San Francisco, where an intelligent bookseller read it and began to sell it upon his own personal recommendation. Then the sales began in Michigan and the middle west, where knowledge of the conditions portrayed was least. Then the reviews and eastern readers took up the book, and it achieved a large sale for a novel of its solid and serious character.

"As an historian," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "Paul Leicester Ford has done work that will preserve his name. His 'Many-sided Franklin' is a strong, sound biography, giving a vital picture of a man so remarkable that he has been considerably misunderstood. His 'True George Washington,' an essay in a broader and more difficult field, has not attained so wide recognition, but it is a creditable work. His 'Writings of Thomas Jefferson,' in ten volumes, is the authoritative edition of the work of that statesman. His 'Writings of John Dickinson' and bibliographies of obscure and scattered documents of the colonial and constitutional period was of even greater usefulness, although it is a work unappreciated save among historical students whose labors Mr. Ford lightened." The Hartford *Times* says that "taken altogether, the record of work Mr. Ford has given to the public is very large for a man of his years, especially when the research involved in tne preparation of the historical books and the high quality and finish of the novels are taken into account. It is all so recent that the cyclopedias and books of biography issued as late as 1895 do not contain his name."

The *Times Saturday Review* says that "Mr. Ford had not only literary faculties, but what is rare in men of letters, keen business sense. He knew what the people would buy and knew in what form it ought to appear—whether in popular low-priced editions or in expensive ones, and thus may be said never to have failed to hit the mark."

The Compromises of Art

Arthur Symons, in the London *Academy*. Excerpt.

ALL art is a compromise, in which the choice of what is to be foregone must be left somewhat to the discretion of nature. When the sculptor foregoes color, when the painter foregoes relief, when the poet foregoes the music which soars beyond words, and the musician that precise meaning which lies in words alone, he follows a kind of necessity in things, and the compromise seems to be ready-made for him. But there will always be those who are discontented with no matter what fixed limits, who dream, like Wagner, of a possible, or, like Mallarmé, of an impossible, fusion of the arts. These would invent for themselves a compromise which has not yet come into the world, a gain without loss, a readjustment in which the scales shall bear so much additional weight without trembling. But nature is not always obedient to this too autocratic command.

Take the art of the voice. In its essence, the art of the voice is the same in the nightingale and in Melba. The same note is produced in the same way; the expression given to that note, the syllable which that note renders, are quite different things. Song does not in itself require words in order to realize even the utmost of its capacities. The voice is an instrument like the violin, and no more in need of words for its expression than the violin. Perhaps the ideal of singing would be attained when a marvelous voice, which had absorbed into itself all that temperament and training had to give it, sang inarticulate music, like a violin which could play itself. There is nothing which such an instrument could not express, nothing which exists as pure music; and, in this way, we should have the art of the voice, with the least possible compromise.

The compromise is already far on its way when words begin to come into the song. Here are two arts helping one another; something is gained, but how much is lost? Undoubtedly the words lose, and does not the voice lose something also, in its directness of appeal? Add acting to voice and words, and you get the ultimate compromise, opera, in which other arts as well have their share, and in which Wagner would have us see the supreme form of art. Again something is lost; we lose more and more, perhaps for a greater gain. Tristan sings lying on his back, in order to represent a sick man; the actual notes which he sings are written partly in order to indicate the voice of a sick man. For the sake of what we gain in dramatic and even theatrical expressiveness, we have lost a twofold means of producing vocal beauty. Let us rejoice in the gain, by all means; but not without some consciousness of the loss, not with too ready a belief that the final solution of the problem has been found.

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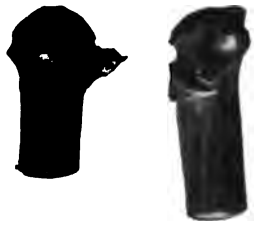
SCIENTIFIC

The Relative Stopping Power of Large and Small Bore Rifles

JAMES H. KIDDER, in the May *Outing*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

AS the relative "knock-down and stay-down" powers of the large and small bore bullets is a subject of much interest to the sportsmen of the present day, it will be the object of this article to show the effects of different bullets which were fired into what is probably the hardest game to kill we have in North America. Formerly the rifle I used with excellent results was the .50-100-450, but as I was unable to buy .50-caliber cartridges in an out-of-the-way place in which I was two years ago, I was forced to buy a .30-40 Winchester. So marked was the improvement in my shooting that when I made a seven-months' shooting trip in western Alaska last year, I determined to use the .30-40 even upon the large bears of the Kadiak islands and the Alaska peninsula. A friend who made this journey with me used entirely the .45-70, with 405-grain soft-nosed bullets. My native hunter, who always carried my .50-100-450, had strict orders not to shoot unless we were following up a wounded bear in thick brush, but I found this rule hard to enforce during the early part of my trip. The result was that several times I had a chance to compare the shock of the .50 and .30-caliber bullets on the same bear. In addition to nine bears which fell to my .30-40, I had a chance also to study the effects of the .45-70 bullets fired by my friend into five more. All but one of these bears were of the large brown variety. We used, in the large as well as the small caliber, metal-patched bullets with soft lead points.

Cut A



Present Weight, 177 Grains 193 Grains
Original Weight, 220 Grains

46 Grains Jacket — 146 Grains Front View — Rear View

Cut B—Original Weight Bullet, 220 Grains

On May 15, with the .30-40 rifle, I killed, with three bullets, my first Kadiak bear. I placed my first bullet down through the lungs and heart. The bear kept her feet and dashed ahead, and I fired a second shot, which entered close beside the first, and also passed through the lungs and heart. She still kept her feet, and was plunging on through deep snow when, with the next shot, I broke her back, and she dropped, having gone twenty-five yards through deep snow after my first shot went home. Cut A is a photograph of the two bullets which lodged side by side under the skin of the chest. They entered back of the shoulder, both struck ribs, and passed down through the heart and lungs, but did not knock the bear off her feet. It will be observed that one of these bullets had begun to leave its jacket.

On June 20 I killed a small female bear. My first was a quartering shot behind the shoulders through the lungs, and the bullet was well placed. This shot did not knock the bear over, and as she started off my native fired, hitting her behind the shoulder with the .50 caliber, when she dropped like a stone. Upon examination, I found that my first shot from the .30-40 struck a rib, but the bullet tore away from the jacket and expanded to such an extent that it lacked greatly in penetration. In fact, the bullet and jacket lodged side by side against the backbone, and although they had only passed through one lung they did not have sufficient force to break the backbone, or even cut the tissue around it. This was next to the smallest bear I shot. I also observed that where the bullet entered there was a large and jagged hole; it had evidently flattened out on impact. Cut B shows bullet, both front and back view; also the jacket. It will be observed that after leaving the jacket the entire bullet had flattened out.

Of the .30-40 bullets which I have recovered from heavy game killed, nearly half had torn away from their jackets, and in four cases the bullets, on coming in contact with big bones, were torn into such small particles that I was unable to recover any of the lead, and but minute fragments of the jackets. On coming in contact with heavy bone, the large caliber bullets nearly always retained their jackets, although at times the entire point was worn off. Cut C shows bullets which were fired from the .45-70 by my friend into bear and struck bone. It will be observed that, although their entire points have disappeared, they retain their jackets. There was, therefore, good weights of bullet left, which had momentum, and consequently the power to go on and continue to do their most important work. This work is, I believe, if it could be proved, the force we mean when we use the term "knock-down and stay-down" force. The knock-down force of the .45-70, as used by my friend on these bears, was, we both considered, far ahead of the .30-40, while the .50 caliber, with its 450 grains of lead, was noticeably more powerful than the .45-70.

Now, I do not wish to give the impression that the .30-40 rifle, with soft-nosed bullets, will not kill the heaviest game which we have in North America, for it will, and at times as cleanly as the .45-70, but I have been reluctantly forced to believe that these bullets do not always act in a uniform manner. Personally, I am inclined to think that the mushrooming principle has been overdone, and that too soft lead is used in bullets of this small caliber. In the .45 and .50 calibers the proportion of bullets which retained their jackets after striking bone was much greater than that in the .30-40. Therefore, the results of the larger caliber were more uniform.

Cut C

368 Grains 378 Grains

.45 Caliber Bullets. Original Weight, 405 Grains. The .50 Caliber Bullets Acted Exactly the Same as the .45 Caliber

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The Repulsive Power of Light

GARRETT P. SERVISS, in the May *Cosmopolitan*, New York

THE Swedish chemist Arrhenius has recently put forth a comprehensive theory which explains a great many of the standing mysteries and puzzles of astronomy upon a single principle. This principle is "the pressure of light." Clerk Maxwell showed mathematically that, according to the electro-magnetic theory of light, every ray of light must exert pressure upon any surface where it impinges. The actual existence of such pressure has recently been proved by the experiments of Arrhenius and others, and its amount turns out to be very close to that predicted by Maxwell. Since light exerts pressure, it is evident that in the case of sunlight the direction of the pressure is away from the sun; that is, in opposition to the sun's gravitation. Upon bodies of appreciable mass the influence of gravitation so far exceeds that of the light-pressure that they fall swiftly toward the sun. But, inasmuch as the force of gravity varies with the cube, and the light-pressure with the square, of the diameter of the body concerned, there must be a point where both will be equal, and if the size of the body diminishes beyond that point, the light-pressure will exceed gravitation, and then the body or particle, for by this time it must have become an invisible speck, will fly away from the sun instead of falling toward it.

Broadly speaking, any particles less than one-thousandth of a millimeter in diameter will be driven off by the pressure of light from the sun. This fact being established, it is only necessary to suppose, with Arrhenius, that the vaporized particles of a comet's tail are below the critical size, in order to see that they must be driven away from the comet's head as the latter approaches the sun, and thus is explained the origin and phenomena of comets' tails, which always point away from the sun, no matter what the position of the head may be. In a similar manner, upon the hypothesis of particles swept off by the pressure of light, we have an explanation of the coronal streams that surround the sun. Such particles, bearing charges of negative electricity and entering the upper regions of the earth's atmosphere, produce the luminous banners and streamers of the aurora borealis. All suns in an active condition must drive off swarms of electrified particles or atoms. These, plunging, like an incessant rain into the vast masses of cold gases that we all call nebulæ, cause an electric glow resembling that in a vacuum tube, and thus, according to Arrhenius, is explained the luminosity without heat that characterizes the nebulæ.

Chemistry of Confectionery

Scientific American, New York. Excerpt

IN flour confections or cakes—not sugar confections or sweets proper—the principal substances used are flour, milk, eggs, and sugar. For confectionery, the weaker and softer flours, containing much starch and little gluten, are preferable. Milk is used as a moistener instead of water, because of its richness, average pure new milk containing 4.0 per cent of fat, 3.6 per cent proteids, 4.5 per cent sugar, 0.7 per cent ash, 8.8 per cent non-fatty solids, and 78.4 per cent of water. It is not only the fat in the milk that is of service to the confectioner, but also its proteids, which, though like the white of eggs, have no very pronounced taste, yet confer a fullness of flavor which a simple solution of lactose in water would not possess. In baked goods the proteids of milk produce a moistness and mellowness of character, and new milk therefore gives to confectionery richness through its fat, sweetness through its sugar, and mellowness through its proteid.

Next to milk, eggs are one of the most important moistening agents to the confectioner. In composition the white of eggs consists of proteids dissolved in water, while the yolk contains, in addition to the proteid, fat and coloring matter. The white of eggs may be viewed as a solution of one part albumen in seven parts of water, while in the whole egg about two-fifths of the solids consist of fat and three-fifths of proteid, while the water of the whole egg amounts, roughly, to three-quarters of its weight. Another moistening agent used by confectioners is glycerine.

Many aërating agents are used by confectioners, the chief of them being ammonium-carbonate, usually called "ammonia," or volatile sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and cream of tartar. The chemical action of these on the confectioner's paste is to change the sugar present by fermentation into alcohol and carbon-dioxide gas, which has the mechanical effect of distending and lightening the dough. When tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate are mixed with flour in equivalent quantities, the result by moistening with water is that the acid attacks the carbonate, liberating all its carbon dioxide and forming normal sodium tartrate. The latter salt is comparatively tasteless, and the presence of the quantity produced as a residue from the amount of acid and soda necessary for the aëration of an average dough is not sufficient to injuriously affect the flavor of the resultant goods.

Masurite, the Latest High Explosive

Cassier's Magazine, New York

MASURITE is the name of the latest high explosive put on the market. It appears to be in every sense a safe explosive, failing to detonate under the most trying conditions that are ever likely to be brought about accidentally, and yet affording admirable evidence of great destructive power at the right time. It takes its name from its inventor, Mr. F. L. M. Masury, of New York, under whose supervision a number of very striking tests on a working scale were recently carried out. These tests demonstrated in a satisfactory way that masurite was insensible to shock, concussion, heat, or cold, as far as its liability to explode by any of these means was concerned, and that it could be exploded in the proper manner only by means of a double-strength exploder. One of the tests consisted in striking a quantity of the explosive with a hammer and a sixteen-pound sledge and in allowing a fifty-pound weight to fall twenty-five feet upon a masurite cartridge—all without other effect than breaking up the cartridge and scattering the explosive. Masurite in cans was then shot through with steel-jacketed bullets and even heated by burning coal and then shot through, without exploding. Red-hot irons were run through the powder, both loose and in cartridge form, the result being simply to fuse and burn it while in direct contact with the heated surface, the powder going out upon removal of the iron.

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A bundle of parlor matches ignited in masurite had their flame immediately extinguished. Black and smokeless powder were set off on top and below a heap of masurite, and merely blackened it. Electric sparks were made to play in contact with the material, and no explosion resulted. For friction tests, masurite was rubbed to dust between sandpaper and emery cloth.

To show that masurite does not freeze at low temperature, a cartridge of masurite was placed in a freezing mixture at six degrees below the Fahrenheit zero for three hours. When taken out it was found to be entirely loose, and was immediately exploded with great violence by means of an electric fuse. To show the relative force of masurite for rock work, a large boulder, in which were placed twelve cartridges in two bore holes, was blown to pieces. The masurite used in all these tests had a strength equal to forty per cent dynamite, and this can be increased or decreased, as desired, in making the explosive. A notable feature of masurite is the flameless character of its explosion. This was particularly evident when dynamite and masurite were exploded together, the former giving off a vivid flare of light. In this absence of flame, according to Mr. Masury's claims, lies the great value of masurite for coal-mine work, as it will not ignite coal gas or dust in the neighborhood.

Various Topics

TOO MUCH BATHING is harmful, as it tends to maceration of the superficial part of the epidermis, which is too frequently removed, and occasions probably too rapid a proliferation of the cells of the malpighian (lowermost) layer.—*London Lancet.*

SALICYLIC ACID IN STRAWBERRIES: Portes and Desmoulières have succeeded in isolating crystallized salicylic acid from strawberries. The *Gaz. Med. Belge* mentions this curious fact, and observes that it is important in the study of adulterating subtances in preserves, syrups, etc., containing strawberries.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SUN: Prof. Charles Wilson has announced to the royal society a new determination of the temperature of the sun. His figures are 6,200 deg. C. (11,192 deg. F.). It is stated that the absorption of the sun's atmosphere probably makes this temperature equivalent to 6,600 deg. C. at the surface.—*Scientific American.*

SNAKE VENOM IN THE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE: Hem Chandra Sen considers the fresh venom obtained from strong, young black cobra (keuta variety) the most powerful stimulant in plague. Fortunately, it is an irritant to the bowels, and a hepatic stimulant, so that most of it is thrown out and the danger of poisoning is thus lessened. The author prefers its administration by the mouth, mixed with bile or arsenic, to giving it hypodermically, as in the latter case it is liable to cause disintegration of the red blood cells, which are already in danger of disintegration from the plague itself.—*Indian Medical Record.*

RELIGIOUS

The Death of Archbishop Corrigan

HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN NEW YORK PASSES AWAY

MICHAEL AUGUSTINE CORRIGAN, archbishop of the Catholic diocese of New York, died at his home in New York city, May 5, in the sixty-third year of his age. Archbishop Corrigan was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 13, 1839. He was a doctor of divinity at the age of twenty-five. When he was thirty-four years old he was a bishop. Six weeks after his forty-first birthday he was coadjutor bishop of New York, with the right of succession. The calendar date of this event is September 29, 1880. Five years later, on October 10, on the death of Cardinal McCloskey, he became archbishop at the age of forty-six.

Photo Anderson

MICHAEL AUGUSTINE CORRIGAN

The New York *Evening Post* says of him: "The archbishop had made himself known to all New Yorkers, not merely as a type of the Christian walk and conversation, but as a man of nobility in every aim and endeavor that human life is capable of. He was a man who never did a thing or said a word for effect or to win applause." "To those who had the privilege of knowing Archbishop Corrigan personally," says the New York *Tribune,* "he showed a side of his character that the general public did not suspect him of possessing. He was an accomplished and a delightful conversationalist, with a keen though quiet sense of humor. Conservative churchman though he was, he was not bigoted or bitter toward those who could not conscientiously accept the claims of his church." The New York *Times* has high praise for the archbishop's character and ability, but questions the wisdom of his course in two cases, the disciplining of Father McGlynn for his espousal and advocacy of single tax, and his tacit opposition of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland in the matter of the "American" movement. Of the latter, the *Times* says: "It seems to us a grave error for any prelate of the Roman Catholic church to encourage the belief that a Catholic, layman, or priest, is less an American for being a Catholic. In so far as Archbishop Corrigan gave countenance to that belief, therefore, it seems to us that he marred his otherwise brilliant record of successful administration."

His manifold services for his diocese and for the city at large are reviewed by the Philadelphia *Press.* "A diocese, the mass of whose membership was drawn from Ireland, was transformed into a cosmopolitan array of many tongues and more than one rite. All was brought to order, regularity, discipline, and usefulness. There is no discerning man who can have failed to recognize the inestimable service done by Archbishop Corrigan in his conduct of the duties and

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authorities of his office in training, educating, directing, and preserving from moral declension and personal license the great flood of immigrants of his faith who pour into New York in a ceaseless tide." The Brooklyn *Times* pays him a high tribute. "There has never been a better type of the ideal Catholic prelate than Archbishop Corrigan. He was a man of pleasant manners and wide culture, but he was absolutely consecrated and devoted to the service of the church in every fiber of his being, and neither personal friendship nor personal enmity, the thirst for applause and advancement, nor the dread of public censure, had the power to swerve him by a hair's-breadth from what he conceived to be his duty to his church or what was demanded by fidelity to the vows he had taken."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* calls attention to the debt which the community owes to the dead prelate. "He discouraged agitations which had Socialism or Agrarianism in the state and schism or rebellion in Roman Catholicism for their basis. He was morally and intellectually full an hundred times better than some who antagonized him in his order."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.) says: "When it is stated that in his archdiocese there are a million two hundred thousand Catholics whose spiritual wants have to be attended to, we can form an estimate of the magnitude of the labors that devolved upon Archbishop Corrigan. Never shirking them, he spent the last seventeen years of his life in laying deep and broad foundations on which his successors will be able to build."

Churches Not Declining

PROPORTIONAL INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AND INCOME

AS an offset to the current reports of the decline of interest in churches and church work, Mr. E. M. Camp, president of the Church News association, furnishes statistics in the *Church Economist* (New York) which go to show that the reverse is the case. The first question he answers is: "Does church membership growth keep pace with population growth?" This he answers as follows: In 1860, not to weary by going further back, the population of the United States was 31,443,321, and in 1900 76,303,387. Here was an increase of not quite two and one-half times. We look upon that increase as phenomenal; as a nation we boast of it. Congregationalists are one of the bodies that have, of late, been pointed to as not keeping up their end; some have asked if they were losing. The same has been asked of Methodists north. In 1860 Congregational membership was 253,765, and in 1900 633,349. Here is a ratio of growth almost exactly equal that of the phenomenal population growth—a fraction greater. But now add the Presbyterian growth. In 1860 Presbyterians north numbered 276,306, and in 1900 1,025,388. Together these two religious bodies grew a little more than threefold, as against the population a little less than two and one-half. In 1860 the number of Episcopalians was 146,600, and in 1900 714,575. These three bodies together were to the population growth as three to two; that is, their growth was three and one-half times, nearly. Now add the Lutherans. In 1860 there were 232,780, and in 1900 1,665,878. Here is four and one-half fold, as against the population less than two and one-half. If, now, the Baptist, the Methodist Episcopal, the Disciples of Christ, and the Roman Catholic growth be added, not to mention smaller bodies, all of which, save Unitarians and Quakers, have held their own or grown proportionately, it will be found that growth in church membership during the last forty years of the nineteenth century stands to the phenomenal population growth in round numbers as sixteen to five."

Then he turns to the question: "Do people give as they used to do?" This, also, he answers in the affirmative. Presbyterians gave to missions in 1825 $12,517, in 1850 $406,672, in 1875 $2,723,068, and in 1900 $4,186,288. In 1850 the total gifts of Presbyterians north for all purposes were $1,462,023, in 1875 $9,625,594, and in 1900 $16,338,376. In 1892 Lutherans gave to missions and benevolences $829,000, and in 1902 $1,285,775. Young Men's Christian Association work of this country cost last year $10,000,000, which was $2,000,000 in advance of any previous year, and people gave enough to enable the year to be closed without debt. While the fashion of the moment is to give outside the churches, after the pattern set by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, yet the income of church causes is not declining. Look at the great gifts to education just now, to hospitals, and the rest. This year is going to be a record-breaker. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan gives $1,000,000 to a Boston hospital, Mr. Rockefeller $1,000,000 to southern education, Miss Helen Gould $1,000,000 this year through the Y. M. C. A. Be good enough to note that these and almost everybody known as liberal givers are church people. Yet I happen to know that the three persons named are giving more to strictly church causes than they ever gave before. Mr. Rockefeller has given, this year, $100,000 to the American Baptist Missionary union, $90,000 to the Baptist Home Mission society, $55,000 to the Baptist Educational society, $150,000 to Brown university, and $100,000 to Newton theological seminary. Speaking generally, he is slowly increasing his gifts to Baptist objects. Speaking of the whole country, about $38,000,000 will go, as I figure it, into new churches, parish homes, and manses this year.

Biblical Criticism in the Sunday-School

A SYMPOSIUM

THE place of Biblical criticism in the Sunday-school is discussed by a group of writers in the May number of the *Biblical World*. A. E. Dunning, editor of the *Congregationalist*, asserts that the "main conclusions of Biblical criticism are now accepted with practical unanimity by all scholars who have given patient attention to them," but thinks that the "Sunday-school is not the place to follow or to work out the processes by which these conclusions have been reached; still less the place to controvert them. But the results of criticism, so far as they correct false theories of the Bible and illumine its revealed truth, should be known and used by the teacher to increase the power of his teaching." Willis J. Beecher, of the Auburn theological seminary, doubts the advisability of such study for the reason that a "class which devotes one half-hour in the week to class study is not a favorable place for settling problems that are either intricate or disputed." Camden M. Cobern, of the St. James Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago, regards the use of the results of Biblical criticism as necessary in the Sunday-schools to point out the fundamental truths of Christianity. "It preserves the child from the impression that Christianity is founded

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on the backbone of Jonah's whale, and that the value of the Bible as God's Book of Salvation hinges upon the quality of Hebrew spoken by Balaam's ass, or upon the absolute inerrancy of the chirography or of the memory of the Bible writers, or their miraculous knowledge of universal history or twentieth-century science."

The place of criticism in the Sunday-school of St. Michael's church, New York city, is described by the rector of the church, Dr. John P. Peters. He says: "Biblical criticism, as such, does not enter our Sunday-school. We try to give a certain amount of definite, distinct teaching, which shall put the children in possession of the essential facts and doctrines of the Christian religion; then we encourage and instruct them, so far as we can, to read and study the Bible intelligently. We give opportunities to teachers and older scholars to learn the best results of modern scholarship; but we never consciously present the negative or critical side." That the time has not yet come when it is possible to secure teachers able to teach and apply the new criticism is the view of Dr. Amory H. Bradford, associate editor of the *Outlook*. He thinks, therefore, that "the work of interpreting the principles of criticism had better be left to the pulpit, and the Sunday-school confine itself to teaching the contents of the Bible, and to impressing such truths as may be essential to daily living."

"Destructive criticism" is denounced by H. Clay Trumbull, editor of the *Sunday-school Times*. "Seeking to show that truths which have been held precious for ages, and which are worthy of being studied and profited by, have no basis for acceptance or belief, is not to be tolerated in the Sunday-school." "In so far as Biblical criticism is a method of study, historical research, scientific investigation, rigidly loyal to facts and relentless in rejecting fancies, the sincere effort to treat the Bible honestly, there is need for it in every school, and it should hold the supreme place," says W. C. Bitting, of the Mount Morris Baptist church, New York city.

Various Topics

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM IN ITALY invites the severest denunciation from the vatican, and Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has issued a circular letter to the bishops, instructing them not to meddle or make with it, "and never to employ expressions which might cause the people to regard the upper classes with aversion."

MORE BUDDHISTS THAN BAPTISTS: It appears from a recent government bulletin that British Columbia has more Buddhists than Baptists, more Confucians than Congregationalists, and nearly as many pagans as Lutherans. Classified by religions, there are 40,672 members of the Church of England, 6,506 Baptists, 10,027 Buddhists, 4,804 Confucians, 1,197 Congregationalists, 5,332 Lutherans, 25,021 Methodists, 4,556 Pagans, 34,176 Presbyterians, and 34,227 Roman Catholics. The Mormons number only 125, faith healers 4, fire worshippers 3, Dowieites 48, and Mohammedans, 6.

CALL TO PRAYER FOR THE JEWS: A call to the universal church to unite in prayer for the conversion of the Jewish people to faith in their great Kinsman has been issued. The first ten days of May are the period designated for this union of petition. The signers of the call include such well-known evangelical leaders as J. Wilbur Chapman, of New York; W. G. Moorehead, of Xenia; A. T. Pierson, of Brooklyn; C. I. Schofield, of Northfield, and a number of earnest men like Thos. M. Chalmers, of Chicago, who are devoting their lives to the reclamation of the Hebrew race through special missions in the larger centers of population. The call expresses the belief that the Hebrews as a class are to-day better disposed toward the gospel than in all the Christian centuries past.

Biblical Love Songs

PAUL HAUPT, in the May *Open Court*, Chicago. Excerpt

THE so-called Song of Solomon is not the work of one poet but a late post-Exilic collection of popular nuptial songs and love-ditties which may all have been sung at Hebrew weddings, although they were not originally composed for this purpose. They were probably compiled in the neighborhood of Damascus after the beginning of the Seleucidan era (312 B.C.). In Palestine the autumn is the usual time for weddings; after the harvest, says Dalman in the introduction to his Palestinian Divan, the young men have leisure and also money to pay for the brides, but in the country east of the Jordan, especially in the neighborhood of Damascus, the majority of the weddings take place during March, which is the most beautiful month of the year. This Springtide of Love is described in the beautiful poem which we find in the second chapter of the Song of Solomon, and from which I quote a single stanza:

Hark! dearest mine,
  behold, he is coming,
Over mountains leaping,
  over hillocks skipping.
Behold, he is standing
  behind our wall there!
From windows I peer down,
  through lattices peeping.
Arise, my darling!
  Ah, come my fair one!

The most beautiful poem of these Biblical love-ditties is contained in verses 6 and 7 of the last chapter, which must be preceded by the beginning of the third chapter:

At night, as I lay on my pillow,
  for him whom I love was I longing,
I will rise and fare forth through the city
  both through streets that are wide and are narrow.

For Love as Death is strong,
  and Passion as Sheol unyielding.
Its flames are flames of fire,
  its flashes are flashes of lightning.

Nothing is able to quench it,
  Neither can any streams drown it.
If one should resign for it all his possessions,
  Could any man therefore contemn him?

If the Song of Solomon is nothing but a collection of profane love-ditties in praise of sensual love, some might raise the question whether the Song of Songs is not out of place in the Bible. It is nowhere cited in the New Testament. The great Hebraist, J. D. Michaelis, of the University of Göttingen, omitted the Song of Songs from his critical translation of the Bible. Prof. Franz Delitzsch, of Leipsic, one of the foremost Biblical scholars of the nineteenth century, and one of the most devout Christians I ever met in my life, stated in the introduction to his commentary on the Song of Solomon that this book was the most difficult book in the Old Testament, but the meaning becomes perfectly plain, in fact too plain, as soon as we know that it is not an allegorical dramatic poem but a collection of popular love-ditties which must be interpreted on the basis of the erotic imagery in the Talmud and modern Palestinian and other Mohammedan poetry.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, MAY 5

DOMESTIC.—The first Cuban congress assembled in Havana and was addressed by Governor-General Wood; President-elect Palma in a letter to the residents of Santiago voiced his gratitude to Americans....An American company has purchased the wrecks of the Spanish warships *Almirante Oquendo* and *Vizcaya*....The eighty-four Moro prisoners captured in Sunday's fight broke from their guards, and in the pursuit thirty-five of them were killed, nine captured, and the remainder escaped.... Henry O. Havemeyer testified again before the senate sugar investigating committee....In deciding two Chinese exclusion cases the supreme court holds that they did not involve a constitutional question....The president has selected H. G. Squiers, secretary of legation in China, to be minister to Cuba, and General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to be consul-general at Havana.... Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan died.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Meyer delivered to the king of Italy President Roosevelt's message in recognition of the royal courtesy in the Venice affair. ...The French battleship *Gaulois* sailed from Toulon for the United States, having on board the members of the Rochambeau mission.

TUESDAY, MAY 6

DOMESTIC. — President-elect Palma made known the subjects he will discuss in his first message to congress.... The charges against soldiers made by Major Cornelius Gardener were received by the war department and laid before the senate committee on the Philippines....General Chaffee has cabled the war department that he has rescinded the order for concentration camps in Laguna and Batangas....The president nominated Alexander O. Brodie to be governor of Arizona....Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, retired, died at his home in Washington, the immediate cause of death being cerebral hemorrhage....Bret Harte died at his home near London.

FOREIGN.—The landsthing approved the proposal to submit the question regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies to a vote of the inhabitants.... The trade union congress at Copenhagen declared the dock laborers' strike at an end, as it was no longer serving any purpose.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7

DOMESTIC.—General Chaffee has sailed for Mindanao, and will hold a conference with the chiefs of the island.... Colonel Henry Sharpe, assistant commissary general, has been relieved from duty in Washington and ordered to Manila, where he will become chief commissary of that division, relieving Colonel Charles A. Woodruff.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury made an important speech at the meeting of the Primrose league....Lord Kitchener reported a capture of Boers near Lindley, Orange Free State.

THURSDAY, MAY 8

DOMESTIC.—The Salvador arbitration commission gave a judgment for over $500,000 in favor of the United States; after the verdict had been rendered there was a stormy scene between Chief Justice Strong of Canada, a member of the commission, and the Salvadorian representative....Asuncion Esquivel was inaugurated president of Costa Rica; he succeeds Rafael Iglesias.... The senate committee on commerce decided unanimously to report favorably the nomination of H. Clay Evans, to be consul-general to London....Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison was elected president of the General Federation of Women's clubs.

FOREIGN.—The British steamer *Roddam,* badly wrecked and having lost eighteen of her crew, returned from St. Pierre, Martinique, to St. Lucia, bringing the news of the destruction of St. Pierre, as a result of volcanic disturbances in the island, with all of its inhabitants; all the shipping in the port was destroyed, including the Quebec Steamship company's steamer *Roraima,* from New York, which was lost, with all on board; in all, it is believed over 40,000 persons perished.

FRIDAY, MAY 9

DOMESTIC.—H. Clay Evans, who was confirmed as consul-general at London, denied that he had been forced to retire from the pension office; the president nominated Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, for commissioner of pensions.... The funeral of Rear-Admiral Sampson took place at the Church of the Covenant in Washington, and his body was buried with naval ceremonies in Arlington National cemetery....The funeral of Archbishop Corrigan was held in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city....President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, died in a private hospital, New York city, from the effects of an operation performed on him on April 15.

FOREIGN.—A schooner which reached the island of Dominica, West Indies, from Martinique, reports that 40,000 people are supposed to have perished on the last-named island as the result of the volcanic eruption there on May 8; the French warship *Suchet* returned from St. Pierre to Fort de France, Martinique, bringing about thirty survivors of the disaster, who report that a rain of fire from Mont Pelée fell on St. Pierre, destroying the place and its inhabitants....President Sam of Hayti resigned....Ex-President Jiminez and his ministers of San Domingo have left the foreign legations in that city, where they had sought refuge.

SATURDAY, MAY 10

DOMESTIC.—Attorney-General Knox made public the government's petition for an injunction against the Beef trust, which was filed in the United States circuit court at Chicago....The secretary of the navy ordered the cruiser *Cincinnati* to Martinique to afford any relief possible to the sufferers there, and orders were also given to have the *Dixie,* at the Brooklyn navy yard, prepared for the same service....Secretary Root explained the mission of Governor Taft to Rome, where affairs in the Philippines will be discussed with the vatican authorities....Mrs. Catherine Soffel, who released the Biddle brothers from the Allegheny county jail last January, was sentenced at Pittsburg to two years in the penitentiary for aiding and abetting in the escape of prisoners.

FOREIGN.—Dispatches from the West Indies describe the situation in Martinique as growing worse, and relief vessels are unable to go near the destroyed city of St. Pierre; direct communication has been established with Fort de France, Martinique, where hopes are expressed that the mortality is not as great as was thought; the town of Morne Rouge, near the volcano of Mont Pelée, was spared; the eruption of the Soufrière volcano, on St. Vincent, B. W. I., continues, and about thirty people had lost their lives on that island at last accounts.

SUNDAY, MAY 11

DOMESTIC.—General Chaffee was received by General Davis on the island of Mindanao, P. I., and started for Lake Lanao, in the interior....President-elect Palma arrived at Havana on the steamer *Julia* and was welcomed with enthusiasm; the Cuban flag was hoisted over Moro castle for the first time.... Lieutenant-Governor Jesse Stone of Wisconsin died in Milwaukee.

FOREIGN.—Communication with the island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., ceased; at last accounts, sent the day before from Kingstown, the Soufrière volcano was in terrific eruption, and the number of dead was believed to be about five hundred at that time; owing to the continued eruption of Mont Pelée, on Martinique, it is still impossible to approach St. Pierre, but active measures are being taken at Fort de France and other places to give aid to any living refugees, of whom about five thousand cover the hills in the vicinity of the volcano....Second elections for members of the chamber of deputies were held in Paris: the Ministerialists gained nineteen seats....There was a demonstration against the new corn tax at Hyde Park, London.

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The Books of The Week

MEDITATIONS OF AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR. By Adrian H. Joline. Cloth, pp. 316, $3. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is a very cleverly written book. It is just such a book as one would expect from a collector whose enthusiasms had been tempered by years, and whose years had been enriched by experience and rich acquaintanceship. Mr. Joline appears to have a fine collection of autograph documents, letters, and notes, and what he does not himself possess he knows about. He tells you anecdotes of all sorts, some of them deal with autographomania and some are merely suggested by a bit of memorabilia that has fallen into the author's hands. Many of his manuscripts are quoted, and not a few are reproduced in facsimile, thus adding considerably to the interest of a volume which could very well afford to stand or fall upon the entertaining quality of its text.

CHIMMIE FADDEN AND MR. PAUL. By Edward W. Townsend. Cloth, pp. 382, $1.50. New York: The Century Co.

THE Fadden family has increased by one, and Mr. Burton has dropped out of the story, but in all other respects the dramatis personæ of the Chimmie Fadden comedy is the same as before. Mr. Townsend has fallen into the now common habit of discussing current topics through the medium of his puppets just as Mr. Dunne uses his puppets, Dooley and Hennessy. Chimmie, Mr. Paul, "his Whiskers," Miss Fanny, "the Duchess," and now and then "Wily Widdy," discuss everything, from "L'Aiglon" to the latest political issue. Chimmie is quite as amusing as he ever was; perhaps more amusing because here he has an opportunity to show the diversity of his mind and the full scope of his vocabulary. If one has missed any of these skits as they appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, or if he has not read them at all, he has some amusing half-hours before him.

MORPHINISM AND NARCOMANIAS FROM OTHER DRUGS. Their Etiology, Treatment, and Medico-legal Relations. By T. D. Crothers, M. D. Cloth, pp. 351, $2. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co.

THIS work is a summary of a clinical experience of over twenty-five years of active treatment and care of narcomaniacs. It could not have a better recommendation either to laymen or the profession. Its treatment of the subject is quite comprehensive, covering morphinism and opium-taking in full, and paying attention to cocainism, chloralism, chloroformism, coffee addiction, tea inebriety, tobacco and ether inebriety, as well as less common addictions. The treatment of each class of narcomaniacs is discussed not only from the standpoint of the patient, but with a view to the welfare of the public, the interests of the latter being so considerable as to make this a very important feature of the book.

UNCLE SAM, TRUSTEE. By John Kendrick Bangs. Cloth, pp. 342, $1.75. New York: Riggs Pub. Co.

MR. BANGS'S book is not of great permanent value, but it is a good one to read at the present moment when the trusteeship of Uncle Sam in Cuba has come to an end, and it is proper to review his work, see what he has done, and pass judgment upon his stewardship. Mr. Bangs gives a history of the island from the date of its discovery, but his main purpose is to show what has been accomplished within the past three or four years by the representatives of Uncle Sam. This was a unique trusteeship, and as Mr. Bangs tells the story our record is one that we may be justly proud of, the "carping, cavilling, bilious editors," to whom Mr. Bangs refers, to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE MINORITY. By Frederick Trevor Hill. Cloth, pp. 406, $1.50. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THIS is a New York story, dealing with Wall street, trusts, promoters, and other dark and evil things. The author does not hesitate to call things by their right names. For those who find New York attractive, the book may produce heart throbs; for others it may have but small interest. From a realistic standpoint, the book is excellent, the description and elaboration being clever and acute.

NOMINATING SYSTEMS: DIRECT PRIMARIES VERSUS CONVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Ernst Christopher Meyer. Cloth, pp. 501. Madison, Wis.: Published by the Author.

IN spite of the detailed and often tiresome exposition of unimportant matters, there is much in Mr. Meyer's thesis to command attention. It is, in the main, an argument for the system of direct nominations. The laws adopted in various states and cities are quoted, a chapter being devoted to the plans of Governor LaFollette in Wisconsin.

THE GAME OF LOVE. By Benjamin Swift. Cloth, pp. 314, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A MISER, a thief, a flower-girl, a poor poet, an eccentric physician, a priggish elder son, a spendthrift younger son, and a fair English girl, make up the cast of characters in Mr. Swift's "Game of Love." Love, however, is a mere incident in the story; its interest is centered in the scramble for the miser's gold. The author has made a good deal of his material; he has given us a fairly good story and a few really excellent pictures of London street scenes.

NATURE STUDY AND LIFE. By Clifton F. Hodge. Cloth, pp. 514, $1.50. Boston: Ginn & Co.

IT is difficult to compute the value of this book to the teacher. We have no instruction here which is only suitable

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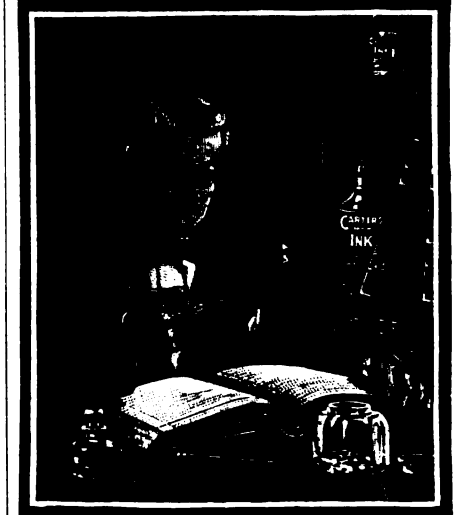

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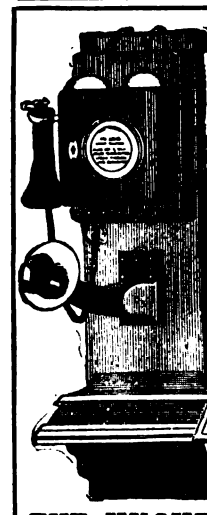

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THE SPORT OF THE GODS. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Cloth, pp. 255, $1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

MR. DUNBAR has here told, in a simple and quiet way, the story of a respectable negro family, driven from their southern home on the suspicion of theft. While the father of the family serves a term in prison, the mother and two children suffer indignity and disgrace in New York. The wrong is eventually righted, but not in time to patch up the broken lives.

FLOWERS AND GARDENS. By Forbes Watson. Cloth, pp. 204, $1.50. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head.

THIS is a timely reprint of a book first published some thirty years ago—timely in the sense that the appearance of any beautiful thing is always timely, always welcome. It is one of the books in the English tongue that is instinct with love, thought, sympathy, and knowledge. It should be among the treasures of every lover of the woods, the flowers, and the fields.

MARGARET TUDOR. By Annie T. Colcock. Cloth, pp. 169, $1.00. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THIS is a touching little story that will appeal to its readers for its delightful simplicity. Mistress Margaret Tudor, with her "dear love," are captured by the Spaniards when Spain ruled at St. Augustine, and what with a Spaniard dark and handsome who loves Margaret, duels, and escapes, the story is no laggard.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr. (Riverside Biographical Series). Cloth, pp. 126, 65 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A VERY acceptable sketch of the great explorer and colonizer, to whose intrepidity and statesmanship, more than to any other force, was due the establishment of French empire on this continent.

IN THE DAYS OF GIANTS. By Abbie Farwell Brown. Cloth, pp. 259, $1.10 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

NORSE stories are peculiarly congenial to American temperaments and ideals, and this explains why any collection of these stories should be welcomed by parents who wish to select sturdy and healthy literature for their children. The present collection is excellent in every way.

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CARPENTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL READER—EUROPE. By Frank G. Carpenter. Cloth, pp. 456, 70 cents. New York: American Book Co.

WHAT Mr. Carpenter hasn't seen of the earth's surface isn't worth seeing; his unusual opportunities for observation, combined with his journalistic experience, make him unusually well qualified to write an interesting book on the geography of Europe for popular or school use.

BIRDS AND MAN. By W. H. Hudson, F. Z. S. Cloth, pp. 317, $2.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

EVEN if the reader of this book is not able to raise himself to the height of enthusiasm from which it is written, he will nevertheless understand, appreciate, and in a measure share the spirit of the author and thus add another member to the great family of intelligent nature worshippers.

MARY GARVIN. By Fred Lewis Pattee. Cloth, pp. 383, $1.50. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

A STORY of rustic New Hampshire life, the nature of which may be guessed from the following headings of a few chapters: "Containing Maple Sugar and Other Sweetness," "In Which there is Poor Hay Weather," "Touching Upon the Mysteries of the Game Known as Post Office."

MORE EX-TANK TALES. By Clarence Louis Cullen. Cloth, pp. 245, $1.00. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Pub. Co.

THIS reprint of stories published in one of the New York newspapers is well advised and entirely to be commended. The "Ex-Tanks" are those who no longer look upon the wine when it is intoxicating. The stories they tell are of the time when their actions were different.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. By David J. Brewer. Cloth, pp. 131, 75 cents net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS is a course of lectures delivered at Yale by Judge Brewer, and includes what he considers the fundamental requirements and virtues of citizenship. Good character, service, obedience, and effort toward the betterment of the life of the nation are to him the things most essential.

THE DOWDEN SHAKESPEARE: THE TRAGEDY OF JULIUS CAESAR. Edited by Michael Macmillan. Cloth, pp. 179, $1.00. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.

THE fourth volume in this edition of Shakespeare is quite up to the high standard of the preceding volumes. The introduction and notes are scholarly and helpful, and the same excellent features of make-up are preserved.

THE BEAU'S COMEDY. By Beulah Marie Dix and Carrie A. Harper. Cloth, pp. 319, $1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

A CLEVER little tale of an Englishman of fashion of the eighteenth century, who disappoints the matchmakers and the husband seekers who are ogling him, by fleeing to America, where he finds adventures and a bride.

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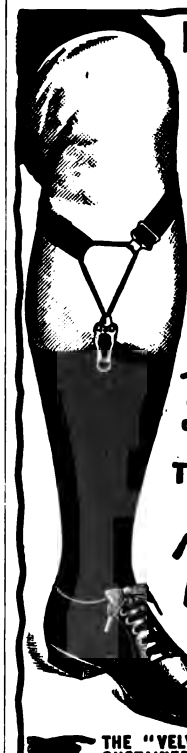
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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, May 10

At a time when consumptive demands surpass all previous records in the nation's history it is unfortunate that production should be curtailed. Yet that is the present situation. Fires, labor controversies, and a tornado stopped work at many points, greatly reducing the output, and many more wage disputes must be settled before the end of the month or furnace fires will be banked and wheels cease to revolve. Losses by the elements have been severe, and the largest tinplate plant in the world has been rendered idle probably for a month, while many foundries and shops were totally destroyed. Prices of commodities on May 1, as shown by *Dun's* index number, rose to the highest point in recent years, gaining 6.3 per cent over the corresponding date last year, but this week there has been a material decline in some products, notably grain. Distribution through retail channels continues very heavy, seasonable weather exerting a most helpful influence. Railway earnings are steadily gaining, full returns for April exceeding last year's by 10.6 per cent, and 1900 by 25.0 per cent.

IRON AND STEEL

The feature in iron and steel is the scarcity of supplies of pig iron and the strength of the demand for finished products, particularly structural materials, what few rails are available and whatever tonnage can be secured of bars and plates. Some scattered lots of standard rails have brought $31 per ton this week, against the nominal price of $28 per ton. Structural material sales have been very heavy this week at Pittsburg, and the mills are reported to have orders six months ahead. Bessemer pig iron is active, and quick deliveries will easily bring $20, while steel billets are selling at $33.50. The only branches of the trade which are approximately up with demand are the tinplate and sheet industries.

COTTON AND WOOL

Heavy liquidation occurred in cotton, the technical position of the market apparently favoring that, but strong basic conditions reasserted themselves later, with the result that a large part of the decline was regained, and the loss on the week is not a serious one. The feature in the dry-goods trade this week is the improved demand at retail and and the large reorder business, coupled with rather better buying for the fall season. Prices of the manufactured textiles remain as strong as ever. The situation of wool at the east is affected by the interruption caused by strikes, but stocks are low there. Wool is active at a higher range than a year ago at the west, and at London a further advance is noted, so that the ending of the present labor troubles contains important possibilities for the raw material.

STAPLE PRICES

	May 9, 1902	*May* 10, 1902
Flour, strght wint	$3.75@$3.90	$3.40@$3.55
Wheat, No. 2 red	88⅞c.	80¾c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68¾c.	52⅞c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	46c.	33⅝c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	64½c.	61c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	9⅞c.	8 3-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3⅜c.	2 9-16c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	23@24c.	23@24c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26@26½c.	26c.
Pork mess new	$18.25	$15.25@$16 00
Lard prime, cont'l	10.65c.	8.30c.
Butter ex. creamery	25c.	19c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	13c.	11@11¼c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°	3.50c.	4 9-32c.
†Sugar, granulated	4.46c.	5.45c.
Coffee, No. 7 job'g lots	5 7-16c.	6⅞c.
Petroleum rfd gal.	7.35c.	7.25c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$20.00	$16.75@17 00
*Steel billets, ton	$33.50	$24.00@24.50
Steel rails	$28.00	$28.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	12.00c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	29.75c.	26.45c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

CORN AND WHEAT

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,302,240 bushels, against 5,308,155 bushels last week and 4,178,872 bushels in this week last year.

AN APRIL BRACER

Grape-Nuts Food Gives Spring in the Spring

Teachers require nourishing food more than the average person, for their work is nerve destroying, and unless the food taken will surely rebuild the lost gray matter nervous prostration will set in.

A lady teacher writes, "For the benefit of my fellow teachers and all brain workers who expend daily an amount of nerve energy I want to tell just what I know personally about Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

When I was teaching in a boarding school at P—— in '98 one of the day teachers ate Grape-Nuts regularly for breakfast and supper, and appeared so well and strong in all her work.

Miss R—— used to beg me to join her and give the food a trial, but for some reason I never would try it until the spring of the present year. Then one day in April when I was very much in need of something bracing and was on the point of buying the usual tonic, she prevailed upon me to begin using Grape-Nuts. So we ate Grape-Nuts together from then until June.

Previous to that, every spring I had been compelled to take bottle after bottle of tonics and then go home much run down, but this year June found me well and strong after a most trying month of work, with never a thought about tonics other than the nourishment received from Grape-Nuts. Naturally I believe heartily in the merits of the food.

Since leaving that boarding school, I learn that nearly every teacher in the school from the principal down uses Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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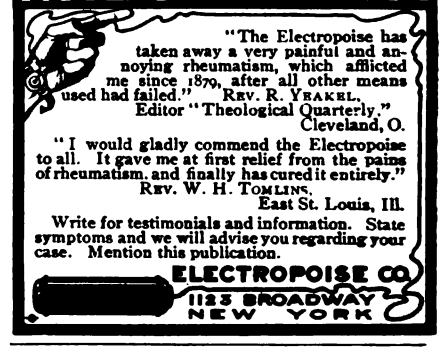
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Wheat exports July 1, 1901, to date (forty-five weeks) aggregate 219,167,062 bushels, against 179,895,699 bushels last season. Corn exports aggregate 126,755 bushels, against 128,679 bushels last week and 1,583,831 bushels last year. July 1, 1901, to date corn exports are 25,655,619 bushels, against 157,017,542 bushels last season.

FAILURES

Business failures for the week number 179, as against 174 last week, 193 in this week last year, 174 in 1900, 169 in 1899, and 250 in 1898.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, May 10

THE MONEY MARKET

Interest rates in the New York loan market continued to rule high this week, although a positive scarcity of funds or stringency can not be said to exist. The financing of several large bond and stock issues, however, created more or less expansion of loans last week, although the condition of the bank reserves and the happenings in the stock market tended to create conservatism on the part of bankers. The absorption of money by the treasury is looked on as a leading factor in existing money-market conditions, and it is noted that though money has been shipped to New York from nearby cities the interior still shows a demand for funds, a shipment of $400,000 having been made this week to New Orleans. The advance in interest rates, however, weakened foreign exchange sufficiently to negative again fears of gold exports at present. The principal pressure was in connection with call loans, the restricted offerings causing rates to advance early in the week to 20 per cent, though the bulk of the business at the stock exchange and the banks was at from 7 to 10 per cent. Time money has also been firmer and less plentiful, and rates on railroad collateral advanced to 4½@5 per cent for all dates, loans on industrial securities being quoted at 5@5½ per cent. There is little or no local buying demand for commercial paper and out-of-town buyers are not doing much, while the offerings of prime names are also limited, rates being based on 4½@5 per cent for double names.

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York stock market is quieter, being affected by the renewed prospect of an anthracite coal-miners' strike. Quotations previously displayed marked tendencies to improve, largely on manipulation, although high money rates, coupled with further violent breaks in specialties and the failure of three stock exchange houses, caused some temporary unsettling of the market. Better crop advices from the west led to renewed speculative manipulation of the grangers and Pacific stocks. Bonds have been firm, a feature being the ready absorption of various new issues. London was a moderate purchaser of American stocks throughout the week. Foreign exchange declined under the influence of firmer money, demand sterling receding to 4.87½, and gold exports

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The 47.50 Grade at 27.50

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The 15.98 Grade at 7.98
The 16.75 Grade at 9.98
The 19.75 Grade at 12.50
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are for the time being impracticable. Silver prices rallied somewhat this week in London and New York on the indisposition of holders to sell at low figures.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending May 8 aggregate $2,952,007,841, an increase of 14 per cent over last week's total, but a decline of 13 per cent from a year ago. Exchanges at cities outside of New York amount to $877,650,713, an increase of 8 per cent over last week and a gain of 7 per cent over last year.

Various Topics

In a letter to the New York *Journal of Commerce* O. K. Lyle estimates the Kansas wheat crop at 42,600,000 bushels.

The statement of the British board of trade for April shows an increase of £1,505,500 in the exports and a decrease of £65,700 in the imports.

The directors of the Standard Oil company have declared a dividend of $10 a share, payable on June 16. This dividend declaration compares with $20 a share paid for the March quarter, $8 for the December (1901) quarter and $8 for the September quarter.

INSIDE THE GROCERY

Some Facts Made Known

It is often thought that grocers really have very little care regarding the food value of the articles they sell, but the real facts are that grocery keepers of the right sort are extremely particular as to what they recommend.

One of the fraternity relates a tale. "The highest priced coffee on the market I introduced to my customers and used myself. I began to have bilious attacks, and after a little observation attributed them directly to coffee. Every time I left off drinking it I got better, but I felt the need of a warm drink for breakfast.

Along in '96 a wholesale grocer urged me to put in some Postum Food Coffee in my store, which I did with considerable misgiving, for, at that time, the now famous Postum was not so well known.

He urged me to try it myself, which I did, and was disgusted with the flat, tasteless beverage; so was my wife. I remembered the wholesale grocer said something about following directions carefully, so I took the package and studied it. I at once discovered that we had not boiled it long enough, only three or four minutes, but it must be boiled 15 minutes at least, so we tried it again, with the result that we got a perfect cup of coffee, a delightful and healthful beverage. I have continued the use of Postum in my home ever since. We use it for breakfast, dinner and supper.

My bilious attacks quickly left and I am free from them altogether. I began to explain to my customers something of the value of Postum Coffee and now have a very large trade on it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

WIT AND HUMOR

The Blessings of Poverty

O Poverty, I sing thy praise!
  There's nothing half as sweet
As toiling on through dismal days
  With not enough to eat;
The damp, the cold, the want, the ache—
Ah, these fair blessings help to make
  The toiler's joys complete!

O Poverty, how kind of thee
  To spread so far around!
How fortunate that wealth may be
  In few, few places found;
'Tis well that weary millions fret
For rest they ne'er may hope to get—
  How sweet their wailings sound.

O Poverty, with all thy pains,
  Thy weary nights and days,
Thy broken hearts, thy clouded brains
  And unrelenting ways,
How glorious it is to be
Where one may look far down at thee
  And loudly sing thy praise!

S. E. KISER in *Chicago Record-Herald.*

How It Is Done

One day the Turtle announced that he could Walk on the Water, and that he would Do It at a Certain Date and Place. The Turtle was Known as a Good Mixer, being equally at Home in the Dry and in the Wet. He also had a Record with the Sporty Boys on account of a Certain Affair with the Hare, wherein he had Won Out. So he had a Lot of Friends who were anxious to see if he could Get There. When the Day came, all the Fish assembled at the Place, while the Frogs sat on the bank and croaked. The Turtle stood on the Shore and Watched the Assembling of the Multitude, which at last Filled the Stream. Then he approached the Water, and Calmly Walked Across on the Heads of the Suckers, Side-stepping Occasionally to get his Foot On To a Lobster.

Moral.—That's the way it is in Politics.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Yankee

The Yankee exhibits about three stages of spiritual development, viz.:

1.—THE PURITAN. He believes that all men and some angels are elected to destruction. Accordingly he has pie for breakfast, and invents the Parker House roll.

2.—THE UNITARIAN. Rationalistic squalls throw him on his beam ends. He shifts his ballast and takes a skeptical list. He talks of eating to live.

3.—THE AGNOSTIC. The germ theory is his religion. The balanced ration is his Eucharist. Salvation is a matter of proteids and phosphates. Sin is starch. There is no hell outside the liver. The principle of evil is a paralogism of the intuition, proceeding from the perversion of the gastric peristalsis.—*Life.*

Soap-Slaves

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MILLIONS USE IT

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 21
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
May 22, 1902

LATER information from the devastated islands of Martinique and St. Vincent confirmed the first reports of the extent of the damage wrought by the volcanic eruptions which began on May 8 and continued with destructive force for a week. Relief measures were so promptly taken that we already hear that there is danger of great waste of money and effort in this direction. It speaks well for the world's generosity that United States Consul Ayme was able to report to this effect as early as May 17, a little more than a week after the first news of the disaster was received. It is difficult to see, however, how the distress, destitution, and want of a large part of the population of Martinique, numbering nearly 200,000, and of St. Vincent, numbering 50,000, could be so quickly relieved. If no further relief is needed, the conclusion must be that the distress was less than it has been reported to be.

AN examination of the press comment printed in PUBLIC OPINION in the fall of 1900 confirms our recollection that in the coal strike of that year the miners had general public sympathy and support. We are also confirmed in our recollection that it was to this circumstance that the success of the strikers was attributed. This year the conditions are changed. The public, that is to say, the press, is not convinced that the miners have sufficient reasons for striking, nor do they point to such grievances as would generate public sympathy in their behalf. If, indeed, the conditions under which the miners work are as stated by the most reliable mining journal in the country in this issue, the public will wonder more than ever why a strike was ordered, and if the rule of 1900 works both ways, it should not be difficult to forecast the outcome of the strike which began last week.

THE volcanic eruptions in the West Indies, together with reports of similar disturbances in Nicaragua have been put to good use by advocates of the Panama canal route, the danger of the destruction of a canal by earthquakes or eruptions in Nicaragua being enlarged upon to a rather absurd extent in order to enhance the desirability of Colombia as a canal site. While the controversy between the advocates of the different routes is going on, treaties have been agreed upon which open the way for the building of either a Panama or Nicaragua canal, and the country is impatiently awaiting some action by congress. There is considerable sentiment in favor of Mr. Hoar's bill, which leaves to the president the task of choosing the better route.

NEW YORK's East Side women have adopted a very strenuous method of protest against the high price of meats. They quite approved of the retail butchers' course in closing their shops in order to escape the exactions of the packers' combination, but when the butchers weakened and opened their shops their customers retaliated upon both retailer and wholesaler by raiding the meat stores and throwing into the streets as much of the high-priced eatable as they could lay hands on. The leaders in these proceedings promptly found themselves in jail and after a few days the popularity of raiding the butcher shops declined, but not before the raiders had provided some texts for newspaper editorials which could hardly have been pleasant reading even for the most hardened of the "robber barons" engaged in the meat business.

A LAY observer has, perhaps, no business to comment upon such a subject as the revision of the Westminster confession, now before the Presbyterian general assembly in the form of a report by the committee of revision. It is a dangerous as well as an abstruse subject, and so, avoiding any expression of opinion as to the merits of the proposed amplification of the creed, we may say that it impresses one merely as an effort to accomplish an impossible task—that of reconciling "up-to-date" Presbyterianism with that of the past. Accordingly, as one commentator puts it, "the revisers have satisfied neither fashionable evolutionism nor old-time creationism." However, the fate of the new exposition of Presbyterian belief is still in doubt, only the election of Dr. Van Dyke as moderator suggesting the dominance of the liberal wing of the church.

FURTHER evidence of Emperor William's determination to be on the best of terms with us is shown in his offer to erect at Washington a statue of Frederick the Great, who "maintained a friendly attitude toward the American republic during the course of her formation." President Roosevelt's acknowledgment of the emperor's proposal was more than cordial, and congress is expected to receive the gift in the same spirit. With what reason we do not know, the statue is said to be offered in evidence of the kaiser's appreciation of Prince Henry's reception in the United States, and while all allegations regarding Frederick's friendship for the American republic have failed to stand the test of critical examination, the gift of his statue is none the less welcomed as a further evidence of German good-will.

ALFONSO XIII took up the reins of the government of Spain last Saturday, having reached the constitutional age of sixteen. He was not crowned, as so many of the newspapers insist, he merely assumed the full powers of the kingship which was proclaimed on the day of his birth. All witnesses of the ceremonies attending this event agree that they presented the strongest evidence of the perfect attachment of the people to the monarchy and every promise of a happy continuance of the reign of the last of the Bourbons—that remarkable line of rulers, who, though unable to learn anything or to forget anything have occupied the greatest thrones in the world for a thousand years.

IT has been a dull week in British politics, the abandonment of the proposed bank-check tax and the defeat of the Conservative candidate in the Bury election being the only incidents worth mentioning. The first incident indicates, however, that the often hinted differences in the cabinet are wide enough to force the chancellor of the exchequer to abandon a pet scheme of taxation and the transformation of a long-standing Tory majority into a Liberal majority in Bury is taken as an indication that the outcry against the "bread tax" is made in good earnest. That the Salisbury government will long outlive the coronation and the end of the South African war is considered very doubtful by the closest observers of the recent trend of politics in England.

ANOTHER week has passed without bringing peace in South Africa. The commissioners appointed to communicate the British terms to the burghers have visited all the commandoes, and are now located at Vereeniging, where a very deliberate discussion of the matter is supposed to be going on. Mr. Chamberlain said at Birmingham on Friday that he was hopeful but not sanguine of peace, and the position of the Briton at home seems to be that as peace is certain within a short time there is no use worrying over a week or a month more or less.

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AMERICAN

The Government's Bill Against the Meat Trust

IN the bill filed by the United States against the beef trust it is alleged that the packing companies composing it are engaged in interstate commerce; they control sixty per cent of the business of buying and selling fresh meats; they prevent free and unrestrained competition therein; they have conspired together to control the cattle markets of the country; they arbitrarily control the price of meats; they manipulate and control railway rates, and for years past have been in

From Puck, May 14. By permission. Copyright, 1902, by Keppler & Schwarzmann

PUCK: "You'll never hurt that animal until they give you this ax!"

combination and conspiracy with each other and with the railway companies to obtain a monopoly of the supply and distribution of fresh meats throughout the United States. An injunction is prayed against them that they be enjoined from continuing these unlawful proceedings.

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) thinks that criminal prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law "would be far more prompt and effective for the relief of the victims of the injury than the injunction remedy is proving to be. Why, then, may we suppose the injunction was preferred as the remedy? Was it because it was the least offensive to the packers? Was it because it might serve as an obstacle to future proceedings under the criminal provisions of the statute? Was it because it would afford the administration an opportunity to pose as the stern minister of justice and champion of the people with the least possible damage to a prolific source of political campaign supplies? Such suspicions are suggested when the mode of procedure which would obviously be most effective is very carefully avoided." The same opinion is held by the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.). "Even if successful," the *Sentinel* points out, "an injunction would only stop violations of the law in the future and not punish the offenders for past violations. Why should they not be punished as other law-breakers? Why not enforce the law? These men care nothing for injunctions or litigation. The only thing that would affect them is imprisonment. Why do not the authorities treat them as other law-breakers?" The Chicago *Post* (Rep.) discusses the same issue from another point of view: "As to its method, public opinion will approve the decision to resort to the injunction rather than to criminal prosecution. There may be sound objection to the employment of the injunction, but the supreme court has upheld the use of the writ in a similar case, and it is folly to contend that the executive department ought to be more conservative in the matter of 'government by injunction' than the supreme court, which is the special guardian of the constitution and the rights of the citizen under that charter of liberty."

The Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) thinks that "those who have professed to doubt whether the federal authorities were in earnest in this matter may now be assured that their intention to have judicially determined the question whether the packers have been violating the anti-trust law is serious, and there is every reason to expect that the proceedings which have been instituted

"THE FIGHT IS ON IN EARNEST."—*Minneapolis Tribune*

will be pushed by the government with all possible energy." The Savannah *News* (Dem.) admits the truth of this claim: "Intimations were thrown out sometime ago that the government was not in earnest in bringing suits against the railroad merger or trust and the beef trust, but that after public clamor had subsided the prosecution of the suits would not be very vigorous, if not entirely abandoned. It looks as if this view were wrong."

Referring to the report that the packers will demur to the government bill against them and make

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the point that the shipping of meats to an agent in another state under a certain agreement is not interstate commerce, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) says that "the notion seems to be that all that is necessary to evade the laws regulating interstate commerce is to refuse to sell outright to the people of another state, but to send the goods to an agent to be sold within the state itself. Whether the meat trust can be restrained under the Sherman anti-trust law remains to be seen. So many others have escaped that it is altogether better not to be too sanguine. But as to the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce by suitable legislation there is no doubt at all, and it would be strange if the law could be annulled by so transparent a device as shipping goods to an agent under a certain agreement."

The Coal Strike

The Anthracite Miners Out

BY a majority of 111½ out of a total vote of 811 in the convention at Hazelton, Pennsylvania, last Thursday, the anthracite coal miners finally decided in favor of a general strike involving 145,000 men. President Mitchell, of the united mine workers, thus sets forth the miners' demands: "The miners ask for an eight-hour day which shall apply to all men employed in and about the mines. It affects the miners and laborers the same, as all classes of labor work ten hours a day. It is not true that the miners work only five hours a day, as they are, as a rule, in the mines ten hours. The miners also ask for a 20 per cent increase in wages for men performing contract work and an eight-hour day at the present rate of wages for men employed by the day or week. The miners also prefer annual wage agreements. The demands are uniform and apply to all anthracite miners in the field, except the demand for the weighing of coal, which applies only to the Lackawanna and Wyoming and part of the Lehigh district."

The operators, who have refused these demands, claim that there are no "tangible reasons for a strike," and speaking for them, the *Engineering and Mining Journal* says: "Contrary to general belief, the work of the miners themselves, the most influential of the rank and file of the union, is not hard and is very well paid. Most of the miners, at least in the Wyoming and Lackawanna fields, work on contract, getting so much per car of coal mined. A miner goes to work at, say eight o'clock, tells his laborer, whom he hires, where to put in certain shots, and looks on. The laborer drills the holes, lets off the blasts, and then shovels the coal into the mine cars. The miner may be all through by ten or eleven o'clock, and for the time spent below ground he may get $3, while his laborer works perhaps ten hours and gets $1.75. One of the reasons for the present agitation over an increase of wages and an eight-hour workday is that the laborers are becoming restive under their treatment by the miners, and the latter are seeking to have the companies guarantee wages which they themselves are not willing to pay. There is not the slightest excuse for a general strike in the anthracite regions at present."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says: "Of course, a labor union is perfectly within its rights in attempting to increase the wages of its members. If the leaders of the anthracite coal miners think that the general state of trade, with the rising trend of prices and of wages, warrants them in asking for an advance in wages at this time, no one will dispute their right to try it on, and to test the matter by a strike, if they consider that resort one to win with. But they certainly can not look for the public sympathy which would be given them undoubtedly if they were able to point to intolerable conditions of life under the prevailing system. This they have not done. Their strike, therefore, if they now order one, as it seems likely that they will, must take its place simply as one more effort of organized labor to better itself. It will greatly inconvenience the public, but can not be expected to arouse popular opinion in any excited way." The *World* (Dem.) thinks that "the action of the miners in declaring for a strike against the advice of President Mitchell and the district leaders, can not but cause both regret and concern. Whatever the merits of the miners' claims that higher wages should be given to enable them to meet the enhanced cost of living, a strike which their own leaders regard as ill-advised is a hazardous experiment." The *Journal* (Dem.) applauds the action of the miners and expresses the belief that the strike was brought on because the "criminal coal trust" felt itself to be in a position to resist just demands and to make out of the public whatever losses are caused by the stoppage of mining.

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) believes that the Hazelton convention acted in disregard of the advice of the more level-headed leaders: "There is evidence that the judgment of conservative leaders was against it, and it is certain that the operating and carrying corporations are much better prepared to try out the issue now than at any former time, and the season of the year is favorable to them. They have shown their confidence by refusing to yield to any of the miners' demands, and the miners have shown equal confidence by refusing anything themselves. With such a disposition on both sides, the struggle may be a long one." The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the miners acted inadvisedly, but it also believes that "it was a humane duty, and, moreover, a simple act of business expediency, for the operators to grant the comparatively small concessions which the miners sought. They have few weapons with which to cope with capital. The most potent is that which they have chosen, and the end, whether it come soon or late, can not be made the subject of a clear forecast."

"The knife of the coal trust cuts both ways," says the Boston *Traveler* (Dem.). "It gouges the miner and it gouges the consumer. The difference is the increased profits of the most oppresive of all trusts. And the bloated and arrogant monopoly refuses to submit the present question to the most responsible labor tribunal that the world has ever seen. The coal trust and the beef trust are brothers in crime, inasmuch as they are both unlawful and criminal conspirators against the prosperity and happiness of the people." The Chicago *News* (Ind.) is equally vehement: "It is this grab-all trust that works the miners at starvation wages and refuses to consider their reasonable requests. It is the capsheaf of trust criminality, the most conspicuous of all the robber combines. It is impossible that the government can continue to let this trust enjoy fair weather. The anthracite coal road outrage calls for prompt and effective treatment and can not be ignored or put aside for attention at some later time. It should be attacked by the government at once."

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The Coronation Embassy

RENEWED DISCUSSION OF THE PROPRIETY OF THE EMBASSY TO THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD

DISCUSSION of the propriety of the sending of special representatives to the coronation of King Edward has been brought on by the resolution offered in the senate by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and reciting "that it is contrary to the policy of the United States to accredit to any foreign government any ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic officer or agent especially to represent the United States at the corona-

U. S.—"No more Coronations for me."—*Chicago News*

tion of any hereditary prince or potentate." The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) "can not see why it is contrary to the policy of the United States to send to foreign governments ambassadors or other representatives to be present at great celebrations or other functions of national importance to them. It is merely a friendly act, and a token of our interest in their welfare. It is high time the people of the United States were getting away from this narrow, backwoods notion that any special exhibition of friendship or interest in the welfare of other nations detracts from our democracy, and that we must be constantly on the alert or the despotism of the old world will swallow us up. It is time that the Elijah Pograms and the Jefferson Bricks subsided." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) takes the opposite view, and would extend the Bailey resolution to cover the Reid embassy. "There is no denying," the *Chronicle* says, "that the special coronation flunkyism is repugnant to the self-respect of the country. The administration wants to get out of a bad scrape. But instead of taking the frank and straightforward course out of it, administration apologists want a precedent set now that there shall be no special embassies after this year. A resolution to this effect is proposed in both house and senate. This is Mr. Roosevelt's way of 'saving the face' of the administration. The country will not acquiesce in so transparent a subterfuge. Neither this year nor any other year should this democracy be represented by a special embassy at any coronation." The Chicago *Post* (Rep.) concurs in this opinion, but on different grounds: "The objection is not to the sending of a special embassy, but to the absence of reciprocity from this display of international civility. The inauguration of a president is of as much importance to us, to say the least, as the coronation of a king or queen is to the British. No nation has sent embassies to represent it at our inaugurations, and there is no reason why we should pay any special attention to these coronation ceremonies."

The Washington *Star* (Ind.) thinks "it absolutely certain that had Great Britain, in preparing for the coming event, signified in some way a wish that this republic, because of our form of government, should take no note of the coronation, the sentiment of the people of the United States would have been that of surprise and indignation. Some of the very men now loudest in their denunciation of monarchies and their flummery would have led the chorus against so flagrant an affront to international comity and good-fellowship. Very properly and politely, we are expected to be present. To decline on the score that we don't approve of that sort of thing would be to beg the question—to be guilty of a sort of impertinence. To refuse the invitation, with the view of trading on our virtue for partisan advantage at the polls here at home, would be to belittle ourselves in the eyes of the world."

The Admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona to Statehood

SINCE this subject was last discussed in PUBLIC OPINION, a change of sentiment has taken place regarding the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona to statehood, as provided in the bill recently passed by the house. The questionings as to the wisdom of this step find expression only in such comments as this by the Boston *Herald* (Ind., Dem.): "We confess to having to exercise faith in the views of those who have looked into the subject in order to be reconciled to the admission of Arizona, but our impression is that it is better to run the risk in this direction than to reject the applications of Oklahoma and New Mexico for admission. The influence of states, even in the senate, is more from their character than from the number of the votes they cast there." The New York *Herald* (Ind.) concurs: "Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted, and before the world's fair is held to celebrate the Jefferson purchase all the territorial governments within its limits should be obliterated by providing for the Indian territory with Oklahoma. Let us add the three new stars to the flag."

THE KIDS: "Say, Pop, isn't it time we were wearing pants?" —*Detroit News*

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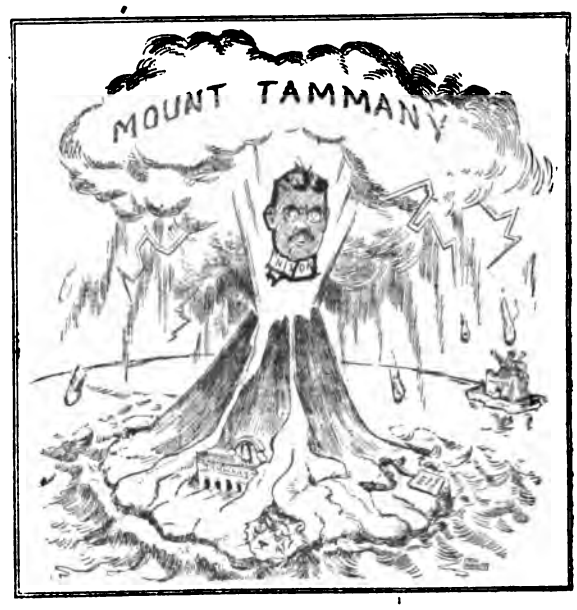
"By the passage of the bill the house has again testified to the compelling potency of public sentiment as controlling the action of that American body," the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) says. "The truth of the situation should not be lost on the American public. Popular sentiment in favor of the enactment of the omnibus statehood bill into law should be so distinctly voiced as to force the senate to a definite issue of obedience to the people in a matter of vital moment." The Denver *Republican* (Rep.) also thinks that "to keep these territories out any longer than may be necessary for them to adopt constitutions and otherwise comply with the conditions of the enabling acts would be a great wrong and injustice to their inhabitants, who are today deprived of the right of self-government. They are fully equipped in population and the valuation of taxable property for the maintenance of state governments, and no good purpose whatsoever would be served by excluding them any longer."

Mr. Nixon's Retirement from the Tammany Leadership

LEWIS NIXON resigned the position which made him the so-called leader of Tammany Hall on May 14. He resigned "peremptorily, unalterably, and to take effect at once." That done, he left the assemblage to which he gave his resignation, asking them "to pass no resolutions of confidence, of thanks, or of regret." He said that "he could not with self-respect hold the leadership," because his orders were not obeyed, that he was expected "to be only a figure-head," appeals from him and behind him being regularly cabled to Richard Croker in England, involving protests against him. His directions did not count unless Mr. Croker approved them, and he was, in fact, undermined constantly by a "kitchen cabinet headed by Andrew Freedman, with Peter F. Meyer as a court of review"—one the intimate friend and the other the business partner of Croker.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "it is much to Mr. Nixon's credit that he has failed to qualify for the place to which Croker raised him. He is quite too much of a gentleman, too decent, too honorable, and has too much character to be acceptable to the vile and venal men who reject his leadership. Nixon could not get down to the level of these fellows, and they knew it. That is why they rejected him. It is more plunder, more opportunities for blackmail, more of the money of the gamblers, rum-sellers, and dive-keepers that they want, not reform or fine pretenses." The *World* (Dem.) declares that Mr. Nixon "was not, and under the existing conditions could not be, the real representative of the men who hold Tammany in their grip. They are a grafters' combination in restraint of decent Democratic government in this city, a conspiracy with no motive or object but 'their own pockets all the time.' It is desirable always that representative men should represent. Mr. Nixon was misrepresentative of the men behind and around him. He goes, and gains in public respect by going. They remain, and the popular judgment of them remains also." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) applauds Mr. Nixon's resignation of "a fictitious leadership," but is mainly interested in the effect of conditions in Tammany on the fall elections. Of this it says: "The Tammany eruption is purely a local disturbance, and will not in the slightest affect arrangements already under way to bring out the full Democratic vote this fall. The policy of the Tammany organization in the state campaign will undergo no change, no matter who becomes Mr. Nixon's successor. The policy of Tammany is to efface itself, and to leave the direction of affairs to the up-state Democracy."



BLOWS OFF ITS HEAD.—*New York Tribune*

The *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that Mr. Nixon tried his best "to give Tammany a respectable character. Tammany has no use for respectability, and Mr. Nixon found this out in time to save his reputation." The *Sun* (Rep.) says that nothing in Mr. Nixon's term of office so became him as does his resignation.

THE COAL STRIKE
A Ruinous Tug of War.—*Brooklyn Eagle*

Congressional Summary

BOTH houses of congress, on Monday, May 12, voted an appropriation of $200,000 for relief of sufferers from the Martinique and St. Vincent disasters; Senator Foraker spoke on the Philippine bill, defending the conduct of the war in the islands. The senate, on the 13th, in accordance with the president's recommendation, appropriated an additional $300,000 for relief of destitution in the West Indies; the agricultural appropriation bill was passed; the house took up the navy bill. No important business was transacted in either house on the 14th. On Thursday the fortifications bill was passed by the senate.

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FOREIGN

The West Indian Disaster—II

LATER IMPRESSIONS OF THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT IN MARTINIQUE AND ST. VINCENT

GEORGETOWN, ST. VINCENT

FORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE

THE first persons to enter St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed by a volcanic eruption on May 8, describe the place where the town stood as a mass of ruins which bear a striking resemblance to those of Pompeii. In the lower part of the town, called the Mouillage, the outlines of the streets can be made out and in places here and there are stretches of walls of houses several yards long which are still erect, but battered and crushed in at the top. This is all that is left. The number of the victims was so great in places that in the great heaps of commingled dead identification of individuals was very difficult. The odor of the putrifying bodies made the work of handling them not only horribly offensive, but dangerous to the searchers as well. A week after the eruption, however, soldiery and a regularly organized relief corps had taken charge of affairs, burning the remains of the dead and saving such property as had not wholly disappeared. The whole island has suffered to a greater or less degree, and for miles around St. Pierre the country is a chaotic waste. Great changes in submarine depths around Martinique have occurred. A number of little islands have entirely disappeared. A depth of 2,600 meters is now found where formerly there was only 60.

Thousands of refugees crowd Fort de France, and the attention of the world is now turned from the first horror of the disaster toward the relief of the destitution of those who escaped. Contributions have been made by the people of every civilized country, the United States congress appropriating $200,000 to be spent under the direction of the president in relieving distress not only among the people of Martinique, but among the sufferers from the eruption of the Soufrière volcano on the island of St. Vincent, eighty miles from Martinique, and separated from that island by St. Lucia.

It was not until several days after the arrival of the news from Martinique that the extent of the St. Vincent disaster was realized. Fewer lives (not more than 2,000) were lost on the British island, but a greater territory is laid waste and there is at least equal destitution. The eruption of the volcano, which stands 4,000 feet high at the northern end of the island, and which had been somnolent for ninety years, continued violently for three days, burying the northern portion of the island in lava, stones, and dust, and showering missiles over Kingstown, fifteen miles away. New craters opened from time to time, and the streams of lava flowed into the sea within one hundred yards of Georgetown, midway on the eastern coast between Kingstown and the volcano. The entire island is covered with ashes and débris to an average depth of eighteen inches, varying from a thin layer at Kingstown to two feet near Georgetown. Many sugar estates are ruined and not a green thing can be seen north of Georgetown. Many of the former supplies of water have disappeared. Rivers that were running bank full before the explosion of Soufrière are now dry. Lakes have evaporated, and only in the south half of the island is there any living water that can be reached. The injured, of which there are hundreds, are horribly burned by the hot sand and grit which was driven through the air with tremendous velocity. Mild earthquakes and the expulsion of smoke, steam, and a small flow of lava from the Soufrière continued up to the 17th, and it was then that the most horrifying details of the condition of the Carib country, where thousands of cattle and hundreds of human corpses lay in a state of decomposition for several days during the agitation, were revealed. Although the number of deaths in the island, due to the disaster, is estimated, judging from the missing inhabitants, at two thousand, up to the night of May 13 only 1,268 bodies had been buried. The undiscovered bodies are probably covered with lava and hundreds will never be found.

On Saturday Secretary Hay received a cable dispatch from United States Consul Ayme at Fort de France announcing that the relief supplies then afloat were sufficient for the Martinique sufferers, and suggesting that, while St. Vincent may be in need, the public subscriptions in the United States should cease at once. A dispatch to the Paris *Matin* from Fort de France thanks the United States for the prompt assistance rendered to the volcano sufferers, but says that the fear of a famine is groundless. However this may be the New York relief committee claims to be well informed as to the necessities of the case and their activity is to be continued until it becomes perfectly plain that nothing remains to be done.

Later comment upon the disaster is confined to discussion of the needs of the people of the devastated

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islands. Dr. Soper, who superintended the cleaning up of Galveston, writes in the *Medical News* of the sanitary aspects of the situation. The living refugees, not the dead victims, are to be feared as possible originators of a pestilence, he says. Most grave of all the conditions promotive of unhealthfulness are unsanitary habits and the congestion of people weakened by mental and physical suffering in the cities of refuge. Martinique contained about 170,000 previous to the eruption, representing nearly 500 persons to the square mile. The worst feature of the situation is that the bulk of this population has been driven from the vicinity of the comparatively healthful hills of the north coast to the insalubrious lowlands around Fort de France. Dr. Soper suggests the deportation of refugees to other islands and their prompt distribution in camps under strict hygienic supervision until such a time as their return to their former vocations shall be possible and their dependence upon aid from without shall have ceased.

France and Italy

FRENCH INDUCEMENTS TO ITALY TO ABANDON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

NOTWITHSTANDING the positive announcement by Count von Buelow of the renewal of the triple alliance, newspaper discussion of the subject continues to regard the matter as unsettled. Russia and France appear to be particularly anxious to impress upon Italy the unwisdom of again joining hands with Germany and Austria.

The triplice expires May 6, 1903, and it has been generally understood that a year's notice was required to cancel or modify it. The Rome *Tribuna* (official) states, however, that the year's notice clause does not exist. The treaty may be renewed up to the last minute of its life. Italy's principal concern is thus expressed by the *Tribuna:* "We believe that they are right who assert that Italy is not quite decided to give a renewal of its political pledges without receiving assurances which will make her commercially secure"—a reference to the tariff barriers which Germany has in preparation. The *Popolo Romano* also says that "it would be foolish to rely upon the goodwill of the contracting parties. Furthermore, the treaty should be modified so as to give France no cause for offense." This opinion, is, of course, endorsed by the French papers, among them the *Temps* and the *Debats.*

The Paris *Figaro* reminds Italy that the German reichstag is busy increasing duties on all Italian products, and M. Charles Girandeau, writing in the *Revue Bleue,* claims that Italy is and ought to be tired of playing the part of a dupe of Germany and Austria. She is conscious of her interests; she is tied politically to Germany and Austria, but the vainglory of being an ally of the German imperator does not make her blind to the probable consequences of the policy of the German agrarians. "Italy," continues the *Revue* writer, "is done with the historical declarations of sympathy bestowed upon her by England; she has listened to the wise admonitions of Visconti Venosta. She knows that without France she would have to resort to unspeakable financial transactions or go into bankruptcy." As a parting shot, M. Girandeau, who is attached to the French foreign office, remarks that "the wind that is blowing around the quirinal does not come from the shores of the Spree. Victor Emmanuel has not yet paid a visit to his allies, but it is said that he will go to St. Petersburg. Queen Helena is from Montenegro; two French princesses are at the royal court of Italy; Germany is closing her commercial frontiers to her allies; Crispi is dead, and we have at Rome an ambassador who will not allow anything to slip by him."

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* backs up the French arguments against a renewal of the triple alliance by Italy and hints that Russia, as well as France, would welcome her to warmer friendship.

The French Elections as Viewed at Home

Translated for PUBLIC OPINION

THE general result of the French elections has already been given in PUBLIC OPINION, together with the comment of our newspapers thereon. We now have the opinions of the Parisian journals, all of which, without regard to party, claim the victory for their side. The *Journal des Debats* stubbornly insists that the vote "signifies a firm resolution to get rid of the policy of the last three years," but it admits that "it is certain that the country has resisted and escaped from those who wished to draw it toward extremes, and a second fact which is plain is that the republic has never been less menaced than at the present time. Socialistic and radical journals seek to create the impression that the country was forced to repulse the furious onslaught against the republic.

KINGSTOWN, ST. VINCENT

SUGAR PLANTATION, ST. VINCENT

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This, however, is not true, for there has not been, since our great revolution, a government which has been less contested than ours. It is, then, time to finish with the pretended republican defense; it has already lasted too long. The new chamber will not present itself with a ready-made majority; one may regret it, but one can not be astonished. There have been sown in this country the germs of hate, and one reaps a chamber where these divisions and hatreds are necessarily found again."

To the *Figaro* it appears established that "the current is not toward excessive opinions, and that France is less revolutionary than has been believed."

La Lanterne remarks that "a swallow no more makes the springtime than Paris makes France, and the colossal effort of Nationalism ends in nothing, or nearly nothing." *Le Radical* regrets that Paris allows itself "more and more to be won by the virus Cæsarean," but concludes that "the important thing is to know with whom rests the definitive victory, and from now there is no doubt that it is the republican republic which is victorious." The *Gaulois,* on the other hand, calls the example of Paris "magnificent." *Le Matin* affirms the success of the reaction in Paris, but is consoled by the fact that in the country "the bodies which heaped the field of battle find themselves on the side of the opposition."

Le Petit Journal neglects the country and praises Paris, which "has taken with extraordinary vigor the head of the National movement," claiming that "the unanimity of the manifestation in Paris demonstrates the electoral situation. *L'Aurore* says that "the Parisians demand a king, an emperor, a czar, or a grand-Turk. Such is the sense of the vote, and what is the use of dissimulating?" *L'Autorite* brands the vote as corrupt, and declares that "all will be bad so long as the vote is not by ticket."

La Fronde sees in the elections "a feministic triumph which seems a political check from a republican point of view. For the first time in France women have engaged in active political work, and the reactionary parties, comprehending better than the government of the republic the force these women represented, have flattered them, placed them in movement, and finally have obtained coöperation in influence and money. Thanks to the women, the Nationalists have received large sums of money and a large number of indifferents have been shaken from their accustomed inertia. Naturally the profuse expenditure of money and the inspiring of a zeal to vote has been strongly felt at the ballot-box."

The Succession to the Throne of Turkey

Translated for PUBLIC OPINION

FROM time to time it is reported that Rechad-Effendi, the heir-presumptive—not apparent—of the padishah, has met an untimely death. This is due, according to the Paris *Figaro's* Constantinople correspondent, to the fact that Rechad is rarely seen in public. He is neither dead nor sick. He lives in retirement not very far from Pera, outside of the Yildiz Kiosk, the palace of the sultan. Masselack, his residence, is located on the road to Therapid, and he devotes most of his time to gardening and arboriculture. It is said by those who know him best that he accepts philosophically the consequences of his position as heir-presumptive.

The Turkish law provides that the oldest male member of the imperial family shall succeed the defunct sultan, and *Islam* (Paris) calls attention to the fact that at the present time the oldest son of Abdul-Hamid (Selim, born January 11, 1870) occupies the eighth place in the order of succession. Ahead of him are four brothers of the present sultan, two sons of Sultan Aziz, and the insane son of Mourad. Furthermore, *Islam* adds, "it must be remembered that the sultan can not marry women of noble birth. His four mikialy, or legitimate wives, must be slaves; children born of djurie slaves raised to the rank of kadine (princess), are as legitimate as the children of the mikialy. Abdul-Hamid, however, following the example of his predecessors, has never married; he selects the mikialy from the kadine when a mikialy dies. From this it may be inferred that the presumptive heirs to the throne of Turkey have but little Turkish blood, the djurie being of a rather mixed origin, Circassian, Bulgarian, and Macedonian slaves.

Government by Striking in Sweden

A PRESS dispatch from Stockholm, last Thursday, said that the general strike decreed by the Social Democratic party in support of the suffrage bill, the debate on which began in parliament on the 15th, was carried out as arranged, and the tie-up of business was practically complete. Traffic, generally, is suspended. The street cars, cabs, vans, carts, and steamers are not running, and no work is going on in any of the factories or shops. The printers have also joined the strike, which will last throughout the parliamentary debate.

The New York *Tribune,* in commenting upon this occurrence, says that "Government by striking is merely a reversion to mob law and to the rule of brute force. The theory of modern representative government is that the people are to choose their legislators and administrators, and then attend to their own industries and commerce while the men they have chosen conduct the work of government. There seems to be little use in electing representatives if all the people are to join, town-meeting fashion, in all the work of government. For a mob to surround the senate house, threatening and dictating, and thus controlling legislation, would be commonly recognized as intolerable. But it is little different for the people to stop all business, industry, and commerce as a means of coercing their legislators. It is not thus that the best governmental results are to be obtained." Forgetting the recent trial in Belgium of practically the same means of compelling the enactment of desired legislation, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* describes the strike in Sweden as "probably unique as an organized threat to compel legislation, and a surprising testimony to the thoroughness with which a political party has identified itself with the labor interests. The result will be awaited with great interest. It looks as if the Social Democratic victory were a foregone conclusion. To be able to do before the parliamentary refusal of a law what other political parties or labor organizations usually attempt after it, is a demonstration of strength out of the usual course of constitutional agitation. The present situation implies that the majority of Swedes capable of voting are thoroughly radical, and foreshadows a political change of general interest and importance."

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SOCIOLOGICAL

The Foundlings of New York City

ROBERT E. MACALARNEY, in the May *Ainslee's*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

VERY few people know what becomes of New York's considerable foundling population, although scarcely a day passes in which one does not read of the discovery of some helpless infant, wrapped in blanket or quilt and left in an area, vestibule, or dock-shed. New York's streets produce yearly over a hundred foundlings. These are babies, regarded by the charities people as real foundlings. The term "foundling" as used by the average person is a misnomer. The ordinary foundling asylum is nòt a foundling asylum at all, but, instead, a shelter for destitute and abandoned children. The real foundling is a child under five months, minus the slightest clew of parentage. Four years ago all of New York's foundlings were first taken to Bellevue hospital, and then to the Infant asylum, on Randall's island. On the island despite the best of care and nursing the waifs died like flies. The mortality leaped up the scale until it reached almost one hundred per cent. The foundlings were first rescued, then practically annihilated. Some years it was a bit better, and some years it was a bit worse. It was this horrifying infant mortality that finally caused an investigation by a joint committee from the State Charities association and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. A change was effected. It was decided that thereafter the babies should be taken to Bellevue and partially reconstructed, but from Bellevue they should go to individual homes for nursing, the homes to be supervised and selected by special agents employed for that sole purpose. The first report under the change was made in 1899. It showed that the death rate had fallen to fifty-five and nine-tenths per cent. The second report, in 1900, showed a still further decrease to thirty-one and one-tenth per cent. At the present time the percentage of foundling deaths is below fifteen per cent.

A GROUP OF TYPICAL FOUNDLINGS

No. 1 was found in an ash can. No. 2 was stumbled over by a policeman, in the darkness of a side street, shut up in a dilapidated satchel. No. 3 was found on the roof of a West Side tenement, and No. 4 was rescued from the promenade of Brooklyn Bridge at night. All the other babies were found in vestibules or alleyways.

The first stopping-place in the career of the foundling is the police station. From the police station the foundling is hurried to Bellevue, where it begins life in earnest. First, it is named. Agents of the State Charities association and the Guild of the Infant Savior visit the Marquand pavilion daily. Each of them asks the same question: "Any more foundlings today?" On an average of three days a week, there are. The new foundling announced, nurses and agents examine the ledger of baptisms to see whether this particular baby is to be reared in the Catholic or Protestant faith. It is an important moment for the foundling, although, of course, he does not know it. Strict alternation is the rule at Marquand. Protestant-Catholic-Protestant-Catholic is the rotation, unvarying, immutable. Now and then, as might be expected, the smudge of features upon the infant's face indicates that he is of Hebraic blood; but the Marquand rule knows no deviations, and Catholic or Protestant the child will be reared. The choice of religions having been made for him, the foundling's name is next decided upon. Both the Catholic and Protestant organizations keep regular name lists, in two columns, boys and girls. Here, again, strict precedent is followed. The name below the one previously used is taken, and the foundling is baptized. While the baptism has been going on, his temporary home has been selected from the list of nurses on the books of the two organizations. Until he is weaned, his career is mapped out. It consists simply of making up for lost time and becoming well and happy. When the foundling is weaned he is ready for inspection and possible adoption.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty with which the state charities and guild agents have to contend is the convincing of desirable foster-parents that the real foundling is not tainted either with disease or with criminal instincts. The very word foundling seems to accentuate this impression. As a matter of fact, ninety per cent of the foundlings are the possessors of indubitably good constitutions. And as for inherited criminal instincts, the agents pooh-pooh the theory that the parents of the average foundling are habitual criminals. No infant that develops the slightest physical taint by the time it reaches the age of two years, the term which must expire before it may be legally adopted, is allowed to remain with its foster-parents. It is sent to the hospital for diseased children on Randall's island, where it remains.

It is surprising to discover what a rushing mail-order business for babies could be transacted. Inquiries for babies come to the State Charities association and the Guild from all over the country. Recently the mayor of a flourishing Massachusetts city wrote for a baby, enclosing plans and specifications for the same, which included "blue eyes, light hair, girl, anywhere from fifteen months to two years old." From a colored family in Pittsburg was received a request for "a boy anywhere under two years, not black. Must be light-colored." From as far west as Denver and as far south as Alabama come the requests for babies to be taken into families.

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Wages Since 1850

SHOWING AN INCREASE IN THE COMPENSATION OF LABORERS

A TABLE published recently in the New York *Financial Chronicle* shows the changes in the compensation of laborers from 1850 to the present time, according to the census reports. In the table given below the average wage per person for the successive census years is shown:

1900	$438
1890	445
1880	347
1870	377
1860	289
1850	247

The Boston *Transcript* calls attention to the "decline which appears to have taken place during the last decade," and explains it by the "fact that certain classes of salaried employees previously included as among the wage-earners were excluded in the last census. Not only, moreover, have money wages risen; real wages, represented by purchasing power, have also increased, owing to the decline in the prices of commodities. Of course, these census figures are not to be taken as absolutely accurate. But the general fact here shown, that the average rate of wages is higher now than it was fifty years ago, can not reasonably be disputed. The only point open to question is the precise extent of the increase that has taken place. The optimist is quite warranted in asserting that the status of the American laborer is improving. Arguments drawn from wage statistics are not likely, however, to have much effect in allaying popular discontent with existing conditions. The claims of the working class, in consequence of a rising standard of living, are advancing even faster than their wages."

The Worst of Being Poor

Harper's Weekly, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

IT is the fear of want which is the worst of poverty, and want itself, when it comes, is something like a relief. Then charity steps in, first in the guise of the poor neighbors who are always in the same shadow themselves, and later in the authorized shapes which like time to ascertain merit in the case of destitution, and which are not to blame for not knowing what the poor neighbors know. Want can be very easily confronted and overcome. The community has amply the wealth and the will for that. It is the fear of want, the lurking fear, the hidden fear, which can not always be met, and which remains through all the struggle of life to harass and hamper the victim.

Yet it is somehow this very fear of want which has juggled itself into the place of several virtues in the minds of the old-fashioned economists, and got itself recognized as one of the highest incentives to industry. It is considered almost sacred, and worthy of at least as much veneration as capital punishment. To many, it still seems the corner-stone of civilization, the foundation of liberty itself. We have been so anxious to keep it that when, a few years ago, there was talk of abolishing poverty, casuists and economists rose together to frustrate the scheme, as if some attack upon the fear of want had been threatened.

Yet it might be shown that the fear of want is not essential to the development of the individual or the growth of the community. It might be not impossible to prove it the prime blunder of human progress, the stumbling-block which humanity is always reaching and always falling back from into real adversity. It lies at the very heart of prosperity; it is the cloud that darkens the good times; it is the year of famine which is always advancing to devour the year of plenty. As long as the poor suffer from this worst evil of poverty, the state is sick with a disorder which sooner or later must declare itself. It is idle to pretend otherwise; one feels it banal to affirm a fact so plain.

How, then, shall we try to cure the poor of it? In other countries, like the French republic and the German empire and the Belgian kingdom, they are trying old-age pensions for workingmen as a means of keeping the poor from the fear of want. The anomalous commonwealths of Australasia go much farther, and help a steady man to a house and farm, and provide him with the means of securing himself against the fear of want; these states forget him at no moment of his honorable career. All such efforts seem good and desirable to the poet and philosopher whom the economist has been getting to be; and it would be well for us to take them all into the consideration, now while the fat kine are feeding fatter, and the hour seems impossibly far when the lean kine shall come up to dine from their succulent steaks.

Play as a Social Factor

M. L GERARD-VARET, in the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE play of men and of animals may be divided into two contrary categories, according as it is the base of action or of dreams. The characteristic element of the first is struggle. This is observed among young animals and among domesticated animals. With the first it is the employment of functions still incomplete and ignorant of their rôle, it is imitation; with the latter it is the employment of accumulated and unused energies. This assumes all forms, struggles of force, of cleverness, of quickness, and of surprise. In this species of play animals are brought together, they vie with each other, and go in groups which are at the same time friendly and antagonistic, at peace and at war. Play under this form is a socializer. It may be said that there are cases in which animals play alone, as the cat with the ball, the dog with the slipper; but it must be understood that they have no choice, since they are separated more or less from their species, and, moreover, they create a society with their plaything which becomes for a time a sort of rival.

In man, as among animals, play as the base of action takes the form of struggle and offers a common social phenomenon. The fact is striking in infancy. The child without companions invents obstacles for itself; it climbs trees, throws the sling, and shoots arrows; but what a contrast with the time wherein he has comrades! On the one side, we have a narrow circle of rare distractions, difficult to vary where the initial enthusiasm is quickly exhausted; on the other, with companions, among the children of the fields, of the streets, of the schools, civilized or savage, there is unlimited variety, inexhaustible luxuriance, in which one joyfully vies with his fellows in tests of strength, of resistance, of suppleness, of agility, or of craftiness. The same contrast, if not with as much force, at least

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with as much clearness, reappears in the adult. The part played by the dream disappears altogether and the social tendency opens to the full light in all games where man struggles with his fellows as in racing, fencing, billiards, or cards. Then, if religious or political sentiments are mingled therein, the groups enlarge, the crowds fill out with the influx of the curious, and pompous fêtes are organized, regattas, the tourneys of chivalry, or Olympic games.

Now, in regard to the dream which isolates. One has an example of this in the child who is easily fatigued in solitude by those games which have struggle for base, but amuses itself interminably with imaginary scenes which it creates. Proceeding by imagination, it transfigures all, itself first, then the objects and the surroundings. It is, as has been observed, a comedy wherein the child is at the same time the author and the actor. The example of the doll is the most striking. The same tendencies, always with imitation for base, are manifested in the adult who, with more complicated methods and more ingenious arrangements, brings forth a whole world, the world of art, dance, and song among the savages, of music and painting among the civilized.

There are, then, two antagonistic forms of play, and if they are opposed in tendency they resemble each other in allurement. The play of action has manifold causes, some primitive and common to all sorts of play, others peculiar to each one of the two principal species. The first are known, and it suffices to indicate them. A satisfactory state of health, a mind free from worry and without absorbing cares, energies in reserve ready to respond to the first call, and finally, after the daily labor, the desired relaxation and the necessary diversion. Play as the base of dreams has for its essential instrument, imitation.

Various Topics

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHILDREN: Children of wealthy parents are to be the subjects of food experiments by scientists in a splendidly equipped home known as the Chicago hospital school for nervous and delicate children, says the New York *Medical Journal*. Only the well-to-do can afford to send their children to the school. The home can accommodate only fifteen children.

FREE LODGINGS IN CHICAGO: A municipal lodging house opened in Chicago contains new single iron beds to accommodate 225 men. Lodgers are required to register, to give a concise account of themselves with a statement of occupation, where and when last employed, with references. They are given supper and breakfast of bread and coffee, but no dinner is served, and they are not allowed to remain at the lodging-house during the day. The men's statements are investigated as far as practicable, and the man who convinces the management that he is honestly endeavoring to secure employment may remain at the lodging-house four nights, after which he can not be admitted again for a month. An employment bureau will be conducted at the lodging-house.

LETTERS & ART

An Artist of the Realistic School

M. Lucien Simon as an Interpreter of Breton Life

THE art of M. Lucien Simon, the painter of Breton and Bohemian scenes, is the subject of a very laudatory article by Gabriel Mourey in the *International Studio*. "M. Lucien Simon is a masterly realizer," the author says. "Precise and sober, energetic and sane, he knows exactly what he desires and whither he is going; one imagines him armed with a firm will, ever conscious and conscientious, ever master of himself. His portraits, his studies of bourgeois life, his Bohemian scenes, are all absolutely authentic documents. In carrying out the task which he has imposed on himself—or rather, which has been imposed on him, in the first place by his temperament, and secondly, by the direction his labors have taken—M. Lucien Simon combines with a sure method and a bold fancy for experiment the qualities of an enlightened psychophysiologist. For this reason his work will appear to some people coarse and exaggerated, while others will be shocked at the keenness of his drawing, and the unswerving fidelity of his brush. There is nothing astonishing in this. Others, again, will blame him for being cruel, for pursuing his investigations too far, and will regret not to see him—gifted as they know him to be—devote his talents to the representation of the brighter side of things. Instead of that wild, brutal, grimacing, half-animal Brittany, whose strange, coarse nature, haunted by superstitions, hostile to progress, mentally rudimentary, he probes with a perspicacity so penetrating, why does he not show us a comic-opera Brittany, with bright costumes and joyous scenery!

"The name of Gustave Flaubert has occurred to me in this connection. However arbitrary it may appear to compare a painter's method of work with that of a writer—to say nothing of the results that spring therefrom—I nevertheless can discover the most striking analogies between the author of 'Madame Bovary' and the painter of the 'Retour de la Messe à Penmarch,' the 'Luttes dans le Finistère,' the 'Cirque Forain,' the 'Marguilliers,' and the 'Procession.' Their manner of feeling appears to me identical, as is their mode of reproducing their sensations. Both are equally bent on reality, both equally keen on discovering good 'documents'; nothing deters and nothing alarms them in their researches; they do not fear to go as far as caricature even, provided it be human and real. Like Flaubert, again, M. Lucien Simon proceeds by dint of elimination. From out a *scene de mœurs*, a face, a bit of nature, he will retain only just so much as it is important to retain, neglecting all the rest; but he will have observed it all; and thus it is that his pictures, which, so to speak, are reduced and concentrated to the minimum, are really so replete with force and expression."

Given such a love for the genuine and tragical in human nature, it is natural that M. Simon should be attracted to the desolate parts of Brittany for his subjects. "Nowhere else are to be seen human kind in more perfect accord with their surroundings. The *bigoudens*, as they are called, are short and heavily built, with an impassibility of feature quite Asiatic. They are at once mystics and brutes, deeply religious and basely passionate. Look at them in M. Lucien Simon's pages, with their instinctive gestures and expressions, with soulless glance, furtive and dull, with features strongly accentuated, the frontal arch of no depth, the nose flat, the head overbroad. See them, a motley crowd, curiously picturesque, in 'La Diseuse de bonne Aventure.' These qualities are to be found

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"La Procession"

"La Diseuse de Bonne Aventure"

BY LUCIEN SIMON

in equal intensity in the portraits painted by M. Simon and in his studies of provincial and Parisian *bourgeoisie.*"

Of "La Procession," reproduced here, the author declares that it must be regarded as a group of portraits. "What variety of thought in the expressions on these faces! How the gestures of each figure accord with his manner of being! Everything has its significance; there is nothing superfluous; here we have life expressed in characters of admirable precision, with a freedom and a suppleness altogether marvelous. The face of the sailor carrying the processional cross; those of the *cure* and his acolytes; the rhythmical movement of the crowd that follows them; the sort of religious passiveness marking all these faces; the composition and the grouping—all this, in truth, is the work of a master, and a great master."

The Unreality of Heroines in Fiction

A Charge Against Modern Novels

A WRITER in the current number of the *Independent* complains that the heroines of fiction are too often endowed with powers that are obviously outside the limitations of a woman's capacity. The shortcomings of women in the large affairs of real life are those of an "inferior personality rather than of an inferior intelligence, proving that she is short, not of sagacity, but of executive ability." The author admits that "there is the occasional Amazon—a woman in real life with a male fanaticism upon some subject, a little red-winged anarchist, or the priestess of some new religion. And all of these have their part in the comedy rather than in the higher art of literary expression where the standard of excellence calls for something graver than the portrayal of hysteria in perverted human nature. But after all there are no female Napoleons nor women popes to justify the existence of some warrior and rabbi women whom we meet in novels. For women lack, not the ferocity which crimsons battlefields, but the power to create military situations or to cope with them. And none of them are endowed with the papal dignity of infallibility, which is the essential characteristic of every religious leader. On the other hand, they have the mystic temperament which fits them better for the literary trances of spirituality."

But it is the impossibly heroic woman of the historical novel that arouses the writer's ire. "The doings of these virago heroines and swashbuckler heroes have filled more pages in the historical novel than any other two characters known to readers of fiction. And even this might be endured if we were convinced of the sincerity of the author's representations. But the sequel invariably shows that the hero was only strutting for the time being before his lady love, and that the female firebrand who claims to come as a prophetess with messages from God will coquet with 'Judas Maccabeus' while she is delivering them, and finally surrender, divine call and all, to the blandishments of the Arab hero of the desert.

"If we are to acknowledge these stories as a permanent feature of literature, let us have more psychological accuracy in the development of the types portrayed. The personalities of men and women do not vary so much from age to age as do the manifestations of it. Human nature, after all, is the only constant quantity in the evolution of the world. Unquestionably new dimensions have been added to the minds of both sexes; but neither of them has ever yet been able by taking thought to add one cubit to the human stature or change the laws which govern their relations to each other. And writers of fiction may as well undertake to outwit the immutable laws of sex as to attempt to magnify the female character beyond the fairy rim of its own sphere."

An American Tone Poet

The Compositions of Mr. Edward MacDowell

IN the current issue of *Harper's Weekly,* a high tribute is paid to Mr. Edward MacDowell, the head of the department of music of Columbia university, as "one of the most notable exemplifications in modern art of the romantic spirit in its frankest and most imaginative estate." The reason for referring to Mr. MacDowell at this time is the recent publication of his "Three Songs" and a volume of pianoforte music, both of which admirably illustrate his view of the function of the composer. Mr. MacDowell combines in himself the qualities of the romanticist and the realist, "for his art is directly and most intimately correlated with life, and invariably he composes 'with his eye on the object.' We prefer, nevertheless, to

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regard him—so far as our present purpose is concerned—as a romantic, for, true to the deeper genius of his art, he concerns himself, in his practice of it, with essences rather than with details, with impressions rather than with documents, with the imaginative expression of emotional substance rather than with literal representation; which is merely to say that his truth is no less truth because it is reflected through beauty, and beauty that is at times to the last degree incalculable and aërial. He is, in fact, primarily and fundamentally a poet—one is, indeed, almost tempted to say that he is paramountly a poet, to whom the supplementary gift of musical speech has somehow been miraculously vouchsafed. His standpoint is, in the last analysis, that of the poet rather than of the typical musician; the standpoint of the poet intent mainly upon a vivid embodiment of the quintessence of personal vision and emotion, who has elected to utter that truth and that emotion in terms of musical beauty.

"It is this in his work—its pervadingly poetic impulse—that sets it in a place apart among the productions of native-born composers. There is little in its accent to remind one of the familiar voice of contemporary music, either American or European, and in its purpose and effect it has few points in common with the work of Professor Paine, or Mr. Foote, or Mr. Chadwick, or even Professor Parker and Mr. Huss, who are nearer akin to MacDowell than are their more academically minded brethren. Both in theory and in practice, Mr. MacDowell is of the extreme right—that is to say, he stands uncompromisingly for music that is, of intention, broadly picturesque and delineative in the finer sense. Thus his themes are Lancelot and Elaine, Arthur, the Gaelic Cuchullin, a deserted farm, a water-lily, meadow brooks and will-o'-the-wisps, starlight, a haunted house, a wild rose; and he is native to a remote, enchanted, extra-mundane region of dryads and gnomes, of elfin moonshine, and magical, haunted forests. To his sense, music is nothing if not articulate; he will have none of a vague and merely decorative beauty; and it is in this element in Mr. MacDowell's work that one must seek its unique and final excellence; its range and eloquence as an expressional instrument. If he is, in a singularly complete sense, the poet of the natural world, he is scarcely less the poet of purely human emotion. If one is, at times, inclined to praise the former in him at the expense of the latter, it is because he is, constitutionally, Celtic of the Celts, with the Celt's intimate vision of natural things, and his magic power of poetically vivifying them. If, in our delight in Mr. MacDowell's poetry of nature, we are in some danger of ignoring his musical humanity, the danger ceases to be imminent so soon as one recalls such songs of his as the early 'Deserted,' the 'Four Songs,' 'Constancy,' and 'Sunrise'; the 'Eroica,' the 'Norse,' and the 'Keltic' sonatas, and the later symphonic poems."

EDWARD MacDOWELL

The Washington Novel

Why Has It Not Been Written?

APROPOS of the numerous attempts to write a novel that shall faithfully portray the political and social life of the national capital, the Washington *Post* inquires: "Is it possible to write such a thing as the Washington novel? Why has it not been written? These are questions which will obstinately present themselves to the literary observer. Those who have attempted the Washington novel have belonged to three classes—those who can write novels; those who can write, but can not write novels; those who can not write at all. With the last two classes we have nothing to do, but it might be well to point out wherein those of the first class have failed. The primary cause is that they have always put the cart before the horse. They have come to Washington with the same shadowy ideas possessed by the new member who has promised his constituents that he will reform the government. In most instances they have no plot in mind. They are going to get the 'atmosphere' first. Several weeks or months are spent in gathering material. The author haunts the galleries of the senate and house, goes to a White House reception or two, attends a few social 'functions,' meets some people at dinners and talks with folks who have views. Gradually the plot is evolved, and when the novel is written we find that it is all 'atmosphere,' 'color,' and what not, but it is not a novel. The author has allowed Washington to overwhelm him. We are treated to an endless series of pictures, a diplomatic reception, a debate at the capitol—usually the senate—in which the hero does some wonderful things and 'electrifies' the country. In fact, we have nothing more or less than what a good reporter could do better—descriptions of events in the social and political life of the capital. The plot is merely a slender thread which ties these pictures together.

"Then, there is another sort of Washington novel, the problem variety, where the author seeks to teach a great lesson, and gets his 'color' here. Neither of the two will ever land the prize. 'The Washington novel' is not a will-o'-the-wisp, nor is it as unreal as the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. But it will not be written by people who come to make a brief survey of conditions and trot confidently home to jot down their impressions. In the first place, the author must have a story, and a strong one. The 'atmosphere' and the 'problem' must be secondary considerations."

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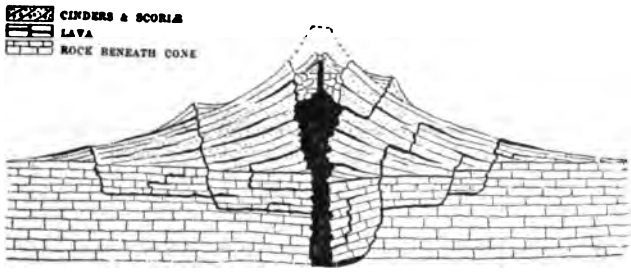
SCIENTIFIC

The Causes of Volcanic Eruptions

AN EXPLANATION OF THE LATEST THEORIES

DISCUSSING the causes of volcanic outbreaks in general, Professor Charles R. Dryer, in one of the latest textbooks covering this subject ("Physical Geography," 1901), says that "the most impressive and terrifying displays connected with volcanic eruptions are plainly due to the explosion of steam within the crater; but this does not account for the origin or existence of the liquid rock, nor for eruptions which are not explosive, like those of Hawaii and the lava flows of the Columbia plateau and the Dekkan. It is necessary, also, to account for the steam itself.

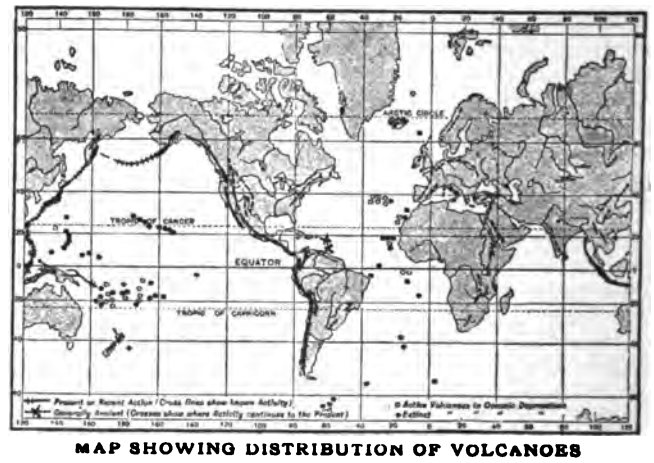


IDEAL SECTION OF VOLCANO

"The fact that volcanic eruptions generally occur in regions where elevation and folding have recently taken place or are still going on, indicates that both upheaval and volcanism may be due to the same general cause. If the rock, at a depth of twenty or thirty miles below the surface of the earth-crust, is hot enough to melt, but is kept solid only by pressure, it seems probable that a comparatively slight relief from pressure would be followed by immediate liquefaction. The upfolding of the strata above, or the occurrence of a fissure extending downward from the surface, would give the rock below more room; the pressure at that point would diminish, and, driven by the greater pressure all around, the now melted rock would rise. The water which the rock originally contained, or which it might meet on its way upward, would expand into steam, and still further assist the rise of the lava column, as the steam formed in a kettle of boiling mush or molasses causes it to rise and overflow. If the lava is thick and viscid, the steam escapes with explosive violence; if it is thin and liquid, the steam passes off more quietly."

The volcanic eruptions in the Windward islands have been explained upon the general theory set forth above—a theory which is explained at greater length by Professor N. S. Shaler in the *International Magazine* (January, 1900), a part of the article being given in PUBLIC OPINION for January 4, 1900. Referring to the fact that the average increase in heat is at the rate of one degree for each fifty feet of descent, it is seen that a blanket of one hundred thousand feet of rocks would, in time, bring about a heat of two thousand degrees in the lowermost beds of the section. "Acting on the water contained in these rocks," Professor Shaler says, "the effect would be to give this a tendency to pass with explosive violence into the state of vapor. The straining to the state of expansion would be comparable to that of fired gunpowder. So long as this heated water was held in by a compact covering of overlying beds, this interstitial fluid would be likely to remain in the state of repose; but if, in any way, a path were opened for its escape to the surface, it would rush forth, and, in its going, would force along with it the rock in which it was enclosed. At the temperature of even 2,000 degrees, these rocks, though essentially solid, owing to the pressure of materials above them, would become at once softened when the pressure was partly removed, so that they would be driven on by the expanding vapors contained in their centers. As soon as they began to move, they would become essentially liquid—in fact, lava. Coming quickly to the surface, without the chance for the vapor to part from the molten mass, the whole of the discharged matter would, by the expansion of the water in its interspaces, be blown to bits, as we see it is in the beginning of an ordinary eruption. Later on, when the most of the tension is relieved, the lava melts up slowly so that the vapor has a chance to escape from the mass, permitting it to flow away as a stream. Finally, the discharge of vapor is lessened to a point when it can no longer force the molten rock to the surface, and the particular eruption is over, perhaps to recommence when other masses of steam have found their way to the channel of escape."

Although Professor Shaler here considers only the rocks commonly known as "stratified" to be the source of volcanic tensions, there is reason to believe that this increase of heat, due to their deposition, takes effect more generally in the old crystalline productions of the earth than in the overlying stratified beds which induce the rise in temperature. "It is well known," he says, "that probably all the crystalline rocks contain some water, either in small cavities or in the state of intimate and irresistible combination. On these rocks, the effect of the imposition of stratified deposits would be to induce explosions in the manner above described. It is, indeed, altogether probable that the greater number of eruptions arise from the expansion of vapors in this part of the crust, where, if the rocks have ever been stratified, they have lost all trace of the water-laid forms. Although in this, as in most geological actions, there is some doubt as to the applicability of the particular theory to all the facts which come in the given class, it seems tolerably certain that it is generally true; no other view begins to account for so large a part of the phenomena exhibited in volcanic action."



MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOLCANOES

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A New Acetylene Generator

A German Invention Combining Safety and Practicability

IN answer to inquiries from the United States, Consul-General O. J. D. Hughes, of Coburg, reports, April 18, 1902, that Mr. Erik Cornelius, chemist at the carbide factory at Trollhattan, has invented a new acetylene generator. This generator, says the consul-general, is described as being much simpler in construction than any yet placed upon the market, and occupies but little space. In its operation, the falling of the carbide into the water is automatically regulated by a hollow rubber ball, which, as soon as it is filled with gas, closes the valve between the carbide and the water. When the volume of gas decreases, the rubber ball contracts and the feed valve again permits the carbide to drop. The gas is stored partly in the rubber ball and partly in the space between the funnel-shaped carbide magazine and the water. If more than the normal amount of gas is generated, it secures more room by forcing the water through valves into the water-jacket in the sides of the apparatus. A separate gas tank is therefore not needed. Should too much gas be produced, both the water and the gas escape through a safety valve. Common carbide is used; no cartridges. The gas is dried by being allowed to pass through the carbide magazine, where the carbide absorbs the moisture. As there is no gas tank, and as the quantity of gas thus stored is insignificant, it is considered that the fire-insurance companies will, without raising the premiums, approve of the apparatus, even when it is placed in dwelling-houses.

Fresh-air Tablets

Emile Gautier, in the *Figaro*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for Public Opinion

IN following the line of scientific investigation indicated by the discoverers of acetylene, M. Georges Joubert, professor of chemistry at the Ecole polytechnique and director of the *Revue Scientifique*, has ascertained that the peroxide of calcium or of potassium, compressed under certain conditions, and put in presence of a permanganate, an hyperchlorite, and some salts of copper or nickel, possesses also the property of being decomposed without heat, in contact with water, emitting a gas exactly like the carburet of calcium. The gas, however, instead of being acetylene, is oxygen chemically pure (99.9 per cent). Through this discovery we are able to have in our possession portable oxygen, or, so to speak, oxygen tablets, one kilogram of the peroxide (aerogen stone, as it is called), furnishing from 150 to 250 liters of oxygen. As a result of this discovery we can remain, without having our lives endangered, inside of a submarine boat or in a caisson, providing we take along a supply of oxygen tablets to be dissolved in water when needed.

Aside from the secondary elements, argon, neon, helium, etc., which play only an insignificant part, respirable air contains 79 per cent of nitrogen and 21 per cent of oxygen, the oxygen being alone utilized in respiration. Admitting that 21 per cent of oxygen has been absorbed by the lungs, the 79 per cent of nitrogen remains, and it would only be necessary to replace the oxygen in order to restore the atmosphere to its original elements. It is precisely this automatic work that is performed by the aerogen stone as fast as the oxygen is absorbed.

It is true that the air becomes vitiated in contact with the lungs, and that the products of interpulmonary decomposition which are expelled through the mouth contain, besides nitrogen, itself a poison, carbonic acid gas, water vapor, and many volatile poisons and toxic miasms. Therefore, it is not sufficient to reoxygenate the air to make it respirable. Fortunately the fresh-air tablets possess the property of absorbing carbonic acid gas through a process analogous to vegetal respiration. "Fire purifies everything," says an old proverb, and fire is nothing but oxygen in action.

As stated, M. Joubert's discovery enables us to carry in our pockets, in tablet form, a sufficient quantity of pure air to be very useful in the hospital, in a closed carriage, at the bottom of a mine, or in a submarine boat. It is possible to add to the tablets iodine, coal tar, or any other aromatic or microbicide substance.

The Mysteries of Life

Harper's Weekly, New York

ONE by one the mysteries of the life processes disappear. A young man at Columbia university has been doing a noteworthy piece of work that goes along with all the revolutionary researches of Loeb and others in showing that what has long seemed so baffling and inexplicable may not be so in reality. This young biologist, Mr. Gary N. Calkins, has kept alive a line of little animalcules through 400 generations without resort to those conjugations or fusions of cells which, with the lowest forms of animal life, take the place of the ordinary forms of reproduction in the higher types. Just what these striking results mean will best be appreciated by biologists, but they need not escape others. The mystery of life may nowadays be resolved into two functions, which are alone peculiar to living matter. The first is the ability of protoplasm to assimilate food materials and grow; the second, that it can reproduce. All other bodily functions seem to find their counterparts in the world of inanimate things. With lower forms, in what is known as asexual reproduction, any two cells of a species might come together and unite, and from this union of forces a series of cell divisions, or splitting in two, would result. This dividing and redividing goes on for a certain time, often with the result of producing millions of beings from the parent pair thus fused in one. But always the rate of reproduction gets slower and slower, until at last, if all the cells are carefully kept from a fresh conjugation, one with another, the process comes to an end. The line is extinct. For the continuance of the species new fusions are essential. In some fashion, the intervention of the vital forces seems needful.

The "vital forces," in this instance at least, seem reducible to a change of diet. Mr. Calkins started with a tiny animalcule, called *paramecium*, and fed it on infusions of hay. Each time the animal divided to make two of itself, which happened about once a day, one was kept, the other thrown away. There was, therefore, no chance for a pair of the descendants to come together and conjugate. When the rate of reproduction began to slow, Mr. Calkins fed his microscopic pets on beef tea. They revived at once. He has now been doing this for over a year. Had all

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the descendants of the 400 and more generations now reached been kept alive, the total number would be represented by a figure 5 with 120 ciphers after it. Though the *paramecium* be so small, tons upon tons of inanimate, lifeless material would have been made up into living matter under the influence of this single parent cell; and all this without the interference of any other "forces" than those originally resident in the beginner animal. A human being, for example, is but a cluster, a colony, of billions of microscopic cells, leading, for the most part, a very independent existence. They seem, in some sense, to grow old together. Why? That is the problem, the senility of the cells, which is now engaging the restless and indefatigable mind of the distinguished Professor Metchnikof, of the Institut Pasteur, at Paris. No doubt others, too, are at work; we hope some in America, besides Mr. Calkins. It is the sort of question which passions everybody, as the French say. Nobody wants to grow old. It seems as if a concerted work might be begun, in which all our lavishly endowed universities might take part. In the interim those who care for such matters and would like to learn more, will find interest in a book on the protozoa, or lowest life forms, which Mr. Calkins has just publisher in the Columbia biological series, issued by the biological department of the university.

Various Topics

CURIOUS CIGARETTES: Coffee cigarettes are the latest form of smoking. They are supposed to cure a person of the smoking habit. The cigarette is made of the leaf of the tree, not a compound of the ground bean.—*Medical Record.*

HEART STAB NOT FATAL: Stabbed through the heart has hitherto been synonymous with fatally wounded, but modern surgery has stepped in, and it is now possible to recover from this injury. Dr. Fontan, a Toulon surgeon, had a young soldier brought to him suffering from a knife wound piercing the pericardium, causing a lesion of the heart. Dr. Fontan opened the cavity and applied three stitches in the heart. The gash was on a level with the left ventricle. The patient has now entirely recovered.—New York *Herald.*

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GUN: Several severe experiments have recently been made in Christiania with a new electro-magnetic gun invented by Professor Birkeland. The electric connection between the battery and the gun is made in less than a second by the aid of a current breaker. The feature of this weapon is that no noise accompanies its firing. In the trials the electric spark was first seen, followed by a loud report, which was caused by the impact of the projectile, a one-pound shell. on a wooden target, which was penetrated. The gun works magnetically. The shell is drawn out of the bore and not, as hitherto, impelled by gunpowder. The use of magnetism as a motive power, according to Professor Birkeland, will enable 1,000-pound shells to be hurled much farther than by the old-fashioned methods.—*Scientific American.*

RELIGIOUS

Presbyterian General Assembly in Session

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE ELECTED MODERATOR

THE one hundred and fourteenth general assembly of Presbyterians north began its sessions at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church in New York city, May 15. The first session was taken up with the sermon of the retiring moderator, Dr. Henry C. Minton, of California, who spoke on "The Enduring Mission of Presbyterianism." Dr. Minton spoke strongly for the maintenance of the historical position of the church. "It is idle to deny that strong counter currents have set in against this position. Doctrine is belittled and creed decried, and many echoes are sounding out that the function of a church in these last days is to cultivate piety and to quicken the generously ethical impulse of men—and to stop there. On the other hand, we devoutly believe that the call is made all the louder by this very tendency, for the witnessing work of a confessional church."

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

The election of a moderator was hotly contested and resulted in the choice of Dr. Henry van Dyke. Other candidates were: The Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat, president of Washington and Jefferson college; the Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner, of the Board of Home Missions; the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, of New York city; the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes, of Pittsburg, and the Rev. Dr. David R. Kerr, of Nebraska. The New York *Tribune* ascribes Dr. van Dyke's election primarily to "his work on the revision committee." The New York *Evening Post,* on the other hand, thinks that it "must be taken as a graceful tribute to literature and to personal charm."

The most important matter before the assembly is the question of amending or revising the Westminster confession of faith. The report submitted by the special committee on revision, Dr. Minton, chairman, contains suggested amendments to Chapter III, Of God's Eternal Decree; Chapter X, Of Effectual Calling; Chapter XVI, Of Good Works; Chapter XXII, Of Lawful Oaths and Vows; and Chapter XXV, Of the Church. The committee also submitted a "supplementary statement" of the reformed faith for the purpose of giving fuller information as to the doctrinal beliefs of the church. A notable omission in the report is the celebrated reference to the pope as Anti-Christ. On the subject of infant damnation under the head Of Effec-

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tual Calling, the committee says: "We believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works when and where and how He pleases." Good works done by "unregenerate men" (Chap. XVI), "because they proceed not from a heart purified by faith, nor are done in a right manner," are declared to "come short of what God requires" and not to "make any man meet to receive the grace of God." The original creed made such good works sinful, although their neglect was held to be "more sinful." The doctrine of election is neither denied nor affirmed. The proposed amendment to this chapter (Chap. III) sets forth that the "doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine that God desires not the death of any sinner, but has provided in Christ a salvation sufficient for all, adapted to all and freely offered in the Gospel to all; that men are fully responsible for their treatment of God's gracious offer; that His decree hinders no man from accepting that offer, and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin." The supplementary statement says: "We believe that God, from the beginning, in His own good pleasure, gave to His Son a people, an innumerable multitude, chosen in Christ unto holiness, service, and salvation; we believe that all who come to years of discretion can receive this salvation only through faith and repentance." The report was made special business for the session of May 22.

Moral Instruction in German Schools

As Advocated by the German Ethical Societies

WHAT the ethical societies of Germany are trying to do in the way of displacing formal religious instruction in the public schools by moral teachings is described by Mr. F. W. Foerster in the May *Ethical Record* (New York). Mr. Foerster says, in part: "As is well known, all children in Germany must share in the orthodox religious instruction that obtains in the public schools, unless they receive religious teaching from some parish-school recognized by the state. In consequence of this obligation, it happens that the children of free thinkers are forced to accept a public school training in a religion which their parents reject, or perhaps even ridicule. Free thinkers have until now struggled against this preposterous condition of affairs in vain, because they have contented themselves with denying, but offered nothing positive instead. Yet a new and positive proposition had become imperative, inasmuch as the state had made religious instruction obligatory, not only as a result of the tyranny of orthodoxy, but also because the state believed itself the guardian of the moral as well as the intellectual and technical education of the growing generations.

"The German ethical societies are consequently devoting themselves to demonstrate by spoken and written words, in widespread propaganda, that the problem of public school ethical instruction can be solved far more successfully by means of a teaching whose sanctions do not depend on beliefs or unbeliefs, but are based on common spiritual experience. Unfortunately, we Germans are not able to substantiate this theory by a successful experiment, as has been done in New York. Schools that replace dogmatic religious teaching by moral instruction are forbidden in Germany. Hence the German ethicists can only point to the example of America, and must content themselves with arranging courses in moral instruction in near-by Switzerland. During the summer such a course is to be given at Zurich for teachers of both sexes."

A Review of Presbyterian Home Missions

IN connection with the meetings of the Presbyterian general assembly now being held, it is of importance to note that this is the centennial of the founding of the Presbyterian board of home missions. The secretary of the board, Dr. Charles L. Thompson, reviews in the *Interior* (Chicago) the work being done by the board in different parts of the home territory.

Our church, at the present time, has over 2,300 missionaries in the field, and about 400 teachers in mission schools. They are in nearly all the states and territories of the union. Nearly 1,400 of these missionaries are under the care of the board of home missions; the rest are in synods that are doing their own home mission work. Of the total number of our home missionaries, only two hundred are east of the Mississippi river. One of the most interesting of all our mission fields is that among the mountains of the four states of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and West Virginia. We have only about forty missionaries in that region among a population of perhaps two millions, most of whom are Presbyterians by a long inheritance. There are about seven hundred missionaries in what may be called the states of the plains, reaching from the Mississippi river to the foot of the Rocky mountains. Our church has more than two thousand church organizations in that region.

The mountain regions of the west, including the ranges of the Rockies and the Nevadas and the valleys between them, furnish, if a less responsive, a scarcely less important missionary field. One hundred and sixty of our missionaries are going up and down those mountain canyons. In the heart of these mountains is the Mormon hierarchy—bold, defiant, aggressive still. It threatens to get political control of the states and territories of the west. Our mission work there in schools and churches is pushing steadily on. On the Pacific coast we have about two hundred missionaries. There are only a few millions of people there now, but scarce anywhere else in the country are there so many strategic points, or is the general situation, in the light of recent events, so commanding and appealing as along that coast. Our church went to Alaska soon after it passed under the stars and stripes. No other church has done so much for the natives as has ours. We have twelve stations among them, extending all the way from Saxman, in southeastern Alaska, to Point Barrow.

The remaining new mission ground of our country is in the islands of the sea, and among those by common agreement the Philippines have been assigned to the foreign board, and Cuba, Porto Rico, and other islands that may come to us in the Caribbean sea to the home board. Porto Rico was the first field occupied by us. Our missionaries have been there a little less than three years. The results have been remarkable. The churches are rapidly growing; the schools are full of children; the nascent medical hospital at San Juan is waited for by a sick and anxious multitude of poor people, and every door of opportunity flung wide open for our advance. We are occupying

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now about a dozen stations. It is not much different in Cuba. Our missions there are only a few months old. We are occupying four stations—two in Havana, one at Guines, and one at Sancti Spiritus.

The Christian Basis of Citizenship

JOHN CARLISLE KILGO, D.D., in the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, Durham, N. C. Excerpt

WHAT should be the attitude of the Christian citizen to political parties? That will depend upon the character, methods, and aims of the parties. One thing is forever true, he can not be a partisan in the ordinary sense of the term. The Christian faith does not allow such a spirit. Intolerance, arrogance, and assumption are not only non-Christian, but anti-Christian. Political parties will exist in a government like ours, but they are not greater than, nor equal to, the government. Taking care of a party is never the same thing as taking care of the government. What may be deemed wise party policies may be, and frequently are, dangerous civics. No sincere citizen can ally himself with a party that fails to recognize itself to be the means, not the end, of government. The Christian citizen may support a party upon the sole conditions that it is sincere in its character, wise in its policies of government and puts forward worthy candidates for the people's suffrage. A lack of either condition will require a repudiation of the Christian citizen's belief as to the origin and aim of government, and his ideals of truth and honor. No Christian citizen can trade his civic conscience, his social conscience, his domestic conscience, or his business conscience to an executive committee or to a board of directors to be used in any sort of transaction.

But civic duties refer to the ordinary tasks of the state and obedience to its laws. In these things the Christian citizen is instructed to set an example of fidelity. In material support, in loyal regard, in matters of progress, and in matters of executing justice his duty is clear. The supreme product of Christian ethics is an ethical conscience that makes justice a surety and righteousness a pleasure. If there be any superior value in the Christian doctrines, it lies in the fact that they build all hopes upon a regenerated individual whose moral qualities secure the integrity of society, not by outward restraints, but by inward dispositions. Such a philosophy must furnish the true theory of the final civilization. It will be constructed upon character, and not upon force; it will be permeated by a spirit of life, not by the strength of arms; it will grow by virtue of an inward vigor, not by reason of an outward multiplication of things, and it will have its stability in truth, not in fortresses. Christian citizenship has its type, its strength, its growth, its faith, its hopes, and its final products in these resources.

The Sale of the Bible

Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg. Excerpt

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Robert Ingersoll declared in a public lecture that the Bible was an exploded book, that its sales were bound to fall off rapidly, and that within ten years it would be little read. The ten years have passed and fifteen more, and yet the Bible is not only still being sold, but is being sold in enormously increased numbers. Within the last twenty-five years six great Bible houses have been established and the sales of the book have more than quadrupled. The authority for this statement is Mr. Frowde, the head of the American branch of the Oxford University press. A book that sells up to a hundred thousand and beyond in these days is heralded as a tremendous success. But how small do all these figures seem in comparison with the sales of the Bible! The American Bible society alone issued more than 1,500,000 Bibles last year, and in the same year the British Foreign Bible society turned out more than 5,000,000 Bibles. Other Bible companies show correspondingly large outputs. If the total number of Bibles in English alone, produced in a single year, were all added up, the number would evidently be upwards of 10,000,000. This is probably a greater sale than that of any other hundred books combined.

Several years ago the competition in selling Bibles forced them below cost, and there were rumors of a Bible trust. No such trust was formed, but prices were adjusted and no Bible house went out of business. These prices have been going down for twenty years through improved processes of production, but increased cost of manufacture has recently caused a slight rise in price. The British Bible society sells a complete Bible for sixpence, or twelve and a half cents, and a New Testament for a penny, or two cents. The American Bible society sells a Bible for fifteen cents and a New Testament for five cents. From these low figures, that put the Bible within the reach of the poorest, prices run up to sumptuous copies that cost many dollars. The secret process of making the famous Oxford India paper, so thin and tough and opaque, which came into use about 1875, has revolutionized the manufacture of Bibles that are compact and handy volumes. The Oxford press turns out 20,000 of these Bibles a week. More than 40,000 sheets of gold are used in merely lettering the volumes, and the skins of at least 100,000 animals go into Oxford Bible covers each year.

Not all of these Bibles published in England and America are in English, although these statistics do not include those published in other Christian countries. The British and Foreign Bible society prints the Bible in 400 languages, and the American Bible society also prints the Bible in many languages. The field in which the American Bible society shows the most marked development is the Philippines. For three hundred years before the American occupation the Bible had practically no circulation in these islands, but during the first year of American rule 10,700 Bibles were distributed in them. The Bible is now being translated into five Filipino dialects. It was to be expected that China would show a large falling off in the sale of the Bible after the Boxer insurrection, but the reverse has been the case and more than 428,000 Bibles formed the issue for China last year.

IN DEFENSE OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Mr. J. H. Cutler, of San Francisco, protests against the "false, malicious, one-sided, and absurd statements" made in the article in our issue of April 10 on the Discord in the American Theosophical Society. Mr. Cutler asserts that a renegade member of the society inspired the dispatches on which the article was based, and he emphatically denies that there are any dissensions in the Universal Brotherhood. "On the contrary," he says, "there have never been such solidarity and harmony as exist today. The statement that the number of lodges has dwindled to about a dozen, was made in ignorance of the facts which are, on the contrary, that the number has largely increased."

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The Books of The Week

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY. By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. New Edition. Cloth, pp. 929, $4. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE PRINCIPAL additions which the Webbs have made to their analysis of trade unionism in this new edition is a result of the new body of laws and legal decisions made since the issue of the original edition, in 1897. The most revolutionary change of this character that has taken place of late years is the workmen's compensation bill, introduced by Mr. Chamberlain and passed in 1897, but too late to permit any consideration of its workings in the first edition. The point that is most likely to strike the eye in reading this work is the very evident drift of trade unions away from a pure democracy and toward an oligarchy. The authors show that the use of the initiative and referendum has visibly declined, and that its place is being taken by a representative body that tends more and more to become permanent and exclusive. But this loss is, perhaps, offset by an increasing realization of the solidarity of all trades and the existence of a general industrial community of interest. In connection with this must be considered the exclusion of non-union laborers from all work in which union men are engaged, and the modification of the apprenticeship rules to take in the great body of unskilled workers steadily drifting from country to town. This has been necessary to keep the unions from becoming submerged by the vast body of workers outside their ranks.

In the matter of arbitration, it can only be used, according to the conclusions of the Webbs, when there is substantial agreement between the parties to the quarrel as to the proper standard of wages, hours of labor, and general conditions of employment. Given this agreement on the fundamental points, the merits of the particular cases in dispute can be determined by an outside and impartial arbiter, but not otherwise. In the course of such a long discussion there are naturally many interesting descriptions of the substantial benefits that trade unions, acting as a body, have obtained for their individual members. Shorter hours, a better rate of wages, more sanitary conditions in factories and mines, a more nearly satisfactory delimitation of the spheres of activity of workingmen of kindred trades working side by side on the same job, and the thorough enforcement of the laws for the benefit of laborers are among the advantages that have been gained by concerted action. The wisdom of putting so much matter in one volume may be doubted, but the general appreciation of this work, as shown by its appearance in a cheaper edition, should be gratifying to the authors. It will rank as the standard authority for students of trade unionism for a great many years to come.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS AND ACCOUNTING ENCYCLOPAEDIA. A Standard Reference Book for Accountants and Business Men. Profusely Illustrated with Hundreds of Special Forms and Tables. Compiled by E. H. Beach and W. W. Thorne. Commercial Law Department by A. E. Rouech. Leather, pp. 1090, $10. Detroit: The Book-Keeper Publishing Company.

THIS is a comprehensive summary of information relating to the science of accounts, advertising, promoting, and business management generally. It is evidently the aim of the compilers to put out a volume that shall be more than a mere dictionary of commercial terms; the discussions are ample, and deal with the fundamental principles of business transactions, as well as the manner of conducting them. For example, the different heads under which the items of income and expenditure in all sorts of enterprises are entered are given, and the exact reasons for entering the particular items under the appropriate heads are set forth. Another valuable feature is the review of the laws of the different states of the union, as well as the federal legislation, on all subjects of interest to business men. All the different forms of commercial documents, ledgers, card indices, time cards, vouchers, etc., are explained and illustrated by means of diagrams. The arrangement of the book is alphabetical with the important subjects as the keywords, but for the convenience of the readers the index is divided into six parts: Accounting Systems for Different Businesses, Special Accounting Methods, Forms and Tables, Auditing, Commercial Law, and General. The book is to be recommended for its thoroughness and convenience of arrangement. Any man or institution engaged in any sort of business will find here much that is new and valuable.

THE RESCUE. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Cloth, pp. 243, $1.50. New York: The Century Co.

"THE RESCUE" is in many respects an unusual book. It deals with a difficult situation in a thoroughly competent manner. Eustace Damier, a man of the modern world, susceptible and fastidious, idealistic and skeptical, is haunted by the perfection of a photographed face until compelled to seek the original. He finds her a woman fifteen years his senior; a fine, delicate creature, who corresponds exactly to the promises of her picture. The disparity in years does not disenchant. The only barrier that rises between them is Madame Vicand's daughter, Claire. This young woman has inherited from a vulgar, though brilliant, father, all of his tawdry cravings without his genius. She is beautiful, showy, but repellent. Damier recognizes that Madame Vicand is suffering again through her all that she suffered through a brutal husband, and resolves to rescue Claire from following her inclinations to her ruin. He succeeds, by a hard, cold, cash bargain, in bringing her back within the pale of respectability. There is a rare distinction in Miss Sedgwick's method. The difficult situation she has presented is never allowed to become absurd or overstrained. Her characters are unusual, but without a taint of bizarre. The strongest feature of the story is her reading of the mother's heart in the agony of realizing that her daughter is unworthy of her lover.

ABROAD WITH THE JIMMIES. By Lillian Bell. Cloth, pp. 302. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

TO GO abroad with the Jimmies is to have many amusing experiences and to meet some interesting people. They are in England at the time of the Henley regatta, and have the opportunity to show their patriotism in good, aggressive fashion. Then they go touring over the continent, exploring out-of-the-way corners of Germany, and in-the-way corners as well, attracting and distracting some handsome Austrian officers whom they receive as couriers of the emperor, calling on Tolstoy, and returning to London to show the English shopkeepers how a real Yankee can drive a bargain. The point of view from which they see Europe is distinctly American, and therefore derogatory to the cherished institutions of the old world, but the lightness with which the story is told robs the narrative of every sting.

POEMS. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Cloth, pp. 222. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

MR. ROBERTS has two qualities of mind or temperament that show clearly in his poems, and constitute their fullest claim to praise and a long life; the one is an inborn musical sense, and the other is a sane, healthful love for the open air. It is in the poems of nature and the things of the out-of-doors that he appears to the greatest advantage. When he attempts the philosophical or the mystical, he becomes vague and confused. He does not appear to have thought such problems out to their ultimate solution. Some of the historical ballads have the true ring to them, barring an occasional commonplace line, as in "The Keepers of the Pass," where the constantly recurring line, "But we shall not return," with its slight variations, falls flat after the stirring lines that have preceded it.

SOCIAL SALVATION. By Washington Gladden. Cloth, pp. 235, $1, net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE essence of Dr. Gladden's plea is the higher community of interest of all classes in society and the duty of the church in solving the problems that arise in society by virtue of this solidarity. The church can not avoid participation in the wide movements now going on for the betterment of society and the uplifting of the submerged portions, and the only question now is as to the

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manner and extent of the participation. Now as ever, the obligation is laid upon the minister to preach a divine religion but from this as a starting point he must go on to the consideration of all economic and social matters that concern the welfare of the individual. Among the practical problems considered in these lectures, which were delivered before Yale divinity students, are the aid of the poor, the unemployed, and the criminal, the development of public education, and the redemption of the cities.

EDUCATION AND THE HIGHER LIFE. By C. H. Henderson. Cloth, pp. 386, $1.30 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

WHEN the things of the world are so much with us in matters of education, it is a great relief to find an author who speaks a word for an education that is not expected to have a direct practical result in dollars and cents. "The outer aspect of education is knowledge, the inner aspect is development." This it is that Mr. Henderson stands for —the upbuilding of the finer and higher parts of the nature, without regard to the effect on man as a productive machine. This sort of teaching will not militate against material development in the long run, but will rather tend to its proper and full growth by giving to it its true value and place in the scheme of civilization, and by showing what lies behind it. To read Mr. Henderson's book is to gain a truer idea of the meaning of that much-abused word, culture.

SARITA THE CARLIST. By Arthur W. Marchmont. Cloth, pp. 425, $1.50. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

A HIGHLY romantic account of the adventures of an Englishman in Spain at the time of the Carlist troubles just before the war with America. The Englishman unravels the schemes of the Carlists, foils an ambitious and unscrupulous minister, saves the young king's life, and marries the young lady who was responsible for much of the Carlist agitation. Pretty sharp work this for a foreigner and a stranger in the land, but indulgent readers will remember the "Prisoner of Zenda" and be thankful that the feats performed are not more wonderful. The young king is a very attractive figure and a convenient character to have around in such a story.

THE CLAYBORNES. By William Sage. Cloth, pp. 404, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE aspect of the civil war that has appealed to Mr. Sage is the division of families and the arraying of brother against brother. One Clayborne is in the Union army and two others, father and son, are with the Confederate forces. Miss Regina Bowie, a charming young woman acting as a spy for the south, nearly frustrates the plans of Grant and Sherman in the west and creates havoc in the hearts of the Union officers. The style of the book is too constrained and heavy; the characters act and talk like automatons.

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Earthquakes

Pp. 131, VOL. II.

VOLCANOES, GEYSERS, HEAT, LIGHT, SOUND, ENERGY, VIBRATION, EXPLOSIVES being studied.

Cincinnati, May 8, 1892.

Gentlemen: The Committee (Dr. Berry, Chairman) decided to use Vol. III, but I have persuaded them that the thing for us to do is to take the second volume this year. I have your quotation for 8,000 copies, and you may accept that number as our order. We have already had our run on Vol. I, taking about 9,000. Yours truly, H. C. J.

By Western Union

Cincinnati, May 12, 1902.

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A La Mode Cookery. By Mrs. De Salis. Cloth, pp. 242, $2. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A good compilation of popular recipes arranged in order of a course dinner. There are also miscellaneous recipes and household hints. Sixteen color plates suggest some of the decorative effects that may be obtained from well-served dishes.

Openings in the Old Trail. By Bret Harte. Cloth, pp. 332, $1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Nine short stories, written in Bret Harte's earlier vein, full of breezy, mountain humor, and rough, elemental pathos, make up this volume in the complete uniform edition of Bret Harte now being issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

Gertrude Dorrance. By Mary Fisher. Cloth, pp. 430, $1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The story of a young girl whose life is largely made up of a dearth of riches and a plethora of lovers. The book is a town novel, and contains a good portrayal of that which we know too well, the city and the life therein.

Rockhaven. By Charles Clark Munn. Cloth, pp. 384, $1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A tale of love in a stone quarry and the machinations of two shameless stockbrokers in New York. In the end virtue is rewarded and vice shown to the door in the good old-fashioned way.

Shakespearean Synopses. By J. Walker McSpadden. Cloth, pp. 320, 45 cents. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A useful little volume containing clear and comprehensive outlines of each of the thirty-seven plots of Shakespeare's plays.

A Hero, Jean Valjean. By William A. Quale. Cloth, pp. 43, 25 cents. New York: Eaton & Mains.

An essay on heroes ancient and modern. It is written in a clear and vigorous style that makes it attractive and forceful.

Civil Government in the United States. By George H. Martin. Cloth, pp. 335, 90 cents. New York: American Book Co.

A revised edition of a text-book that has had many years of well-deserved popularity.

The Sin of Jasper Standish. By "Rita." Cloth, pp. 340, $1.50. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Seduction, murder, theft, lying, with a lot of attendant minor evils, made up the sin of Jasper Standish, arch-villain in this drama of Irish country life.

Michael Ross, Minister. A Novel. By Annie E. Holdsworth. Cloth, pp. 331, $1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The New Century Bible: The Acts. Edited by J. Vernon Bartlett. Cloth, pp. 394. New York: Henry Frowde.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, MAY 12

DOMESTIC.—The war, navy, and state departments, under the personal direction of the president, are taking energetic measures for relief of the sufferers in Martinique; a bill appropriating $200,000 for their relief was passed by both houses....The president issued a proclamation opening to settlement the Fort Hall Indian reservation in Idaho. ....J. P. Morgan & Co. distributed $10,000,000 additional profits to the members of the syndicate that underwrote the steel trust....All collieries in the anthracite coal district in Pennsylvania were closed by the miners' strike.... Twenty-four persons were killed and a hundred and fifty injured by an explosion at Sheridan, Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN.—Searching parties succeeded in reaching St. Pierre, Martinique, which was found to be a smouldering heap of ruins, covering the distorted and charred corpses of thirty thousand victims of the eruption of Mont Pelèe; the work of burning the bodies was begun; relief work among the survivors is in progress....The Haytian congress met in Port-au-Prince to elect a successor to President Sam, but adjourned because of an outbreak of fighting in the streets, which resulted in the formation of a provisional government, with ex-President Boisrond Canal as president.... The British government completed a new subsidy agreement with the White Star line....Severo, the Brazilian aëronaut, and one of his assistants, were killed by the explosion of Severo's airship in making a trial trip near Paris.

TUESDAY, MAY 13

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt ordered a change made in the Cuban law of criminal procedure, so that the case of Rathbone may be reviewed by the supreme court of the island....Walter N. Haldeman, president of the Louisville *Courier-Journal,* and one of the oldest newspaper men in the country, died in Louisville, Kentucky....Attorney-General Davies, of New York, started an independent campaign against the beef trust by securing the appointment of a referee to take testimony preliminary to an attack on the trust....Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, took the oath of office as commissioner of pensions.

FOREIGN.—The reports from St. Vincent indicated that two thousand persons had been killed, and that volcanoes in several West Indian island cities were in eruption....No diminution in the loss of life has been shown in reports from Martinique....The British captured many burghers in the Lichtenberg district....The French president started on his visit to Russia....The Servian government notified the sultan that it holds Turkey responsible for the recent frontier affrays between Servian guards and Albanians, and threatens reprisals if they are repeated. . . .Señor Canalejas, Spanish minister of agriculture,resigned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the McKinley Memorial Ohio college of government at the American university, near Washington. ....Land was purchased in Pennsylvania for a Chinese cemetery, the only one east of the Rocky mountains....Henry A. Havemeyer gave $20,000 to Bryn Mawr college....Lewis Nixon resigned the leadership of Tammany Hall....The seventh annual conference of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary board began....Bishop O'Gorman, a member of the Taft mission to the vatican, was received in audience by the pope.

FOREIGN.—Governor Llewelyn of the Windward islands reported to the British government that he found conditions on the island of St. Vincent worse than had been stated; probably sixteen hundred people had been killed, and the northern part of the island laid waste. ....In London Secretary Chamberlain has asked the lord mayor to open a Mansion House fund....Socialists have proclaimed a general strike in Sweden in order to force the passage of the general suffrage bill.

THURSDAY, MAY 15

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Hay sent isthmian canal agreements with Colombia, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to the senate. . . .Ambassador Cambon presented to Secretary Hay a message expressing the gratitude of the French government for the efforts of the American people to relieve distress in Martinique....The anthracite coal miners, through their delegates, decided to continue the suspension of work....Dr. Henry van Dyke was chosen moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly in session in New York city.

FOREIGN.—The queen regent and king of Spain received in audience the special foreign envoys sent to attend the accession of Alfonso....Ex-President Sam sailed from Port-au-Prince on a French steamer; the Haytian navy has sided with General Firmin, the presidential candidate of north Hayti.

FRIDAY, MAY 16

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt nominated Herbert G. Squiers for minister to Cuba and General E. S. Bragg for consul-general at Havana....The Montreal authorities successfully resisted the efforts of the Quebec officials to obtain custody of Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene....Attorney-General Davies announced in court at Albany that he had been unable to locate the New York representatives of the Chicago beef houses, and consequently his inquiry into the beef trust had to be adjourned....Attorney-General Crow, of Missouri, has instituted ouster proceedings against the Schwarzchild & Sulzbacker Packing company, alleging that it is a member of the beef trust.

FOREIGN.—The German emperor proposes to commemorate Prince Henry's visit by presenting to the United States a bronze statue of Frederick the Great, to be erected in Washington....The third court of the king of England was held at Buckingham palace....The preliminary ceremonies for the week of the accession of the king of Spain took place at the capital....Relief measures are actively going on in France and other countries in aid of the sufferers in the West Indian islands.

SATURDAY, MAY 17

DOMESTIC.—At a meeting of White Star line shareholders in Liverpool it was reported unofficially that the agreement with the Morgan shipping combination was ratified....The body of General William S. Rosecrans was reburied in Arlington National cemetery, addresses being made by President Roosevelt and Speaker Henderson.... The members of the executive and financial committees for the Democratic congressional campaign were announced by Chairman Griggs, Lewis Nixon and E. M. Shepard being among them....Rioting took place in Atlanta, in which four white police officers and two Negroes were killed and several other persons were wounded....The Count and Countess de Rochambeau, M. de Billy, Vicomte de Chambrun and others arrived on the steamer *La Touraine,* to attend the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue at Washington.

FOREIGN. — The accession of King Alfonso XIII of Spain took place in Madrid....A difference of opinion as to whether the war indemnity shall be paid in silver, regardless of the rate of exchange at the time of payment, has arisen at Peking between the Chinese government and the foreign ministers. ....Universal suffrage having been voted by the rigsdag, the strike in Sweden was declared off.

SUNDAY, MAY 18

DOMESTIC.—General Chaffee returned to Manila from the island of Mindanao, P. I., where he had satisfactory interviews with a number of dattos; over twenty-seven hundred Americans attended the farewell reception to General Lloyd Wheaton in Manila.

FOREIGN.—A plot to kill King Alfonso by throwing dynamite cartridges at him while he was on his way to the cortes to be sworn, was discovered in Madrid; many arrests were made.... Kingston-on-the-Thames, England, is celebrating the millennial of the coronation of King Edward the Elder, son and successor of Alfred the Great.

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Low Grade Ore the Most Profitable

RECENT CHANGES IN METHODS IN THE BLACK HILLS MAKE MINING A MANUFACTURING PROPOSITION. BY M. E. McINTOSH, WESTERN CORRESPONDENT "WALL STREET JOURNAL."

ALONG with the prairie schooner, the greased and painted Indian, and the Buffalo, there has passed from view the old-time miner of the West. Instead of a bearded pioneer, panning his gold at the brink of a creek, we have the skilled operator of a pneumatic drill, at work far under ground; instead of the picturesque "diggings" of the California Forty-Niners, substantial cities, to which the term "mining camps" seems badly applied. The chemist and the mechanic have taken the place of the man who hunted nuggets, fought Indians, gambled and died with his boots on. There is less romance in mining than of old, perhaps, but more profit.

Nowhere in the world has scientific mining reached a higher stage of development than in the Black Hills. Here the production of precious metals has been reduced to a basis so exact and certain of profitable results, that it is relieved entirely of the element of risk which in the past has been suggested to many people whenever the word mining was mentioned. When applied to the great deposits of low grade ores found in this rich mineral field, the cyanide process placed mining on a plane comparable in respect to safety with that of the most solid manufacturing industry.

This famous Mule has been in the Horseshoe Mines eight years. He will push a car of ore but not pull it. This typifies the spirit of the management of the company. They are all pushers.

There is something that appeals to the imagination in the fact that it is a deadly poison which has proven the most successful agent in searching out the shining gold that is hidden in the stubborn Black Hills rock. Cyanide of Potassium must be handled with care, and yet there have been very few accidents resulting from its use at the mines, for the plants are invariably in charge of expert and scientific men.

While the technical details of this process chiefly concern the chemist and the mining expert, the economic results interest the whole world. The cyaniding of low grade Black Hills ores has furnished one of the best opportunities for investing money to be found anywhere. The first cost of a cyanide plant is less than any other process, and when economy is practiced in manipulating the mining mill, the ore can be worked into bullion for not to exceed $2.50 per ton. Some cyanide plants in the Hills are doing it for $1.00 or less. On ore that averages $10.00 per ton gold, the profits are very great.

The successful experiments on very low grade ores have demonstrated that millions of tons can now be treated at a profit by the cyanide process, which in the past would not have paid the cost of mining and milling, and as a result of these successful experiments capital will be liberally invested.

A great corporation that has adopted the cyanide method in the treatment of its low grade ores is the Horseshoe Mining Company. Ranking next to the Homestake in the extent of its holdings and the value of its output, the Horseshoe Company now owns nearly 2,000 acres of the richest mining ground in the Hills. The developed portions of the property have paid handsomely for years, and of late have yielded a daily net profit of $2,500 from smelting ore alone. Gold to the value of over $2,500,000 has been taken from these mines. To realize the full possibilities of the property, however, means had to be found to treat the practically unlimited supply of low grade, refractory ore, which would not yield its gold under the processes first employed in the Hills. The cyanide process, first used in South Africa in 1889 and since then tested, improved, and developed in America, has solved the problem.

It is in the fine Kildonan mill, at Pluma, S. D., that the Horseshoe Company is using cyanide on its low grade ores. Here is a complete ore-crushing plant, with such valuable adjuncts as a foundry, machine shop, chemical laboratory and assay office, and here have been built the great tanks in which the ore is "leached," as the miners say. The Horseshoe Company began to use its cyanide plant on April 1, with the most satisfactory results. The company has millions of tons of refractory ore that will run $6.00, $8.00, and $10.00 in gold—values that insure a large profit on every ton treated in the cyanide tanks. The plant is being added to as rapidly as workmen can ply their tools, and by midsummer the daily capacity will be 1,000 *tons*. This will yield a profit of $5,000 a day.

Meanwhile the shipments of rich smelting ore go steadily on and without waiting for the full development of the cyanide plant, the Horseshoe is already earning at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on its capital stock. In one of its mines alone, the Lucille, the company has enough of this smelting ore blocked out to keep up shipments of 150 tons a day for two years.

The deep mining that will come with the further development of the Horseshoe is certain to bring added rich returns. What enormous ore reserves are available beneath the deposits from which shipments are now being made, is strongly set forth in a letter recently written to the general manager of the Horseshoe Company by R. W. Rodda, the mine superintendent, who has for years worked on these properties and who knows every foot of the ground. In this connection it may be said that no mining man in the Black Hills stands higher than Mr. Rodda, as regards ability and character, and any statement that he makes can be implicitly relied on. During the past winter he caused a cross cut to be run in the lower level, 120 beneath the company's present workings, for the purpose of demonstrating the extent of a free milling quartz ledge which is encountered at that depth. This conservative miner did not make his report until he was absolutely certain of the facts respecting the quartz ledge, and when he finally wrote to inform the company of the result of his operations, the information which he gave was this: The cross cut proves the ore body to be 300 feet wide. The north exposure is 3,500 feet from the cross cut, showing the quartz deposit to be 300 feet wide and 3,500 feet in length, with 2,400 feet of ground to the south, in the course of the ore chute that is undeveloped. While the depth of the ledge is unknown, the present depth of the Homestake is 1,000 feet and this can be taken as a basis of calculation, as the geological conditions are identical.

Three hundred feet by 3,500 feet and 1,000 feet deep would yield more than Eighty Million Tons of ore. Concerning the quality of this ore Mr. Rodda says that its grade is better than 50 per cent of the Homestake cross cuts run under the same conditions.

In all seventeen different properties have been consolidated under the control of the Horseshoe Company. While they would have continued to pay well as smelting ore propositions, these properties could not have been made to yield the rich returns which are now being won from their ores except by means of more ample capital, and a broader scale of operations.

One million shares of the stock of this company are offered to the public at par—$1.00 per share. There is no preferred stock, the shares are non-assessable, and the company has no bonds. All who purchase the stock are on an equal footing, and will participate equally in the dividends.

This is the first public offering of a mining stock of so substantial a character. It will not appeal to those who expect something for nothing and put their money into get-rich-quick schemes, but it should engage the attention of cautious and thrifty people with money to invest, in either large or small sums, in a profitable, legitimate, and stable business.

Ask your banker about the men who control the affairs of the Horseshoe Company.

The officers and directors are:

Mr. D. E. Murphy, President, who is the General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

Mr. John Johnston, Treasurer, who is Vice-President of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee.

Mr. E. M. Holbrook, of Chicago, is First Vice-President and General Manager of the Company.

Mr. A. N. McGeoch, of Tracy & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, is Second Vice-President.

Hon. Robert Mackay, President of the Montreal Harbor Board, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and director in two of the largest and strongest banks in Montreal.

Mr. George Sumner, of Hodgson, Sumner & Co., Montreal.

Mr. Charles Allis, President of the Allis-Chalmers Company, of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. F. R. Bacon, President of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. W. B. Frisbie is Manager of the Chicago office, which is in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

Mr. W. K. Murphy, of Milwaukee, is Secretary of the Company.

The offices of the Horseshoe Mining Company are in the Herman Building, Suite 54, Milwaukee, Wis.; Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Suite B D, Chicago, Ill.; New York Life Building, Suite 132, Minneapolis, Minn.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, May 17

Weather and wages continue the only seriously disturbing factors in the business situation. Excessive moisture and low temperature made the crop outlook more uncertain, and much depends on a continuance of prosperity in the agricultural sections. Work was suspended in the anthracite coal mines on Monday, and, although the interruption may be terminated at any time, it involves a vast army of men, including transporting interests and others closely allied. On the other hand, record-breaking distribution of pay in the Pittsburg region accelerated retail trade, while resumption of woolen and other mills added largely to the active force. Transporting lines continue to make splendid exhibits, railway earnings for the first week of May exceeding those of a year ago by 6.2 per cent and surpassing the same week's earnings in 1900 by 19.9 per cent. Bank exchanges do not reflect the increased volume of legitimate trade at this city, owing to the fact that last year's clearings were distorted by a stock speculation about three times as large as during the past week, but leading cities outside New York show a fall of only 4.3 per cent compared with 1901.

IRON AND STEEL

As was indicated by weekly reports, pig iron production attained a new record for the month of April at 1,503,326 tons, and the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast on May 1, according to the *Iron Age*, was 352,064 tons, far surpassing all previous high-water marks. Such an enormous production would suggest accumulation of supplies, but consumption easily keeps pace, furnace stocks showing a decrease of about ten thousand tons during April to much the lowest point in recent years. With about twenty more furnaces in course of construction or contemplated, an annual output of twenty million tons is no longer considered remote, while the current year may exceed eighteen million tons if no serious labor controversy or other calamity interferes. Quotations continue to vary widely, according to date of delivery, and there is less spot business owing to scanty supplies and to the growing tendency of consumers to place orders for future delivery. There is now very little evidence of buyers holding off for a break. Rails and structural supplies are ordered freely for delivery next year.

COTTON AND WOOL

In the dry goods market there is evidence of increased buying for fall and next spring, but only small supplementary orders for the present season. Cold weather has retarded jobbing trade at many points. Domestic trade in cotton goods is steady, with supplies in strong hands, but export business is dull. More liberal deliveries of woolen goods are reported, showing that fewer looms are idle. The best demand is for staple lines of men's wear and medium grades of fancy woolens.

STAPLE PRICES

	May 16, 1902	*May* 17, 1901
Flour, strght wint	$3.80@$3.90	$3.45@$3.65
Wheat, No. 2 red	90 5-16c.	80¾c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	69⅞c.	50½c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	45½c.	33⅜c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	64¾c.	60½c.
Cotton, Mid. upld	9½c.	8 1-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3¼c.	2 9-16c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	23c.	23@24c.
Wool No. 1 cmbg	26c.	25@26c.
Pork mess new	$18.25	$15.00@$16 00
Lard prime, cont'l	10.67c.	8.30c.
Butter ex. creamery	22½c.	19c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F	12c.	10⅜c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°	3.50c.	4 9-32c.
†Sugar, granulated	4.41c.	5.45c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots	5½c.	6⅞c.
Petroleum, rfd gal	7.35c.	7.25c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$21.50	$16 75@17 00
*Steel billets, ton	$34.00	$24.50@25.00
Steel rails	$28.00	$28.00
Copper, lake ing. lb	12¾c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	30.12½c.	26.25c.

* Pittsburg. † Net.

CORN AND WHEAT

While it is generally agreed that there has been much improvement in the winter wheat states since the opening of the month, prices became somewhat firmer upon the publication of the official report of condition on May 1. Based on the average of 76.4, the produce exchange statistician estimated the yield at 341,498 bushels. This is considerably less than the record-breaking production last year, but compares favorably with earlier crops. Since these figures were compiled there have been abundant rains in Kansas and Nebraska, where the need was most urgent, yet, on the other hand, a considerable acreage in spring wheat sections has been abandoned because of excessive moisture. Exports for ten months of

FAT VS BRAINS

Food That Makes Brilliant Newspapers

Nervous prostration cannot continue if the right kind of food is used, but food that will build fat does not always contain the elements necessary for rebuilding the soft gray matter in the nerve centers.

A lady tells how she got well from using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. "I was treated by several physicians at the hospital. My disease was pronounced neurasthenia (nervous prostration). The doctors gave me various nerve tonics without producing any beneficial results. I finally got so weak that I could not work either physically or mentally.

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CHAS. W. MORSE, Vice-Pres. W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.
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the crop year assure the heaviest outgo ever recorded, even if the last two months make poor exhibits. For the past week exports were 3,499,764 bushels, flour included, against 4,023,246 a year ago. Corn advanced on lighter receipts and reports of slow progress in planting.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 228 in the United States, against 177 last year, and 17 in Canada against 19 a year ago.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, May 17

THE MONEY MARKET

Stock market interests at New York have this week transferred a considerable amount of loans to Berlin and London. Part of these borrowings are understood to have been made directly in those cities, the securities which are collateral for the same having been shipped to the other side. There has also been a number of large sterling loans made, and the selling of bills against such transactions caused a sharp decline in exchange rates. At the same time, out-of-town holders of funds have been lending to an increased extent in New York, being attracted by the high rates prevailing at that city. The consequence of this was the appearance of a much better tone and an easing off of rates for both call and time money, the supply showing a marked increase. Demands were also somewhat curtailed, owing to the pronounced dullness of the stock market, and there are no more large syndicate operations in progress which call for the employment of considerable sums. Time loans were dull, owing to the requirements of Wall street being now well supplied, and borrowers are also disposed to wait for lower rates. Commercial paper is quiet, with a limited buying demand and a light supply of prime names.

THE STOCK MARKET

Although the New York stock market has been relieved by the easing of rates for money through the making of large loans on stocks abroad, speculation is very dull and depressed, owing to the strike declared by the anthracite coal miners. Early in the week speculative operators covered shorts, causing advances throughout the list, this movement being due to easier money and favorable accounts of existing crop conditions. Union Pacific was active and higher, and Amalgamated Copper tended to improve on the advance in the price of the metal. The anthracite coal stocks have reacted considerably on the strike news, despite support shown Reading and others of the group. London was in the main a buyer of American stocks this week. Bonds continue firm, with increased activity. Foreign exchange broke on the offering of sterling loan bills, demand sterling declining from 4.87¾ to 4.86⅝, with a rally to 4.87.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending May 15 aggregate $2,384,503,279, a decrease of 19.2 per cent from last week's total, and a decline of 30 per cent from a year ago. Exchanges at cities outside of New York amount to $823,604,906, a decrease of 6 per cent from last week and a loss of 2 per cent, as compared with last year.

GAS FACTORIES

In People Who Do Not Know How to Select Food and Drink Properly

On the coffee question a lady says: "I used to be so miserable after breakfast that I did not know how to get through the day. Life was a burden to me. When I tried to sleep I was miserable by having horrible dreams, followed by hours of wakefulness. Gas would rise on my stomach, and I would belch almost continually. Then every few weeks I would have a long siege of sick headaches. I tried a list of medicines and physicians without benefit.

Finally I concluded to give up my coffee and tea altogether and use Postum Coffee. The first cup was a failure. It was wishy-washy, and I offered to give the remainder of the package to anyone who would take it.

I noticed later on in one of the advertisements that Postum should be boiled at least 15 minutes to make it good. I asked the cook how she made it, and she said, 'Just the same as I did tea, being careful not to let it steep too long.'

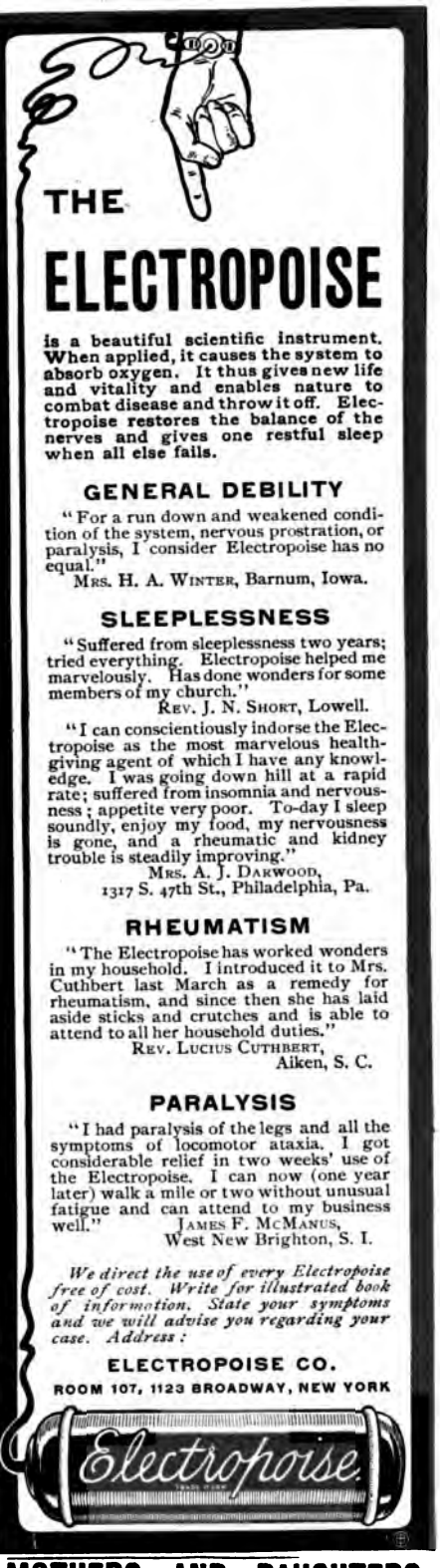
I read the directions, and concluded Postum had not had a fair trial, so we made a new lot and boiled it 15 or 20 minutes. That time it came to the table a different beverage, and was so delicious that we have been using it ever since.

My sick headaches left entirely, as did my sleepless nights, and I am now a different woman." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Gold Bricks in Wall Street

Brooklyn *Eagle*

What are known as curb securities in Wall street recently descended in a hurry. Prices went down with a rush and several failures were reported. The crash was not exclusively confined to curb stocks, but they sustained the greater part of the shock. A day or two later came the announcement that, a warrant having been issued, somebody was to be arrested. On Wednesday a broker was taken into custody. The allegation against him is that he created a fictitious value for a railroad stock, causing it to sell at 120 when, as a matter of fact, it was worth about half of that figure. Transactions of this description are described as "wash" sales. In such sales there is no actual transfer, no real change of ownership. The seller is the buyer. To all outward appearance, however, the sale is genuine. When hundreds of shares thus seem to change hands at rising figures, outsiders are tempted to invest. When the inevitable break comes the outsider finds himself in the possession of a gold brick. This is the experience to which



MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

You can make summer cooking a pleasure by using our

STEAM COOKER WITH DOORS

Entire meal cooked over one burner. Saves fuel, labor and provisions. Used on any kind of stove. Only cooker made with steam condenser and copper tank. Sold on 30 days trial. Get it for your home and summer cottage.

AGENTS WANTED. Liberal terms. $30 and $40 a week can be made by agents. Write for territory at once. Don't delay, as largest sales are made during summer months. Illustrated circulars free.

Ohio Steam Cooker Co.

51 Ontario Bldg., Ontario and Jeff. Sts., Toledo, Ohio.

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plaintiff says he was subjected, hence he invokes the power of the law.

The matter should be thoroughly sifted. Proof of guilt should be followed by punishment prompt and severe as the law permits. That the plaintiff will ever get his lost money back, however, is far from likely. Perhaps he has an idea that his case is unusual, but it ought not to be difficult to undeceive him. What he complains of is done, perhaps not so flagrantly, every day in Wall street. Operators whose reputation is above reproach make a specialty of a certain stock. They either throw large blocks of it on the market or buy all that is offered. The object is to influence quotations. It is regarded as perfectly legitimate. Intrinsic values have practically nothing whatever to do with the matter. What is intrinsically worth 10 may be driven up to 50; what is really worth 50 may be battered down to 10. Those who buy at 50 get a gold brick; those who are forced to sell at 10 are in the same predicament. Each has had a disagreeable experience. But methods of this description will prevail in Wall street until that famous thoroughfare is closed.

The officers of the stock exchange adopt rules by which purchases and sales are governed. Violation of these rules may be followed by expulsion or suspension. The object of the regulations is to protect investors. About every safeguard the exchange can devise has been provided. It is not enough. Rules can not be enough. They can not compel good faith. They can stipulate that stock purporting to be sold shall be actually delivered, but such forms when observed do not necessarily prove good faith. The investor must take care of himself.

Various Topics

The *Daily Stockholder* computes May disbursements for interest at $21,420,919, against $19,181,399 last year.

It is officially announced that the Canadian Pacific railway has taken over the Ottawa Northern & Western railway.

The postmaster general of Great Britain has issued a notice to the effect that on and after May 1 the rate of postage to China will be one penny to all points maintaining British post offices.

Returns of shipbuilding on the Clyde for the first four months of the current year show the aggregate tonnage launched was 132,000, which is the heaviest total in four years.

The Venezuelan government has decided to use the United States mints instead of the Paris mint, as formerly, for the coinage of bolivars (silver coins worth about 20 cents). About 2,000,000 bolivars are to be coined.

According to the London *Daily Chronicle*, Americans have now secured a virtual monopoly of the Swiss coal market, ousting their British and German competitors, and they have also gradually obtained control of the steel and boot trades, which have hitherto been in the hands of British firms.

EARN $10

One of those unusual opportunities

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That PUBLIC OPINION may be introduced where it is not already known, we make the following special introductory club offers:

(1) For a club of **two** 10 weeks' trial subscriptions, you get one copy of the **McKinley Memorial.** Only 100 copies left.

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(4) For a club of **five** 10 weeks' trial subscriptions, you get a **$1,000 accident policy,** good for 10 weeks. Only 25 of these left.

(5) For a club of **six** 10 weeks' trial subscriptions, you get **Everybody's Magazine** for a whole year, or **Country Life** for six months.

(6) For a club of **seven** 10 weeks' trial subscriptions, you get beautiful reproductions of **3 of George Boughton's paintings of the Puritans, and any one of the books offered above.**

(7) For a club of **ten** 10 weeks' trial subscriptions, you ge **any $2.50 Fountain pen,** or **any popular $1.50 Book** (not marked net), or **any $1.00 Magazine.**

As many as 300 have been sent in by one club raiser. For a club of 100 we give $10—larger clubs, larger rewards. We pay well for introducing **PUBLIC OPINION**, the world's best weekly magazine. Address

Public Opinion, 32 Waverley Place NEW YORK CITY

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WIT AND HUMOR

The Real Shakespeare at Last

The London *Free Lance* has discovered the "real Shakespeare" in the following cryptogram:

Note third letter from the end.

Ti M on
The Winter's T A le
Henry Fou R th
Merchant of Ven I ce
Macb E th

Titus Androni C us
Love's Labour's L O st
Taming of the Sh R ew
The Temp E st
Othe L lo
Ham L et
Much Ado About Noth I ng

Note fourth letter from the end.

Ha M let
Antony and Cleop A tra
Comedy of Er R ors
Henry the F I fth
Oth E llo

Richard the Se C ond
Venus and Ad O nis
Midsummer Night's D R eam
Lucr E tia
Romeo and Ju L iet
Cymbe L ine
Twelfth N I ght

The Octopus Again

"How's this?" asked the customer in the bookstore. "Last week the prices on Bacon and Lamb were only $1.25, and now you have marked them up to $3."

"Well, you see," explained the bookseller, "since the Meat Trust began cornering supplies—"

But the customer hurried away to secure matinee seats for "A Texas Steer" before the prices went up at the theater, also.—*Baltimore American.*

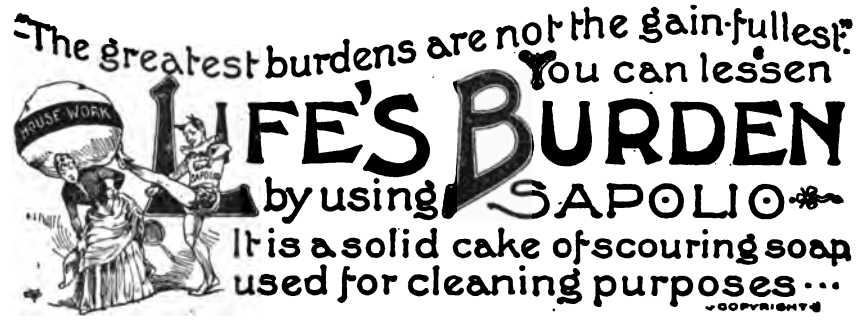
Undue Familiarity

"Let me see—this is May, isn't it?" said the man of business, preparing to begin the dictation of a letter to a country customer.

"No, sir," frigidly replied his new typewriter girl. "This is Miss Gumford."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Book of Vacation Stories

The Summer Book just issued by the Lackawanna Railroad contains a series of delightful vacation stories entitled, "The Experiences of Pa." Everyone who is seeking a place in which to spend the summer months will be interested in these amusing sketches. The book is handsomely illustrated, and describes some of the most attractive resorts of the East. It will tell you where to go, how to go, and the price of board; it is called "Mountain and Lake Resorts of the Lackawanna Railroad," and will be sent on request, accompanied by 5 cents in stamps, to T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, New York City.



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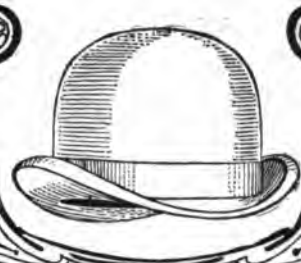

Hawes $3 HATS

are unusually well made, combining durability with correctness of style. Why pay $5.00?

Agents in all principal cities.

Hawes Hat Company

NEW YORK
Broadway, cor. 13th St.
Broadway, cor. 30th St.
Broadway, Astor House

BOSTON
171 Tremont, Corner Mason Street

Hawes' Booklet of Fashion for the asking.

Lumbago

A well-known physician, Professor in the Medical Dept. University of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa., says:

"I am surprised to find the pronounced value of Tartarlithine and Sulphur. All of the cases have been markedly benefited by the Tartarlithine treatment, after the failure of other treatment extending over long periods. One case, a man who for eighteen months suffered from a lumbago which nearly disabled him, is so much improved after using one bottle of Tartarlithine that he considers himself well."

Send for our free pamphlet, telling you how to cure lumbago, rheumatism, etc.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
93 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

John Holland Fountain Pens.

41 YEARS.

Elwood, Ind.
Feb. 25th, 1902.
Room 29,
Fitzwilliam Block.
JOHN HOLLAND
GOLD PEN CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—
I bought one of your No. 1 Gold Pens, in 1861, and carried it through the War, and have used it ever since. Yesterday a party in my office broke one of the points. What will you place me another like it for, if I send you the old pen? I would not have taken $25 for that pen on account of its history and good qualities. They are the ONLY Pen.
Yours truly,
A. O. BRIGGS, J. P.

25 YEARS.

COVINGTON, KY., August 16th, 1901.
MR. JOHN HOLLAND,
Dear Sir:—
I have used one of your Fountain Pens since 1877. It is still in good order and serviceable.
GEO. A. LEE,
208 Scott St.,
Covington,
Ky.

THE TEST OF TIME.

Pens that stand up under hard work for 5, 25, 37, and 41 years, must be good Pens. We make over 100 styles and sizes of Fountain Pens suited to every purpose. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction and to wear five years, or your money back on demand. Prices very moderate.

FIVE YEARS.

JOHN M. WALDEN,
BISHOP OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
RESIDENT IN CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Mar. 5, 1901.
MR. JOHN HOLLAND,
My Dear Sir:—
I write these lines with the Fountain Pen you made for me some five years ago. I have carried and used it in my world-round trips, as well as at home during these years. On the longest journey it has never failed me, and seems as good as when it was new. I want no better pen.
J. M. WALDEN.

JOHN HOLLAND'S PATENT ELASTIC FEEDER.

The latest and greatest Fountain Pen improvement—in advance of all others. If your dealer won't supply you, Refuse a Substitute, and get the original, stamped JOHN HOLLAND, by writing to us for Free descriptive booklet, No. 74 B and Price List.

THE JOHN HOLLAND GOLD PEN CO.,
(Established 1841.)
127 and 129 E. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.

37 YEARS.

OFFICE OF
S. K. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Corner Main & Ninth.
Winfield, Kan., Oct. 1, 1901.
JOHN HOLLAND GOLD PEN CO.,
Cincinnati, O.
Gentlemen:—Will you please send me prices of your Gold Pens. I bought one of your pens in 1865, and have used it ever since, and but for an accident it would have lasted me, probably to the end of the journey, any way one more as good as that will be all I need. Thirty-six years is a good long time to use one pen, and I did more than the average amount of writing too.
Yours truly, S. K. WILLIAMS,
Supreme Medical Advisor of American Annuity Association.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 22
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
May 29, 1902

REPORTS purporting to describe the conditions existing in Martinique and St. Vincent contradict each other from day to day. By one correspondent we are informed that eruptions continue with such force that no part of the islands is habitable and that there is grave talk of their abandonment as human habitations, while another report has it that conditions steadily improve and that the fear of further disaster is wearing away. Part of these contradictions is of course due to the fact that conditions vary from day to day, periods of activity, on the part of Mount Pelée at least, succeeding days of comparative calm. At one time last week St. Pierre could not be approached by the relief parties, while on other days no dust or stones fell. It is not surprising in view of the continued activity of Mount Pelée and La Soufrière that there should have been an exodus from the islands of all those who could depart, and it is doubtful if the islands can ever be restored to their former happy state.

THE list of the disasters of the month given in the American department this week is proof sufficient that misfortunes never come singly, and to this long list of death-dealing catastrophes might be added the Guatemala earthquakes of last month, details of which are only now at hand. Pictures of the ruins of San Sebastian, Quezaltenango, San Marcos, and the rich estates of the Costa Cuca and Costa Grande districts show an appalling state of ruin in which thousands lost their lives and which caused losses amounting to millions of dollars. Such a calamity could only have been overshadowed by the greater one in the Windward islands, but even after giving due consideration to this fact it is difficult to understand why the Guatemala disaster has engaged so small a share of the world's attention and sympathy.

A GOOD many things have happened in the period of years between the surrender of Yorktown and the present to momentarily lessen the friendship of France and the United States, but the manner in which the Rochambeau mission has been received here, the memories evoked by the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the monument to the man who more than any other lent aid to the struggling colonists, these things have shown that France is still held in a degree of affectionate regard that Americans do not feel for any other nation; they have shown that Washington spoke truly when he said that the aid rendered the colonies by France had "made the nation very dear to us and formed ties and left impressions which neither time nor circumstances can destroy." Rochambeau often expresesd the same sentiments.

IT is significant of the changes worked by time that while the British embassy was preparing to participate in the Rochambeau memorial ceremonies, its head, Lord Pauncefote, should pass away. For Lord Pauncefote had come to be regarded almost in the light of an American, and so far from there being any remains, except in cheap politics, of the animosities of a century ago, Lord Pauncefote was universally popular because he was credited with bringing about an era of unusually good feeling between the British and the American people. The promptness with which was dismissed the story that Lord Pauncefote had occupied an unfriendly attitude toward us during the Spanish war is the latest proof of the belief entertained here in the sincerity of his friendship for this country. Lord Pauncefote is succeeded as dean of the diplomatic corps by the German ambassador, Herr Von Holleben.

SUBJECTS connected more or less closely with the Philippine government bill have occupied the senate throughout another week. The Democratic senators did the best they could, but it is admitted that the most impressive speech in opposition to the administration measure and Philippine policy in general was made by Senator Hoar. The reason why this speech is not made the subject of comment in PUBLIC OPINION now is simply that it is in all important respects the same speech that the senator has delivered once or twice before, the first occasion being when the treaty of Paris was under consideration in the senate. He opposed the treaty at that time, and he still insists that in order to set up non-representative government in the Philippines we have had to "repeal the declaration of independence"; he is consistent, but he affords another example of "the sad tautologies of lavish passion," and so his speech does not make so deep an impression as it did at the time of its first delivery.

WHETHER or not the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States shall be confirmed appears to have been made the principal issue in the campaign for members of the Danish senate, and as this campaign does not end until next September and the time limit within which the treaty must be confirmed expires July 1, an extension of time will have to be agreed upon if the transfer is not to be abandoned. Patriotic objections to the alienation of national territory are easily understood; such a proposal would make a political issue anywhere in the world, and there is no disposition to hurry the Danes, particularly in view of the fact that we have considerable undigested island territory already.

AT one time last week the dispatches from London gave the impression that peace had at last come to pass in South Africa. By Sunday the cables had adopted a vaguely optimistic tone and details of the agreement supposed to have been reached were altogether lacking. It is doubtful, however, if a member of the government would without good and sufficient reasons have committed himself to the statement that "everything is practically settled and the war is at an end. It may be, nevertheless, that several weeks will elapse before a definite announcement can be made; we want to give the Boer leaders every chance to confer with their followers and that takes time." And then there remains the question whether or not the followers will follow.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, as is customary in France after the election of a new chamber of deputies, has tendered his resignation as premier, and it is said that this tender is not merely perfunctory, but is indicative of the premier's intention to step aside now that he has accomplished the task that he set for himself three years ago. If this proves to be the case there will be an interesting contest over the choice of his successor who is likely to be either M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, or M. Bourgeois, who was compelled to resign from the ministry six years ago, because of the deadlock between the chamber and the senate over his progressive income-tax bill. Neither of these candidates for the office has yet proved that he is fitted to carry forward the work of strengthening the republic so ably begun by M. Waldeck-Rousseau. There is no doubt of their statesmanlike qualifications, but there is doubt of their ability to handle the political materials with which they would have to work in parliament.

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AMERICAN

Cuba Libre

CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE TRANSFER OF SOVEREIGNTY TO THE CUBAN PEOPLE

THE official report of the transfer of the island of Cuba from the United States to the representatives of the Cuban people was contained in the following report from Governor General Wood to President Roosevelt, dated Havana, May 20: "I have the honor to report to you that, in compliance with instructions received, I have this date, at 12 o'clock sharp, transferred to the president and congress of the republic of Cuba the government and control of the island, to be held and exercised by them under the provisions of the constitution of the republic of Cuba. Documents sent to me were read, and Mr. Palma, in accepting the responsibilities on behalf of the island, expressed himself in kind and endearing words and thanks, and thanked the republic of the United States and its officials for all that has been done for Cuba and for the fulfillment of promises made. The ceremony was most impressive. I embark on the *Brooklyn* with my staff for the United States."

The newspaper correspondents give a more graphic description of the event, the New York *Tribune* despatch saying: "On Morro Castle as the sun rose to its meridian the first gun was fired at Cabanas in the national salute of forty-five to the American flag, the last of which was to be the signal for the lowering of the standard of the United States. Morro Castle was crowded with the patriotic Cubans, whose lives' ambition was to see their flag float alone from the fortress which so long before held aloft the flag of Spain. At the conclusion of the national salute and simultaneously with the raising of the flag on the palace, where the inauguration ceremonies were in progress, the American standard was lowered in token of the nation's good faith and honor. The opposite side of the bay was crowded to the water's edge with a mass of people, who seemed to shout with one voice. The bay resounded with 'Viva Estados Unidos!' 'Viva Cuba Libre!' From the house tops crowds of enthusiastic Cubans waved small flags of the new republic, as if impatient to see it float, and all over the bay small sailing vessels and tugs carried a mass of people shouting and screaming vivas."

TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA

The first President of Cuba, was born on the island and has taken a prominent part in its affairs since the revolution of 1868. He was delegate-at-large during the last revolution.

The New York *World* says that the people can read these despatches with pleasure and pride. "Our flag has been gloriously hauled down. Another free nation has been born under its sheltering folds, and it is hauled down in honor and glory everlasting." The same thought is expressed by the Boston *Globe:* "The American flag was never more highly honored than when it was 'hauled down' by General Leonard Wood from the government building at Havana. The work which culminated in the transfer of the government of Cuba to the Cubans is without parallel in the history of the world. Never before has such a rich territorial prize been won by a nation powerful in war only to be turned over to the free possession of its inhabitants."

Charity, says the Springfield *Republican,* should mark our attitude toward the new republic. Mistakes will be made, but "National greed for annexation and studied fault-finding with Cuban administration ought not to distinguish American journals and public men. If American principles are precious to us, then this experiment in self-government in the 'ever-faithful isle' should have our sympathy and good-will, both politically and commercially—perceiving which the Cuban people will repay us through countless generations with their affection and esteem." We have done more than we promised to do, the Philadelphia *Ledger* claims: "We have not only turned over the island to the government of its own people, as we declared we would do when we entered upon the war with Spain, but we have created a nation and given it a start. Schools have been established and municipal improvements made that have banished some of the scourges that afflicted the great cities, while a financial system has been provided that should render the island self-supporting, so far as the government is concerned, from the beginning. The one thing we have failed to do, but hope to accomplish, is to establish trade relations that will bring prosperity to the planters."

The Philadelphia *Press* declares that "If congress fails to give Cuba reciprocal advantages in our trade, all that has been done goes for naught. If this is done our foreign relations will have no more golden deed than that which gives Cuba freedom and independence." The Chicago *News* agrees in this view: "The important question for Americans just now is whether the work which has been carried thus far so successfully is to be destroyed by a failure to grant the trade privileges which the island absolutely must have if its industrial interests are to flourish."

The Pittsburg *Post* draws "an impressive lesson" from the birth of the Cuban republic: "We give happiness and prosperity and freedom to the Cuban people. We have kept the faith. America is honored in all parts of the world. We have lied to and deceived the Filipinos. We have let loose the engines of a cruel and desolating war. We have killed and tortured, burned and destroyed. We have lost 7,000 of our own kin. If we had declared the policy as to the Philippines that we did as to Cuba, not one of these

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lives need to have been lost, and we would have had the friendship and gratitude of the native people as we have of the native Cubans. What a lesson in the Philippines! What a lesson in Cuba!"

The Beef Trust Injunction

A Temporary Order Granted

BY the order granted at Chicago, last week, on the application of the federal government, the firms and individuals composing the so-called meat trust were enjoined from "entering into or performing any contract, combination, or conspiracy the effect of which will be a restraint of trade in fresh meats, either by directing or requiring their agents from refraining to bid against each other in the purchase of live stock, or by arbitrarily raising or lowering prices, or fixing uniform prices at which meats shall be sold, either directly or through their respective agents, or by curtailing the quantity of such meats shipped to such markets and agents, or by imposing penalties for deviations from prices; or establishing and maintaining uniform rules for the giving of credit to dealers, or by imposing uniform charges for cartage and delivery of meats to dealers and consumers, or by any other method or device the purpose and effect of which is to restrain trade." The order is returnable on the fourth of next August.

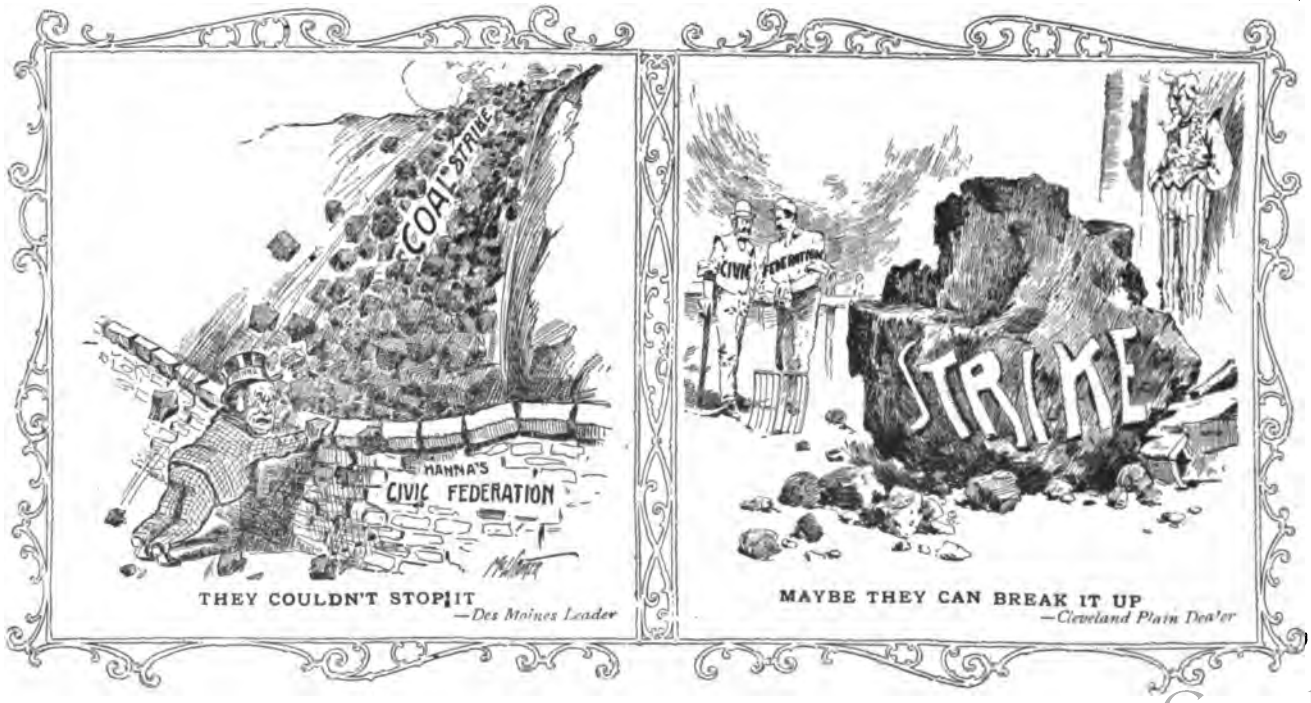
The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) thinks "The country will now have an opportunity to observe to what extent this combination of packers has been able to counteract and control the law of supply and demand, and whether the high prices of fresh meats today are due to legitimate or to artificial causes. It is not likely the effect will be noticed at once, for the agents of the packers have so long been accustomed to act on tacit understandings that a wink may still be as good as a nod." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says that "The fact that such an order was entered without protest is an indication that the meat packers are tired of their game; that the protest of the public, which has cut down the demand for the higher priced and more profitable meats, has proved effective even before the courts got to work on the case at all." Referring to the fact that the packers made no fight against the issuance of the injunction, the Boston *Post* (Dem.) says that "The simple facts of the situation are that the Chicago beef trust does not care a copper for the suit brought by the attorney-general, for the reason that it will be years before it can be settled, and that meantime the American people will be at its mercy."

The Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.) looks upon the injunction as "A distinct victory for the government, and a proof of the power of law in the hands of an able and fearless administrator who represents the people through the regularly organized channels of government. The whole question is now up to the beef barons, and they are put under proper legal restraint until they make their reply to the present proceedings, which must be not later than August next." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) grants the force of the injunction, but declares that at best the remedy afforded by the courts is inadequate. "To really strike these trusts a serious blow, the club used must be the tariff. A special message from President Roosevelt urging the repeal of all tariffs on foodstuffs would just now go to a congress well disposed to act upon the suggestion. With the tariffs abolished, the beef and all other foodstuff trusts would almost instantly disappear. By this method full relief might be accorded in a few days, whereas months may be necessary by appealing to the courts."

The Rochambeau Memorial

Its Unveiling an Occasion for the Renewal of French-American Amity

THE statue of Marshal Rochambeau, presented by the French nation to the United States, was unveiled at Washington last Saturday with fitting ceremonies, France being represented by a special embassy including descendants of the Rochambeau and Lafayette families, and the United States by President Roosevelt and members of the government. At the unveiling, President Roosevelt said: "I am sure that I have given utterance to the sentiments of every



THEY COULDN'T STOP IT —Des Moines Leader

MAYBE THEY CAN BREAK IT UP —Cleveland Plain Dealer

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citizen of the United States, of every American to whom the honor and the glory of our republic in the past as in the present are dear, when I say that we prize this fresh proof of the friendship of the French people, not only because it is necessarily pleasing to us to have the friendship of a nation so mighty in war and so mighty in peace as France has ever shown herself to be, but because it is peculiarly pleasant to feel that, after a century and a quarter of independent existence as a nation, the French republic should feel that in that century and a quarter we have justified the sacrifices France made on our behalf."

The Baltimore *Sun* says that "The ceremonies are in commemoration of the most important event in American history after the declaration of independence. The opportune arrival of Rochambeau and his army, accompanied by the French fleet, made independence a reality. The colonists might possibly have continued the struggle in a languishing way year after year until their foes had been worn out, but that is mere speculation. The presence of Rochambeau and his army decided the issue. It was the greatest service ever rendered to this country by any nation—in fact, the only substantial favor of any magnitude ever bestowed by a foreign country." The Baltimore *American* notes especially "the remarkable modesty of the French people with regard to the important part played by their country in the war of the American revolution. While they have exhibited the liveliest gratitude for the honors extended to their countrymen by Americans—notably on the occasions of Lafayette's two visits—they have never vaunted the part played by France, but have seemed to retain throughout all vicissitudes the strong friendship for the United States so practically exhibited by their ancestors."

Emperor William's Offer

OF A STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT

GENERAL opinion in regard to the acceptance of Emperor William's offer to erect a statue of Frederick the Great at Washington, is voiced by the Omaha *World-Herald* when it says that "William's notion is a good one. Old Frederick was a hero and he liked us at a time when the friendship of a strong, commanding character like he was especially valuable. He ought to have a monument at the nation's capital." This, as we have said, voices the general opinion. Nevertheless the Chicago *Chronicle* asserts that "There is no conceivable difference of opinion among the people of the United States concerning acceptance of a king's statue to be officially erected on a site belonging to this nation. There is no room here for king monuments." The New York *Sun* is of the opinion that "Washington would be just as well without a statue of Frederick. Prince Henry's visit was in every way pleasant, but when it comes to commemorating it by a great statue, occupying one of the capital's most precious possessions, it is another matter." The Washington *Star* can not understand these objections: "We can receive royalty as a guest, accept the hospitality of royalty in return, make room on our soil for a statue of royalty to celebrate an international friendship, without damaging the bloom on our high republican aims and ends. We are pretty firmly on our pins now, and see our way pretty clearly. Why should we shy at a king or a prince when he advances with a friendly hand outstretched?"

The Tragedies of a Month

MAY'S RECORD OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

HARDLY a day has passed this month without leaving a record of death or destruction in some part of the world, the following list giving only the more important disasters:

May 1. A tornado devastated the city of Decca, in India, and the adjoining country, killing 416 people, and ruining the crops.

May 8. Volcanic eruptions on the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent caused the death of 30,000 people, it is estimated, and rendered waste a large part of both islands.

May 13. Twenty-three people were killed and 202 were injured in an explosion of naphtha at Sheridan, Pennsylvania.

May 14. News was received of the loss of the British-India liner *Camorta,* carrying 650 passengers. It is not known how many survived.

May 17. Eight men were shot to death and six people were wounded in a riot at Atlanta, Georgia.

May 18. From 50 to 100 people were killed and immense damage was done by a tornado in Texas. The storm extended northward, causing death and damage in other states.

May 19. Between 150 and 300 lives were lost in an explosion in a mine at Coal Creek, Tennessee.

May 20. A storm accompanied by a waterspout swept over Cincinnati and the adjoining country, killing six people and causing over a million dollars' damage to property.

May 23. The northeastern portion of Iowa was submerged by floods, causing great damage; 134 men were entombed in a mine at Fernie, British Columbia.

May 24. Portions of Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas were visited by severe storms which caused extensive damage to property.

In addition to these events, the month has been marked by the death of a score of men prominent in the world's work—A. J. Cummings, Potter Palmer, Archbishop Corrigan, Admiral Sampson, Bret Harte, Paul Leicester Ford, the Italian aëronaut Severo, Lord Pauncefote, and others.

"Recent events," says the Pittsburg *Times,* "verify the statement that misfortunes follow fast upon each other's heels. The disaster in Martinique grows in severity as details are received. St. Vincent, in the same vicinity, adds to the tale of distress that comes from the West Indies. In Central America the deaths by earthquake are counted by the thousands. Great as is the calamity that has fallen upon our own community, measured by numbers it is slight as compared with those that are at present involving at least three important sections of the world."

Edwin L. Godkin

THE DEATH OF AN EMINENT JOURNALIST

EDWIN L. GODKIN, editor emeritus of the New York *Evening Post,* died in England, May 20. He was born in Ireland in 1831. Mr. Godkin retired from the editorship of the *Post* in 1898. His first work as an American journalist was on the *Nation,* which he and others established in 1865, and which became the weekly edition of the *Post* in 1881. Mr. Godkin is ranked among the greatest of

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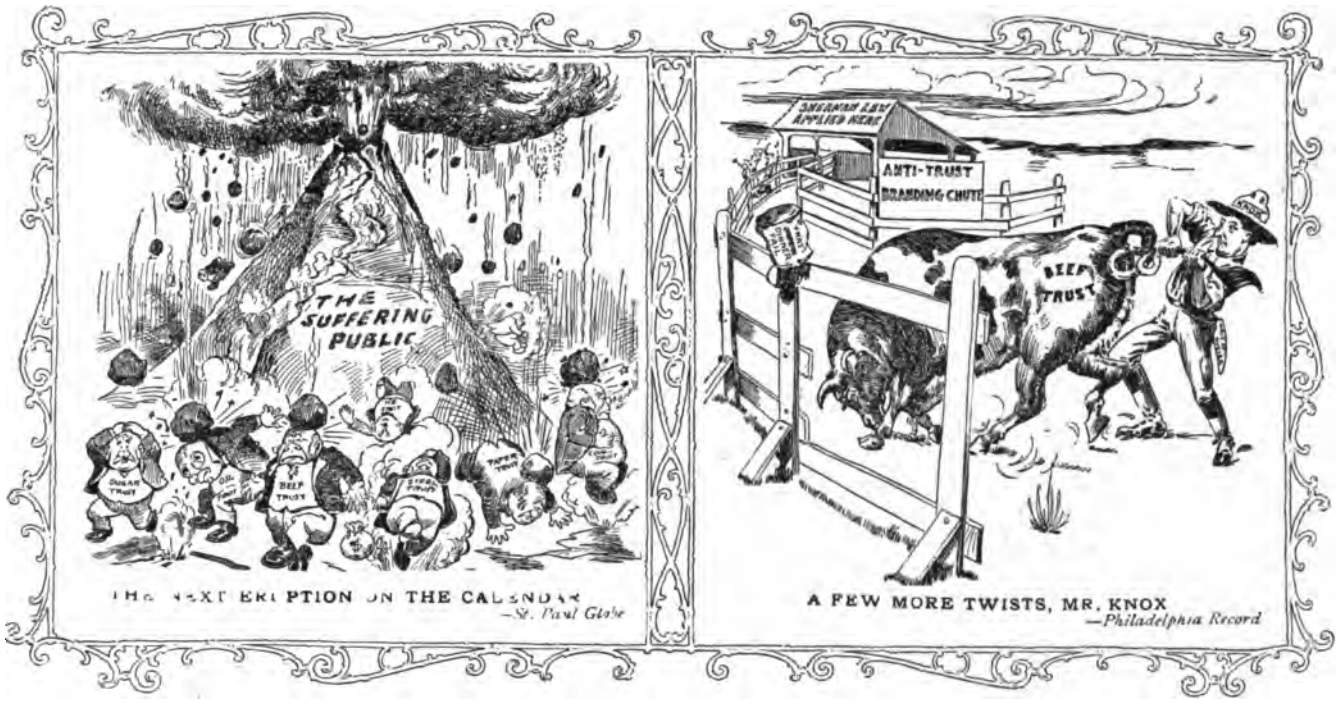

THE NEXT ERUPTION ON THE CALENDAR —St. Paul Globe

A FEW MORE TWISTS, MR. KNOX —Philadelphia Record

American editors. "He was," says his successor, "*par excellence* a leader-writer, with an astonishing productiveness, and a freshness in handling old themes which won even the hardened proof-reader's admiration. His inexhaustible fertility, his ever-renewed freshness, his indomitable spirit, falling to rise, and baffled to fight better—these were among the qualities which perpetually astonished and delighted those who were with him in daily association."

The *Tribune* says that "Mr. Godkin made himself a force to be reckoned with on all important questions of American life and politics. He was a man of strong character and high ideals, with a passion for setting things right according to his own theories of government and political economy, and he was sincerely devoted to raising the standard of individual and political morality and promoting what he regarded as the cause of justice and civilization. But he was narrow in his sympathies and intolerant in his opinions, and though an American citizen, and with honest and patriotic zeal devoted to the interests of his adopted country, it is doubtful if he ever really entered into the feelings of the great body of the American people. Probably this aloofness enabled him to see the defects of American character with clearness; on the other hand, it often put him completely out of touch with the prevailing tendencies about him, and left him honestly thinking that if the country did not adopt his political economy or his prescription for some other evil it was hopelessly corrupt and decadent." The *Times* says that as a journalist Mr. Godkin "had gifts and equipment such as are rare in any country at any time, and were particularly rare in this country when he began his independent work." His prejudices were strong, and his sympathies not so highly developed as his antipathies, but "No one," the *Times* thinks, "certainly no one in his profession, reviewing his work and seeking to estimate his influence, can fail to recognize high aims faithfully pursued with unflinching courage and fortitude and with very rare ability. It is easy enough to avoid what seemed to be his faults; it will never be easy for any American journalist to render better service."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

MAY 19.—Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) spoke in the senate in support of the Philippine civil government bill. The leaders in the house suffered another defeat, an amendment offered by Mr. Roberts (Rep., Mass.) to the naval appropriation bill providing for building three warships in government yards being adopted after it had been ruled out of order by the chair; the naval bill was passed.

MAY 20.—Debate on the Philippine civil government bill continued in the senate, the administration's policy being defended by Senators Foraker (Rep., O.), Lodge (Rep., Mass.), and Clapp (Rep., Minn.), and criticized by Senators Hoar (Rep., Mass.), and Bacon (Dem., Ga.). The senate also confirmed the nomination of Herbert G. Squiers, New York, to be minister to Cuba. A resolution congratulating the new Cuban republic was adopted unanimously by the house; conferees on the army appropriation bill were instructed not to yield to the senate.

MAY 21.—In the senate Senators Wellington (Rep., Md.) and Bacon (Dem., Ga.) spoke against the Philippine civil government bill; a resolution congratulating the Cuban republic was adopted, and the omnibus public building bill, carrying about $21,000,000, was passed. The senate also confirmed the nomination of Jacob Sleeper, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Havana, Cuba. Consideration of a bill to restrict immigration was begun in the house, and three election contests were decided in favor of the sitting members.

MAY 22.—In the senate Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) spoke in opposition to the administration's Philippine policy, and Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Cal.) reviewed the legislation by which the Cuban republic was erected. In the house the amendment to the immigration bill offered by Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.), imposing an educational test, was adopted.

MAY 23.—Mr. Dubois (Dem., Id.) spoke against the Philippine civil government bill in the senate.

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FOREIGN

The Swiss Elections

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN OPERATION

WE find in two French journals descriptions of the Swiss electoral system, offered, the writers explain, to those who demand "direct government of the people by the people"—a demand made in the United States by advocates of the initiative and referendum.

M. Quay-Cendre, writing in *L'Illustration* (Paris), contrasts the French method of holding elections with the Swiss method, which, he thinks, affords "a salutary lesson": "The landsgemeinde, which is formed of the electors of each of the twenty-one cantons of Switzerland, is assembled the first Sunday in May to accomplish a great task, for not only must it elect the members of the legislative body, the representatives of the executive power, the functionaries of the state, but also it must legislate, discuss, and admit the annual budget of the state, and elaborate or modify the laws, and this labor, which is accomplished with entire serenity, must be finished in a few hours.

"The landsgemeinde, surrounded by more or less ceremony, is opened everywhere by a prayer invoking the protection of God, the authorities, with heads uncovered, being mounted on a platform serving as a rostrum. The thousands of citizens present approve at once the financial and administrative management presented by the authorities whose terms of office are about to expire, and then they proceed to the elections. Next are taken up the propositions of law, from the most unimportant to those which may mean constitutional modifications, and finally the newly elected and afterwards the people take the oath of fidelity to the constitution.

"The landsgemeinde, to speak correctly, does not discuss, it disapproves or ratifies the propositions which are submitted to it. All that is submitted this day to the assembled people has been previously examined and discussed by the press of the different parties and at public meetings held in the communes, the districts, or the principal cities. In two or three cantons, as at Glaris, the children take part in the landsgemeinde and are grouped in the center at the foot of the rostrum. In this way they imbibe invaluable lessons and can quickly absorb the principles of direct democracy which the old Swiss cantons have conserved with such fervor."

THE ELECTIONS AT GLARIS

"We have here no grandeur," says M. Christian Schefer in *La Revue de Paris*, "but simply a few thousand people with heads uncovered, grouped in a circle, motionless and silent. There is in their attitude a profound and sincere gravity, all apparently feel the importance of the object which has brought them together and standing as they do in the same places where their fathers often stood before them there is mingled with the religious meditation a deep remembrance of the past which is enhanced by the exquisite serenity of nature. We are here in the presence of a régime which special authors call pure democracy.

"In the matter of laws the right of initiative belongs to every citizen, but the propositions must be addressed to the cantonal council not later than the 31st of December. The order of the day is generally arranged sufficiently long in advance to give the citizens time to study it, a small brochure being printed which contains a list of the officers whose terms of office expire, together with the report of the cantonal council on the questions of law. Each one knows that he is to deliberate on each proposition emanating from popular initiative, and he gives to each careful thought.

"As each new motion or measure is taken up, the landamman allows a member of the cantonal council to speak, choosing them in the order of their entry on the roll of the council. After a short speech this orator is followed by an opposer, and then a third and fourth until there is no response to the landamman when he demands if anyone wishes to speak further. The landamman then gives his opinion and immediately thereafter the vote of the people is taken."

President Loubet's Visit to Russia

Translations for PUBLIC OPINION

THE visit of President Loubet of France to Russia has been the occasion for renewed rejoicing in France and great enthusiasm in Russia. The continental press outside of these two countries has also paid considerable attention to the event. In toasting the president at Czarskoe-Selo on the 21st, the czar said that the French and Russian armies constituted

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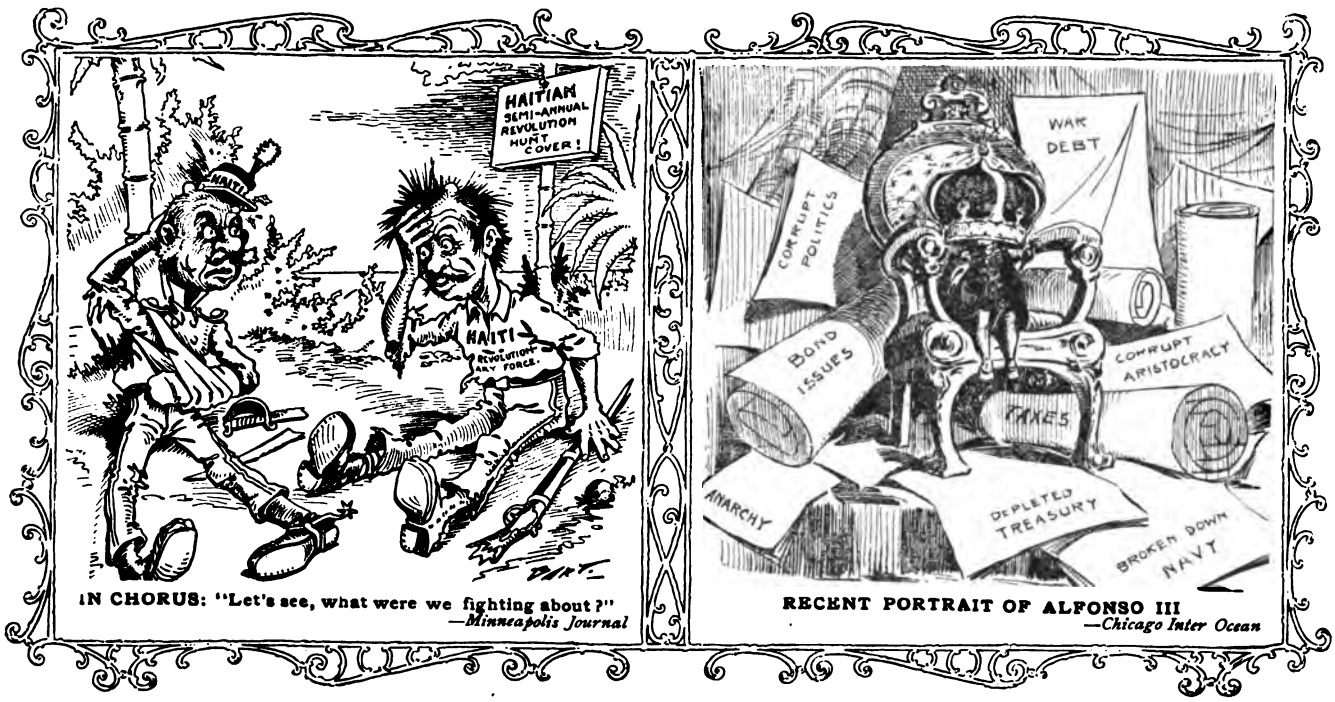

IN CHORUS: "Let's see, what were we fighting about?"
—*Minneapolis Journal*

RECENT PORTRAIT OF ALFONSO III
—*Chicago Inter Ocean*

a brotherhood of arms, "which we can regard with all the greater satisfaction because those imposing forces are not destined to support one another aggressively, but, on the contrary, to strengthen the maintenance of general peace and safeguard respect for those high principles which assure the well-being and conduce to the progress of nations." Replying, the president, also referring to the armies of France and Russia, the occasion being a review in honor of the French visitor, said: "This imposing force menaces no one; but it has furnished Russia and France both a guarantee for the exercise of their rights and an ægis under which they can in all tranquillity follow the fruitful labors which are rendering the two nations more prosperous and augmenting their power and legitimate influence."

M. Hanotaux, whose authority in foreign politics is seldom disputed, expresses in a long article in *Le Matin* (Paris), his opinion on the status of the dual alliance, saying that it is at present "the most interesting feature of international politics. The visit of President Loubet to Russia," he continues, "is only the counterpart of the previous visit of the Russian sovereigns to Dunkerque and Compeign, and there is no doubt that the present exchange of declarations will be as important as those made on the *Pothuan.* It is a striking manifestation of the value of international alliances—the most solid basis of the peace of the world. It is very plain that Emperor Nicholas follows in his political relations with France the glorious traditions of Alexander III. It is plain also that the presidents of France are following identical traditions in their relations with the powerful empire. The strength of this alliance is therefore the main resource of our diplomacy. When Russia and France are one, the game of talking international diplomatic problems is child's play." The *Petit Journal* (Paris) claims to be able to see in the visit an assurance that "the Fashoda incident is not closed. Colonel Marchand was recently received in private audience by the czar," it remarks significantly. The *Figaro* comments upon the importance of the dual alliance in far-eastern affairs. "To the Anglo-Japanese alliance," says the *Figaro*, "we have answered by the Franco-Russian declaration. In doing so we have largely extended the original scope of the Franco-Russian alliance. Russia needed support in Manchuria and Korea, and she found this support in France." The position of England is thus made weaker than ever, a majority of the French papers assert, and a Nationalist organ remarks that "with her submarine boats France need no longer fear the British navy." This appears to be the opinion of the *Fanfulla* (Italian) which arranges the Mediterranean to suit Italy and France, the former to occupy Tripoli and the latter to hold Morocco. *La Epoca* (Madrid) thinks that "England will have something to say if France, Russia, and Italy continue to carry things with so high a hand."

The Kaiser's Aim

Is He Seeking to Disturb Anglo-American Friendship?

THE London *Times* was the first to call attention to the alleged efforts of Germany to use the Morgan steamship deal to stir up hostility between England and the United States. And now we have what the London correspondent of the New York *Sun* calls "a remarkable insight into the future development of international politics along the lines of commercial rivalry" in an article in the London *Spectator* in part as follows:

"Germany, by the semi-official means which she knows so well how to employ, has seen an excellent opportunity in the excitement here, to exaggerate the perils to which we are being exposed, and has done the best to egg us on to resist the invasion of Great Britain by America. Her newspapers in public and her rulers in private have first triumphed over our alleged discomfiture, and then urged us to arm and withstand the American invader before it is too late. Their object in doing this has apparently been hidden from the majority of the leaders of public opinion, including a large number of members of the house of commons, yet the aim of Germany is clear enough. She is terribly alarmed at the notion that America is entering on anything approaching commercial coöperation with Great Britain, for she sees in that prospect the creation of a force which would infallibly

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destroy her most cherished ambition. Accordingly, she has striven her hardest to make the assertion of America's claim to share in the Atlantic transport business not a source of closer relations between the two branches of our race, as it should be, but of enmity and distrust."

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says that "this attitude toward the shipping trust is more and more imitated by the public here," and this and other manifestations of awakening common sense after the first indignation over the shipping combine, mark a decided reaction of English opinion on Mr. Morgan's coup. The real significance of these discussions, as already indicated, lies in the advent of a great new factor in world politics, which is destined ere long to become the controlling influence. Another article in the *Spectator* discusses the kaiser's efforts to ingratiate himself and his countrymen with the American people. The writer points out that the kaiser must not imagine that the Americans can be won by flattery. Moreover, nothing will win their confidence and affection unless he is prepared to do honor to certain ideals of which the Americans believe themselves to be special guardians, namely—civil and religious liberty, equality before the law, and the abolition of special and personal privileges. Nobody believes, however, that the kaiser will give up his autocratic pretensions or cease to require the slavish obedience demanded by the divine right of royalism.

Waldeck-Rousseau's Resignation

Paris Correspondent New York *Tribune*

SO far the only effect of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's announcement of his resignation is eager but idle speculation as to his successor. The name of Leon Bourgeois is on everybody's lips; nevertheless the Radical leader disavows any intention of again taking office. M. Deschanel, the brilliant and ambitious president of the defunct chamber, spoken of as the "dauphin" of the republic and regarded as a candidate for the chief magistracy at some later day, is also spoken of as a likely successor to M. Waldeck-Rousseau. So also are M. Delcasse and M. Constant, the sturdy statesman, who as ambassador to Constantinople had a successful diplomatic brush with the sultan last summer, and who pricked the balloon of Boulangerism ten years ago.

This is the first occasion since the third republic came into existence that France has been left without a constituted chamber of deputies, and with the president of the republic, the minister of foreign affairs, and the generalissimo of the army all absent in foreign lands and with a cabinet which has declared its intention of retiring from office, no more forcible object-lesson could be offered to the world of the strength and stability of the present régime.

SOCIOLOGICAL

Municipal Industries in Great Britain

THE SPREAD OF MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

JAMES BOYLE, United States consul at Liverpool, has made a long report to the state department on the condition of municipal industries in Great Britian. Mr. Boyle says that from 1875 to 1900 the capital invested in such industries increased from $465,000,000 to $1,500,000,000. The report contains a long description of the many phases of this activity as shown in the excerpts given below.

There are now in Great Britain 931 municipalities owning waterworks, 99 owning the street railroads, 240 owning the gas-works, and 181 supplying electricity. The municipalities of Leamington and Harrogate own Turkish baths, two of the best at present existing in Great Britain, and Harrogate also gives fireworks displays at municipal cost. Glasgow, like Liverpool, owns its waterworks and trams, and provides municipal lectures. Glasgow has recently reduced the fares on the tramcars, so that there are now not only half-penny (1 cent) fares, but a distance of two and one-half miles can be traveled for 2 cents. Glasgow was the first city to establish a "municipal palace." Manchester owns shares in its ship canal. Out of its municipal tramway profits, Sheffield has appropriated $75,000 for the erection of shops and business premises which it will rent. Quite recently the northern townships outside of London bought the well-known Alexandra palace, where the municipal authorities maintain an auditorium and give organ recitals and theatrical, military band, and variety entertainments of all sorts, and industrial exhibitions. Bristol has municipalized its docks and harbor at a cost of between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. The Liverpool docks are municipalized in a modified way.

Liverpool is one of the foremost cities in municipal socialism. It owns the waterworks (one of the best systems in the world); it operates the street cars; it supplies the electric light and power; it has one of the largest and best public-bath systems anywhere, and proposes to erect the finest Turkish bath in Europe; it provides public laundries for the poor districts; it furnishes flowers and plants for the windows in the slums; it sells sterilized humanized milk for the children of the poor at cost price; it has a salaried organist to play its famous municipal organ; it gives municipal lectures—and all these in addition to the usual undertakings of municipalities, such as parks with concerts, technical schools, etc. But the greatest socialistic undertaking by the Liverpool municipality is that of providing dwellings for the very poor, the dispossessed tenants of demolished unsanitary dwellings of the slums. The Liverpool municipal dwellings are mostly in the form of blocks of tenement-houses or "flats," three or four stories high. It is claimed that Liverpool alone among the municipalities of England and Scotland has been successful in supplying a type of building within the financial means of the poorest of the poor. The rent of two rooms ranges from 60 to 80 cents; that of three rooms, from $1 to $1.10; that of four rooms (the largest suites provided), from $1.25 to $1.50. The fixtures are simple, but superior to those supplied in like dwellings by private landlords. Since Liverpool went into this enterprisee, it has paid $1,925,000 for demolished property, and, in addition, several pieces of land have been purchased, costing $335,825, for the erection of municipal dwellings. The cost up to date for construction alone has been $732,875. The total

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burden on the local taxation as the result of these combined operations amounts to 1¾d. in the pound sterling, or 3¼ cents on every $4.86. The rents paid are insufficient by about 2 per cent to meet the cost of the dwellings, without counting anything for a sinking fund, depreciation, etc.

The claim is made that the best-governed towns in Great Britain and the towns that have the least taxes are those where municipal socialism prevails. But this claim is strongly controverted, especially as to ultimate results; and the opponents of municipal socialism charge against that system a tendency to extravagance, jobbery, official indifference, and lethargy, and the broader charge is made that the system contracts and paralyzes individual effort and enterprise. Yet it should be kept in mind, in connection with this criticism, that municipal socialism has in some cases been embarked upon almost out of necessity—as, for instance, in the case of the housing of the poor in Liverpool, where private enterprise has failed absolutely to solve the problem.

The Care of School Children in Geneva

New York *Staats Zeitung*. Translated for PUBLIC OPINION

NOWHERE else is the conviction that hungry children are poor educational and civic material so strong as it is in the land of Pestalozzi. The school children of Geneva are especially well cared for, although the food furnished them is supplied, not by the city or cantonal government, but by private associations called *cuisines scolaires,* which are supported by voluntary contributions in money and provisions. In the autumn automobiles bring in contributions of fruit from the farmers of the surrounding towns, fairs and entertainments are held for the benefit of the school kitchens, members and others make annual contributions, and many manufactories send large quantities of their products. The city merely provides the kitchens and eating rooms. In some schools lunch is served in the gymnasiums, but special dining rooms and kitchens are included in the plans of two new school houses. The paid personnel consists of one cook for each kitchen. Voluntary assistants and overseers are obtained from the female teachers. The meals are served by members of the committee, citizens of the school district, each of whom undertakes to serve one day a week. Artisans, merchants, innkeepers, engineers, and others are found among these voluntary waiters. This enables the *cuisines scolaires* to feed six hundred children daily at the small cost of six thousand dollars a year. The meals are intended, of course, for the very poor, but other children, whose parents are away from home all day long, may partake on payment of six cents, but only five per cent of the diners belong to the paying class. There are four of these *cuisines scolaires* in Geneva, the largest feeding two hundred children.

But the daily dinner is not all. The new schools have baths and covered playgrounds for rainy weather. Children whose parents work away from home may remain in the school all day and even until eight in the evening, playing or studying, as they choose. In spring and summer they take long walks, accompanied by teachers. At six o'clock these children have a supper of bread, fruit, and chocolate. The benefits of these arrangements are not restricted to any religion or nationality.

The Doom of American Democracy

ACCORDING TO AN ENGLISH CRITIC

AN English author, Mr. Francis Grierson, writing in the *Westminster Review*, foretells the downfall of republican institutions in the United States. By way of opening the subject, he quotes Chateaubriand's dictum: "Aristocracy has three successive ages: the age of superiority, the age of privileges, the age of vanity; sprung from the first, it degenerates in the second, and expires in the third." In the United States the declaration of independence ushered in the age of superiority; the close of the war of secession opened the way for the age of privileges; we are now entering upon the last stage, the age of vanity and decay.

"Three things have caused this premature old age," says Mr. Grierson. "Rapid and continued increase of wealth, the American's love of travel, and a hasty, superficial culture. Long-continued prosperity has created a love of luxury unparalleled in the history of the world; rapid and easy traveling a taste for foreign things; cheap schools, colleges, and literature a belief that the highest culture consists in hearing and seeing. Americans have lived so fast that only an insignificant few have had the time to read and digest the work of the great thinkers and writers like Emerson, Lowell, and Whitman. Thousands who have made the voyage to Europe more than once have never crossed the Mississippi river; others from the far west know London and Paris without having passed a day in Washington.

"We have to look at such people from two points of view: the practical and the psychological. Considered in a scientific light the American business man has a young head; considered in a social light he has an old heart. In imagination he is still inventing and creating; in feeling he is discontented and *blase.* The typical rich American of today regards with indifference the luxuries with which he is surrounded. What he and his wife desire are the distinctions and privileges which belong to the illusions of the social world. Steeped in an atmosphere of *ennui*, the only solace for so much mental misery is a sojourn in Europe once or twice a year, where it is some consolation to dine with a decadent lord or sup with a *declassee* duchess. Thirty years ago the whole country took its moral tone from Boston. The whole nation is now influenced by the wealthy sets of the fashionable centers. Washington basks in the radiance of ambassadorial pomp; Baltimore has a cardinal's court; New York is both Catholic and Episcopalian; Chicago makes a distinction between the millionaires of the stock yards and those of the stock exchange. There is scarcely a city or town that is not in some way connected by a kind of wireless communication with the British nobility. But this state of things will not long satisfy the commercial potentates of the great republic. As soon as the American navy is three times as powerful as it now is an empire will be formed that may dominate the world, with a court at Washington surpassing in wealth and magnificence anything recorded in history."

CO-OPERATIVE RANCH COLONY: Ninety miles west of Pierre, South Dakota, on the big Sioux reservation, a coöperative colony, composed of forty Chicago men, has taken twenty-five quarter sections of land. The colony is to be conducted similarly to that of Fairhope, Alabama, the taxation being divided on the basis of land used.

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The Red Cross Battle with Malaria in Italy

DR. ORESTE SGAMBATI, in *Le Tour du Monde*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

A UNIQUE work of the Red Cross society is the care of malaria patients in the Roman plains. As a rule, the society confines its efforts to wars and unusual disasters, such as plagues, earthquake shocks, or famines, but the ravages of malaria in the great plains around Rome were considered great enough to merit its attention. It has erected in the Roman country six sanitary stations, which are in operation during the most dangerous period of the epidemic; that is to say, from July to the end of November. Each one is established on a farm, in the midst of the region assigned to its service, the *personnel* being composed of a medical officer, a nurse, and a coachman, who is also a guide. As a means of transport these stations possess a large ambulance of two or three horses which can carry eight persons seated or four lying down on the litters, cases of medicine, surgical instruments, eatables, wines, and liquors.

The physicians of the Red Cross not only care for the sick, but they distribute and compel the peasants to take quinine, applying it as a prophylactic measure even to those who have not the fever. They furnish also the feeble and the poor with meat, bouillon, etc., while by a continual propaganda by word of mouth and by publication they demonstrate to the peasants that their salvation lies in seeking to avoid the bites of the anophele. Physicians, nurses, and guides have the windows and doors of their bed-chambers protected against the gnats by wire netting, and during their excursions in the plain, after the setting and before the rising of the sun, they always have the face covered with a silk veil and the hands gloved. Up to the present time, during three seasons of experience, not one of the persons employed in this service has been attacked with the fever, solely because they defend themselves against the bites of the gnats, for they all live in the most dangerous parts of the country.

The noble humanitarianism of the Red Cross from day to day gains the confidence of the peasants, who now gather in constantly increasing numbers at the sanitary stations to consult the doctor; for they have seen that the worst fever can be quickly cured by taking quinine even in small quantities, but at the proper time. In 1900 the Red Cross cared for 4,513 persons, of which 3,733 were sick from malaria, 306 being transported to the hospital in Rome, either by ambulance or by the railroad. This year the prophylactic cure has obtained much greater extension, and one already counts by hundreds those who have voluntarily requested to be regularly given quinine; and not one of these has suffered from malaria.

LETTERS & ART

The Moral Worth of Fiction

June *Harper's Magazine*, New York. Excerpt

THE objection to "the story with a purpose" is based on the same feeling that insists upon "art for art's sake only." The lesson which is taught by art is implicit, and it is an inspiration rather than a homily. This is true of fiction also in so far as it is an art. It is read not for instruction, but for æsthetic and intellectual entertainment, and, above all, for its dramatic appeal to sensibility through the emotional impressions produced, whether they belong to the tragedy or the comedy of life. The power of a story to enforce a moral offers a strong temptation to the story-writer who is also an ethical teacher, and not only has there been a great body of American and English and Continental fiction produced with specific moral intention and received with grateful satisfaction by a large class of readers who desire edification from every source of entertainment, but we have known very strong dramatic authors who have written novels and short stories for or against certain special "causes" agitating the moral sense of the public. It is true that the writer of fiction who yields to the temptation in such a way as to subordinate his imaginative work to this kind of special purpose denies himself his highest function as an artist, however efficient he may be as an ethical teacher. Nevertheless, in the larger sense of the word moral, all art, including poetry and fiction, has a transcendent moral purpose which in the literary is allowed an explicitness of expression wholly denied in any other form of art.

In the highest forms of literature, as in art, there still breathes the living spirit of beauty, truth, and righteousness that created the ideals of all past excellence; but for more than a century fiction has been the largest, most immediate, and most intimate inspiration of present ideals, reflecting and reënforcing characteristic national traits—those which indicate the general trend of a people's life—and those complex and infinitely varied ways of men and women which we call manners; resuming the offices once proper to the master poet and dramatist and to the great moralist. It is true that no writer so adequately expressed the English spirit of his time as did Tennyson; but for the most part the Teutonic conflict against lower pagan ideals, the struggle against arbitrary authority in matters of church and state and social custom, and the exposure of shams and hypocrisies, have found expression in fiction. The humor and the satire of Aristophanes and Molière have in our day been represented in the novels of Dickens, Thackeray, and Charles Reade. The relentless laws of life are as sternly portrayed for modern readers by Thomas Hardy as they were for the old Greeks by Æschylus.

The flexibility of the novel and its wide range, touching every phase of human sensibility and every intellectual interest, give it a manifest advantage over the great poem or the drama. Thus it is able to keep pace with the deepest and broadest culture of our time, and by this ability it is that distinction in this field is won. All times are open to the novelist for his illumination of critical moments and situations; but whatever the environment chosen by him, the moral significance of his work is in the ideals presented. George Eliot's "Romola," besides being a fine work of art, has the transcendent justification of a grand moral purpose—the vindication of the courage, simplicity, and sincerity of life in conflict with sophistry, treachery, and hypocrisy. George Eliot was the natural predecessor of Mrs. Humphrey Ward and of Mrs. Edith Wharton.

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The Immorality of Henry James

THE LIAISONS OF PHANTOMS

HENRY JAMES is accused of moral decadence by Mr. Frank Moore Colby in the June *Bookman*, although Mr. Colby prudently calls it "queerness." His latest offense of this sort is his essay on "George Sand: The New Life," published in the April *North American Review*. Of this Mr. Colby says:

"Here he is as bold as brass, telling women to go ahead and do and dare, and praising the fine old hearty goings-on at the court of Augustus the Strong, and showing how they can be brought back again if women will only try. His impunity is due to the sheer laziness of the expurgators. They will not read him, and they do not believe anybody else can.

"Any other man would be suppressed. In a literature so well policed as ours, the position of Henry James is anomalous. He is the only writer of the day whose moral notions do not seem to matter. His dissolute and complicated muse may say just what she chooses. This may be because it would be so difficult to expose him. Never did so much vice go with such sheltering vagueness. Whatever else may be said of James, he is no tempter, and though his later novels deal only with unlawful passions, they make but chilly reading on the whole. It is a land where the vices have no bodies and the passions no blood, where nobody sins because nobody has anything to sin with. Why should we worry when a spook goes wrong? For years James has not made one shadow-casting character. His love affairs, illicit though they be, are so stripped to their motives that they seem no more enticing than a diagram. A wraith proves faithless to her marriage vow, and elopes with a bogie in a cloud of words.

"To those who never liked him he is the same in his later writings as in his earlier. There were always mannerisms in his work, and his hunt for the distinguished phrase was always evident. His characters never would do enough things, and he was too apt to make them stand stock-still while he chopped them up. Since then his interests have dropped off one by one, leaving him shut in with his single theme—the rag, the bone, and the hank of hair, the discreditable amours of skeletons. They call it his later manner, but the truth is, it is a change in the man himself. He sees fewer things in this spacious world than he used to see, and the people are growing more meagre and queer and monotonous, and it is harder and harder to break away from the stump his fancy is tied to."

Art as a University Study

New York *Evening Post*. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY makes a significant innovation in detaching the schools of architecture and music, respectively, from the faculties of applied science and of philosophy. This change, apparently dictated by mere convenience of administration, is really the first stage in the formation of a school of fine arts. It is probably the first time in the history of American education that the study of art has had full recognition from a university, and while Columbia has at present, aside from the schools of architecture and music, chiefly good intentions and high ambitions to offer, those who believe that art is a proper subject of university study will at once welcome this hopeful beginning and watch with keenest interest the further development of the scheme.

As the object of all university instruction is research, and as its methods are historical or experimental, it must be assumed that Columbia university wishes to produce primarily, not artists, but competent historians and critics of the arts. Of course, study of this kind requires great collections of materials. On the experimental side, indeed, it is best conducted in the museums. When the French government decided to train students in that concrete knowledge of objects of art which we call connoisseurship, it set up its school in its greatest gallery, the Louvre, from the curators of which it largely drew its teaching force. Unluckily, neither the organization nor the personnel of our American museums permits of that solution; but Columbia university is fortunate in being in intimate relations with the Metropolitan museum, which must be its great storehouse of examples.

How serious the undertaking is, and how different from the mere talk about the Correggiosity of Correggio, which is often—and properly, perhaps—the staple of the popular lecture has been already indicated. But in emphasizing the difference between the ideals of university education in art history and theory, and those—quite as legitimate in their way—of collegiate and popular instruction, we have not meant to imply that these ideals are in any way incompatible. The training of connoisseurs and art historians should do much to disseminate information and promote taste throughout the land. Such critics are the very ones who in the intervals of their severer studies should find time to show the relation of art appreciation to culture and the genuine pleasures of life. If the Columbia school of fine arts only undertook to produce specialists, it would still require no apology; for this country is now in the position of acquiring art treasures with few to interpret them, of founding great museums without competent curators to direct them. We need intermediaries between ourselves and the increasing store of masterpieces which we hardly have the time or the knowledge to enjoy.

A National Polish Dramatist

MME. VALERIE MARRENE MORZKOWSKI, in *La Revue*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE present Polish theater has been formed little by little of all the elements which in some manner float in the atmosphere of the country and appear to be condensed there. Symbolism has always had recognition in our literature, for symbolism has always been the language of those who had not the right to express themselves freely. After the autonomy of Galicie, the towns of Cracovie and Leopol immediately became two centers towards which gravitated young talents drawn by a truly national theater who in nearly every case took for their heroes our historic or legendary personages, accorded them with present tendencies, and gave them our aspirations and ideas of today. All of these more or less fantastic productions are in unison with the new school, for we here find beautiful verse, heroic actions, characters full of nobility, but in truth little care for historic verity, for all is subordinated to the idea which is always and everywhere love for the native country.

This, however, does not suffice to form a new school. It is necessary first of all to have a great heart and a great power which can force upon the

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imagination the doctrines it proclaims and obliterate those which have lulled it for generations. This wished-for and desired one, who joins to a talent without a peer a profound and great character, is M. Wyspianski, whose great dramatic power manifested itself first in "La Légende." It is difficult to describe this fantastic drama which seems a series of terrible, capricious, and charming images. One sees there the painter who gives himself free play, for each scene is a richly colored picture which defines itself clearly to the eyes of the reader, while the rhythmic cadence of the verses, a rhythm peculiar to M. Wyspianski, soothes the ear as though it were the murmur of the sea. Since the appearance of "La Légende" this author has scarcely put aside his pen. He writes dramas and poems, but it is above all the drama which responds to his powers, and certainly no theater was ever so national. Leaving primitive times, he seeks his subjects in the recent catastrophes of his country, surrounds them often with a mystic atmosphere which transforms the known people into symbols, thus showing the historic synthesis. It is also true that each piece of M. Wyspianski differs from all of his other creations. For each one he adopts a new mode of action, another versification, and even a language adjusted to the atmosphere and to the personages created by him.

Never has a dramatic writer thought less of success, and never, perhaps, has anyone obtained such prompt and pronounced appreciation. It has hardly been a year since his "Noce" was presented, first at Cracovie and then at Leopol, yet since this time nothing else is spoken of or discussed in all Poland. The reviews, journals, and monthly periodicals of all sorts publish long commentaries on it, signed by our greatest critics, costly journeys are made to see this celebrated piece, the directors of the theaters giving it periodically in the two privileged cities in order that those who come from all parts of the country may see it.

M. Wyspianski joins to the enthusiasm of youth the glance of the thinker who knows how to judge men and conditions; his heart is torn when he paints his countrymen who are downcast; he wishes to continually find in them an unbending heroism at every trial, and he wishes that they might forget, for the good of others, their personal interests. This is why a great and noble sadness throbs in all of his work, and this is also why it is at the same time poignant and fortifying, for it is a continual exaltation which sounds among us, it is the rallying cry of our new generation.

The Detached Method in Literature

MARY B. SWINNEY, in the *Dial*, Chicago
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

PERHAPS the great French critics are the completest modern examples of personal detachment from literary work; but English and American students of life have conspicuously tried to escape their native bias. To be able to externalize one's environment, to get an outside view of one's dogmas, is deemed so necessary that the first step upon discovering an artistic faculty is to move to a metropolis and view past experiences and present emotions from that vantage-ground. Only recently has this been done with conscious eye upon the perspective. The blind impulse to get into a larger stream of life used to be the motive; or the need of a recognition not to be found in provincial society,—as when Dr. Samuel Johnson made his way to London. Jane Austen is the only notable instance I can now recall of a dramatic portrayer of contemporary English manners who gives the effect of perspective in her picture, subdues the whole to artistic proportions, without effecting this objective treatment by bodily removal from the scenes she depicts. The quiet humdrum society in which she lived was irradiated for her by the lambent light of an inextinguishable humor. The fine delicate touch is that of serene detachment, not too complete and removed for understanding.

For satirists, such unexaggerated views are not essential. One can attack abuses from which one suffers acute and present misery the more fitly and definitely for the pain. The caricature derives its ingenious power to torment from the isolation of certain qualities, the bias of the treatment. But the gentle, mellow outline of nature, the nothing too much, the modeling of a figure without the distortion of dislike or the harshness of incomplete comprehension, is not to be done in the heat of controversy. The exquisite grace of a day that is dead may be deplored, but it is the better artistically since it can not come back in its crude emphatic salience.

Situations may press too close for the play of wit or fancy, but individuality presses closer still, and getting away from that is a far more subtle matter. A mind uncolored by habit, prepossession, or feeling, would be a difficult achievement. Burns's "see oursel' as ithers see us" seems to offer a rough-and-ready substitute for the absolute insight. There is the danger, however, of only exchanging one narrow circle for another. If, as Sudermann maintains in his novel "Es War," repentance is an emasculating exercise, destructive of the peace it seeks, surely the effort to view ourselves as others do,—and that is generally satirically, sometimes despondently,—can not produce peace of mind. The dramatist may find it profitable; but the lyrical poet or the man of action leans for strength upon his subjective energy, and that is liable to collapse from the intrusion of alien forces. Detachment, then, however desirable for critics and dramatists, seems to be in its infancy as a lay endowment, because of its difficulty of attainment. Whims and prejudices and personal bias serve their ends in urging us toward definite goals, and give color to the material upon which the student of life works.

Various Topics

THE FIFTEENTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL of Cincinnati began May 14, with the first performance in Cincinnati of Cæsar Franck's oratorio "Les Beatitudes." The forces engaged in the performance were the festival chorus of 500 voices; the orchestra of 150; Marie Kunkel Zimmerman and Clara Turpen, sopranos; Gertrude May Stein, contralto; Benjamin Davies and Ellison Van Hoose, tenors, and Andrew Black, bass. Theodore Thomas conducted. Mr. W. J. Henderson, musical critic of the New York *Times*, says: "First impression of the Cincinnati festival chorus was favorable. This is a good, well-trained body of singers, not at all remarkable, but well up to their work."

MEN AND WOMEN NOVELISTS: A correspondent of the London *Academy* says: "Men, beyond doubt, are more theatrical than women in their novels. A great gift, in either sex, is always fearless; but among the 'selling second-rate' it will be found that women write honestly, if badly, what they know and feel; whereas men of the same literary rank indulge in stilted diction, melodramatic effects, sham sentiment, false refinement, labored, unreal emotionalism. The woman, therefore, commands a larger public. She is more sincere, and the great good sense of the common reader, heedless of style, responds to her undisciplined earnestness."

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From "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain," Rutland R.R.

Out of Doors

"Sweet recreation barred, what doth ensue
But moody and dull melancholy,
Kinsman to grim and comfortless despair,
And, at her heels, a huge infectious troop
Of pale distemperatures, and foes to life?"
—Comedy of Errors.

AT this time of year all healthily disposed people, old as well as young, feel an uncontrollable impulse to "Go forth under the open sky." And it is one of the many blessings of life in the United States that wherever one may live, east or west, he can, at small expense of time and money, gratify this craving to escape from his normal (or abnormal) surroundings and spend a few days or a few weeks in recreation. The summer vacation used to be (and is now for the unenlightened) a sore tax upon human endurance—"pleasure exertions" was the highly descriptive term applied by the late Josh Billings to such outings. But within recent years people have learned how to spend their vacations in ways that are both pleasurable and profitable. Not only is there a saner conception of what a summer outing should be, but every year the railroads, the trolley lines, and the steamship companies open up new country to the summer visitor, and trips that were once impossible because of the time and effort they involved, may now be made in comfort, expeditiously, and at small cost. There are numberless summer hotels where one may spend as much and change his (or her) clothes as often as he (or she) chooses. And then there are whole territories, not mere places, where the traveler can find rest, retirement, if he wants it, and recreation of every sort and description. One of these territories is

From "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain"
KEELER'S BAY

The Region of Lake Champlain

Though Lake Champlain is but one hundred feet above tide water, the surrounding country has long been noted for healthfulness of climate, as well as for natural beauty. It is in no sense a resort for invalids, but rather for those who desire the tonic properties of the atmosphere. The air is equal to that of the neighboring Adirondacks, dry and bracing, and the nights are always cool. An additional advantage is the entire freedom from the pest of flies and mosquitoes; the breezes which constantly sweep the lake render such nuisances impossible, and malaria is a thing unknown. The lake is an ideal spot for fishermen; pike and huge black bass abound, and in season there is an abundance of black duck and wild geese as well as small game.

Here and there the surface of the lake is pierced by picturesque islands, rich in farms, orchards, and forest lands. To those in search of rest and recuperation far from the madding crowd there is probably no spot more convenient of ready access from the great metropolitan centers, which offers the seclusion so grateful to those in search of complete rest with which pleasures may be combined. An objection heretofore made to a sojourn upon the islands has been that, once there, one was virtually out of the world, as no communication could be had with the mainland but by boat. This has been overcome, and these havens of rest are now, while equally secluded, in touch with the outside world by means of telephone, telegraph, and the Rutland railroad.

Hereabouts was the old home of the Iroquois, and history has it that Samuel de Champlain was the first white man to discover the lake, and

Allen's Point
Lake Champlain

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From "Reasons Why"—B. & O. R. R.
HARPER'S FERRY FROM MARYLAND HEIGHTS

that away back in 1609. Evidences are numerous of the early settlers—the Jesuits, the Dutch and the French Huguenots, and on Isle La Motte the old French Mission church still stands, and pilgrimages are yet made by the devout to the shrine of St. Anne. Brandon, too, shares in the popularity of this region, and adjacent places of interest are Scenery Mountain, Llana Cascade, Mount Moo-Sa-La-Moo, Sunset Hill, Bubbling Spring, Silver Lake, and Bread Loaf Inn.

The Adirondacks

"The sweet green valleys ridged with heathery slopes,
The streams whose soft blue arms encircle all,
And far away, the northern mountain-tops,
Hued like the azure of the dewberry,
And mingling with the region of the rain."

The Adirondack mountain region is so vast and so many are already familiar with at least a part of it, that any mention of it must seem inconsequential. Here are 6,000 square miles, containing five separate mountain chains, and comprising nearly 3,000,000 acres of forest land, 100,000 acres of improved lands, and over 50,000 acres of water surface.

The lake region stretches westward from the base of the main Adirondack range to the border of the forest, a distance of fifty miles. It includes the tract lying north and west of a line drawn from the Fulton chain, through the Raquette and Long lakes, to the Saranacs. This network of lakes and ponds is a wonderful and attractive feature of the great wilderness, adding a rare diversity to the scenery. They are so closely connected that trips of 100 miles can be made in guide boats, the water journey being broken only by short "carries," seldom exceeding two miles in length. These water-routes, combined with mountain trips and Adirondack stage rides, make this region a perpetual delight to the summer tourist. Nowhere else in the world is there such a combination of wild, grand scenery and delightful easy travel, lying at the very threshold of civilization. People are beginning to realize this, and every year adds thousands to the influx of city people. For these visitors a variety of accommodations are afforded to suit every taste and every pocketbook, ranging from the palatial modern hotel to the primitive wildwood cottage or hunter's camp.

The Adirondack wilderness is a vast country. Nature was moved by some large and noble impulse when its ten thousand hills were thrown into the air and the waters poured into its innumerable reservoirs. It would be a narrow mind that would prefer this or that section of the forest above all the rest, unless for some peculiar purpose. Every square mile has its attractions. One can go anywhere and find much that fascinates and ennobles. The beaten paths are, of course, the cheaper, and yet expense is a matter easily regulated to suit one's convenience. A man who has a good pair of legs, and is not afraid to use them, can spend the whole summer in this wilderness at a nominal cost.

From "Reasons Why"—B. & O. R. R.
THE SUMMIT OF THE ALLEGHENIES

Twenty years ago it was impossible to go anywhere without a guide. Now guides are only necessary on water trips or hunting expeditions. The mountains are so well surveyed and settled that one can get about almost everywhere with little assistance. Many romantic portions of the forest have long been comparatively easy of access, but it is only recently that the New York Central has completed its system of lines and connections, by which the visitor may reach any part of this region.

The Catskills

The Catskill mountains dispute with the Adirondacks for supremacy in beauty and healthfulness. Each region has its advocates and neither side is open to conviction. But in associations, literary and historic, the Catskills have the best of it.

"If being the best part of a mile in the air, and having views of farms and houses at your feet, with rivers looking like ribbons, and mountains seeming to be haystacks of green grass under you gives any satisfaction to a man, I can recommend the spot. When I first came into the woods to live, I used to have weak spells, and I felt lonesome; then I would go to the Catskills to spend a few days on that hill to look at the ways of man."

These are the words of "Leatherstocking," that character in fiction so aptly characterized by Carlyle as "the one melodious synopsis of man and nature." Hear him as he continues: "The river was in sight for seventy miles under my feet, looking like a curled shaving, though it was eight lone miles to its banks. I saw the hills in Hampshire grants, the Highlands of the river, and all that God had done, or man can do, as far as the eye could reach." It is hopeless to expect to equal the realistic eloquence of the simple description.

For some fifty years, however, after its charms were discovered, this re-

IN THE ADIRO

Pictures from the

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gion remained practically inaccessible —its mighty crags, massive slopes, yawning canyons, dark, deep, and cool, where shimmering trout streams babbled among gnarled roots and mossy boulders; the gorges with slender scarfs of sparkling water, all these beauties were virtually closed to the outside world until 1870, when the iron horse began to sniff the air of the mountains. The completion of the railroad, of course, proved a great factor in the development of the Catskills as a popular summer resort. A new impetus was imparted to the mountain boarding business, and hotels, large and small, have risen here and there in the valleys and on the mountain slopes. It opened a new section of the range, which rivaled and even surpassed in beauty any other portion, while the entire region at once became easily accessible. Luxurious parlor and day coaches are now attached to the trains, and the most infirm, as well as those vigorously on pleasure bent, may enjoy the benefits of this great natural sanitarium and recreation ground. The only all-rail route to this region is by way of the Ulster & Delaware railroad, beginning at Kingston Point on the Hudson and crossing the entire range of the Catskills, a distance of 108 miles.

New Jersey as a Summer Resort

To those who desire to summer among the famous resorts on the Atlantic coast and about New York, northern New Jersey is an ideal headquarters. Almost any of the Jersey cities on the Lackawanna railroad, may be reached from New York within an hour, and the train service is such that a jaunt can be made at almost any time of the day or night.

Few people outside the Highlands of New Jersey ever consider any part of the state mountainous. Within ten miles of the Hudson river, however, after crossing the Hackensack meadows, the trains begin to climb into the Watchung mountains. At Newark, the first stop out of New York, the elevation above the sea level is 235 feet. The summit of Orange mountain, in Essex county, less than fifteen miles from New York, is 665 feet above tide water. Budd's lake is among mountains over 1,000 feet high. Copperas mountain has an altitude of 1,234 feet. The surface of Lake Hopatcong is 927 feet above the sea level. None of these points is more than fifty miles from New York, and all can be reached from the metropolis in a little more than an hour's comfortable travel.

These figures indicate in a general way the mountainous country. They can not, however, give any evidence of the charm of the region. From the Hudson river west to the Delaware river, New Jersey presents an endless variety of mountain ranges, chains of hills, and magnificent intervening valleys. Beautiful streams and pretty lakes are found everywhere. Perfect drives lead in every direction among the mountains that at many points seem not to have an inhabitant or to have known an improvement. Within the next half mile a charming village will be found nestled upon the side of a mountain looking down into a farm-filled valley. Most famous of all Jersey resorts reached by the Lackawanna is Lake Hopatcong, described by an enthusiastic frequenter, as "Nestling amid the highlands reflecting the thousand beauties of the surrounding mountains, a diamond in the sunlight, an emerald in the shadow of the shores, a turquoise mirroring the sky," and not far along the line of this road is the Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and a country which combines great scenic beauty with every possible comfort and limitless opportunities for sport and recreation.

The Pennsylvania road reaches the ocean resorts which extend along the whole coast from Long Branch to Cape May. This road publishes a most complete manual for the summer traveler, including hundreds of resorts, mountain and seashore, on its own and other lines to which summer excursions are run. How to reach almost any resort can quickly be learned by consulting this mine of classified information.

MATTICE FALLS IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
—From the "Catskill Mountains Ulster & Delaware Railroad

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Further South

Further south lie the Alleghenies, the Blue Ridge and the other numberless diversions of our eastern mountain range. From Cumberland, West Virginia, is the original line across the Alleghenies. The railway climbs the mountains from Piedmont to Altamont up a steep incline of seventeen miles through a winding and tortuous valley along the little Savage river. At the top of the climb lies the Glades, where are located the famous summer resorts of Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, and Oakland, Berkeley Springs and hundreds of other much-frequented spots being passed on the way. This is the favorite inland recreation ground of people living in the more southerly cities beginning with Baltimore, but it has visitors from all parts of the country who believe that many spots in the Alleghenies, the summits of the Blue Ridge, and the valleys of the Shenandoah are the most favored in all the country, both on account of their health-giving qualities and the opportunities they afford pleasure seekers. In possessing a goodly number of fine trout streams, the region traversed by the various lines of the Baltimore & Ohio is especially favored by nature, for all through the southern section of the Keystone state and throughout the mountains of Maryland there are scores of beautiful streams which come tumbling down the mountains to join the rivers, and in whose sparkling depths and shallows there are myriads of the finest "speckled beauties" just waiting to be caught. In Virginia, the picturesque and historic Shenandoah valley, than which no section of our country possesses richer gifts showered by the hand of nature, annually attracts many upon "a-trouting bent," and in this section the angler invariably overtakes a fair share of luck, and in spite of the wonderful advances of the past two or three years made by modern industry in her efforts to turn the rugged hills and mountains of the "warborn state" to the uses of modern life, West Virginia still remains much of the virgin forest and sportsman's paradise which she has been for many years.

AROUND LAKE HOPATCONG—*Lackawanna Railroad*

Further North

Maine and New Hampshire must not be forgotten by the summer tourist. On the Maine coast from Marblehead to Bar Harbor and Mt. Desert are the summer resorts of thousands of city travelers. Inland are the numberless lake, wood and mountain regions so dear to the sportsman's heart. "Where else, in any one portion of the country, can an aggregate of noble rivers be found superior in community and commercial importance, volume of flow, and scenic surroundings, to the St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco, Merrimac, Connecticut, and Housatonic rivers?" an enthusiastic writer asks. "What other sections—save one—of North America can equal in variety, grandeur and impressiveness the lake system that includes Moosehead and the Aroostook waters; the Rangeleys, Megantic, and Parmachenee; Memphremagog, Willoughby, and the Connecticut lakes; Winnipesaukee, Winnisquam, the Squam lakes, and the great body of lesser formations that make up the lake system of New Hampshire and Vermont." No, for camping and "roughing it" generally the Maine woods can not be surpassed anywhere in the United States, while the seeker for resorts of fashion may end his quest either at mountain, lake, or sea shore. A better idea of the country may be obtained by those who do not know it by looking over the publications of the Boston & Maine railroad which describe what New England offers the summer visitor—"Among the Mountains," "Along the Shore," and "Lakes and Streams."

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SCIENTIFIC

Progress in Automobile Construction

THE SIMS WAR CAR—NEW RECORDS AT THE NICE COMPETITION

VICKERS' Sons & Maxim, the well-known English armament manufacturers, have built a war-car, the invention of Mr. Frederick R. Sims, an expert who has devoted many years' experiments to this particular subject. In general appearance the car may be described as a "mobile conning tower." It measures 17 feet in length, by 6 feet 2 inches in width over all, and has been designed to carry a maximum weight of 12 tons, though the actual weight to be carried will rarely exceed 6 tons. The car is propelled by means of a 16 horse power, four-cylinder, light hydrocarbon motor of the Daimler type. It is provided with a special gear of four definite speeds, *i. e.*, 1½, 3, 5, 9 miles per hour. With the accelerator, however, the speed of the car can be increased 25 per cent. The car, in spite of its weight, may be brought to a dead stop when going at full speed within six or eight yards. It carries sufficient petroleum fuel for 200 miles.

The most important feature of the car is the armor protection. The armor is so designed and constructed as completely to encircle the car frame. The bow and stern of the car are ram shaped, the angle of the nose being about 45 degrees. The extreme length of the armor, which is 18 inches off the ground, from point to point of the ram, is 28 feet. The extreme beam is 8 feet, and the extreme height 10 feet. The armor is of 6-millimeter Vickers steel, and is impervious to small arms. It is attached to the car frame by means of semi-elliptical springs, onto which it is hung by stout brackets. The four semi-elliptical springs are mounted on steel trestles, suitably braced and stayed to the main frame. Both rams are fitted with couplings, and are connected with tie rods direct to the main axles, so that in case the war-car is used for haulage almost a straight axial pull is obtained. The inside top edge of the armor is provided with half-embedded rollers, so as to prevent boarding, it being impossible owing to these rollers for any hand to obtain a hold on the top of the armor.

The armament of the war-car comprises two pom-poms and two automatic quick-firing Maxim guns fitted on proper gun mountings, either in turrets or without. In the latter case the guns are equipped with shields, and the mountings are so constructed as to lower or raise the gun in or out of action. If necessary 6-pounder guns may be carried. The ammunition stores carry some 10,000 rounds or more. There is sufficient platform room for 20 men.

Among the principal automobile events at Nice were the mile and the kilometer (0.62 mile) dash, the latter for the Henri de Rothschild cup. The kilometer dash has been of especial interest this year owing to the record made by M. Serpollet of the kilometer in 29 4-5 seconds, and also of the general high speeds which were reached. M. Serpollet used a 12 horse power steam machine of the flash-tube boiler type, somewhat modified as to details. The front is formed of a sheet-iron cone which lessens the air resistance. The inventor considers that at such high speeds it is more essential to diminish the air resistance than to increase the power of the machine.

The best time for the mile was made by Osmont on a single cylinder De Dion motocycle, which covered the distance in 57 4-5 seconds. The Mercedes 40 horse power machine built by the Daimler company carried off the honors of the automobile class and the Darracq 20 horse power for the light automobiles.

Cannibal Plants and Flowers

C. L. McCLURE STEVENS, in the May *Chambers's Journal*, London

MOST carnivorous plants are of comparatively small size. The species recently discovered by Dunstan on the shores of Lake Nicaragua, however, is not so. As this naturalist was walking with his dog, he tells us that he was attracted by its cries of pain and terror, and hastening to the rescue, found the animal held by three black sticky bands, which had chafed the skin to bleeding. These bands were the branches of a newly-found carnivorous plant, which has been named by Dunstan the "land

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octopus." The branches are described as being flexible, polished black, without leaves, secreting a viscid fluid, and furnished with a great number of suckers by which they attach themselves to their victims; it might, in fact, be almost believed, without any great effort at imagination, to be an octopus transformed into a plant. This uncanny product of the vegetable kingdom is known to the natives as "the devil's noose."

The moth-catching plant (*Araugia albens*) is a native of Central Africa. It was introduced into Australia quite accidentally some eight or nine years ago, and has since been extensively propagated there, it having been found that its white and sweet-smelling flowers attract and destroy vast quantities of moths. The action of this truly remarkable plant has been found by experiment to be purely mechanical. The calyx of the flower is rather deep, and the receptacle for its sweet juices is placed at its base. Attracted by the powerful scent and the prospect of honey, the moth dives down into the calyx and protrudes its proboscis to reach the tempting food. Before it can accomplish its purpose, however, the proboscis is nipped between two strong, hard, black pincers which guard the passage. Once caught, there is no escape; the insect invariably perishes miserably. It is a somewhat singular fact, however, that in New Zealand, where the plant has been cultivated for the express purpose of destroying the detested codlin-moth, it has been a failure, chiefly because that wily insect declines to enter the trap.

The story of the upas-tree of Java is well known. Up till quite recently it was supposed to be a myth pure and simple. M. Becari, the French explorer, has, however, discovered in Sumatra a plant which actually does give forth poisonous exhalations. Its existence had long been asserted by the natives; and, after diligent search, the intrepid Frenchman came across several specimens buried deep in the pathless forests of the far interior. It resembled, as his guides had foretold, a gigantic lily. The spadix was over six feet high, the spiked leaves were from ten to twelve feet long, and the entire evil-smelling growth covered an area of over sixty square feet. The poisonous fumes were found to be strongest at sundown and for about an hour before sunrise. So virulent were they that a goat, a dog, and sundry other small animals tethered at night in its immediate vicinity were found quite dead and cold in the morning; while M. Becari himself was rendered violently sick by a mere cursory examination of the plant and its surroundings. In the loathsome depths of its bell-shaped flowers were found the decaying bodies of innumerable bats, small birds, etc.

The Struggle Against Cancer in Germany

Revue Generale des Sciences, Paris. Translated for PUBLIC OPINION

THE budget commission of the German chamber of deputies has voted the sum asked by the government for scientific research into the nature of cancer, and the best means to be employed in diminishing its ravages. The representative of the government states that there has been established at the charity hospital in Berlin a laboratory for scientific research into the nature, cause, and cure of cancer, and that the sum of 150,000 marks have been appropriated for the establishment of a permanent cancer institution.

The physicians of Frankfort-on-the-Main have already informed the committee of this city of the results of the study of more than 1,200 cases of cancer. From this report the conclusion is reached that cancer is not hereditary, but infectious.

Clouds and the Weather

DR. WILSON BARKER, in *Knowledge*, London. Excerpt

EACH cloud has its history fraught with meaning; its open secret is writ on its face, and may be read by any one who will give himself a little trouble, nor need he go deeply into the study in order to make observations interesting to himself, and perhaps of great use in the furthering and perfecting of weather lore. To the ancients, the sky was doubtless an object of constant remark and interest, and possibly their intuitive knowledge of weather forecasting was much more accurate than ours. The dwellers in our modern cities see little of the sky, clouds have no interest for them beyond the personal consideration as to the advisability of taking out an umbrella or not. But farmers, fishermen, sailors, and others following open-air vocations are dependent on the weather, and to be wise in its forecast is of importance to them. To these, especially, cloud study should appeal; it can not fail to be profitable to them in their personal work, and they have all the opportunity, if the will be there, to forward the general knowledge of the subject by careful painstaking observations, which they may transmit to those scientifically engaged in dealing with weather laws, and thus assist in the elucidation of questions on which we are at present but very imperfectly informed. Whoever wishes to be weather wise, and who has time to study the weather charts published daily, may easily acquire such knowledge of local characteristics as will enable him to forecast fairly accurately. Cirrus clouds, as a rule—at any rate in England—are reliable guides; they form, as may be seen, in parallel threads, from the position and movements of which forecasts may be made. Should the threads appear on, and parallel to the west horizon, and moving from a northerly point, a depression is approaching from the west, but, although causing some bad weather, it will probably pass to the north of the observer. Should the lines appear parallel to the south-west or south-south-west horizon, and be moving from a north-westerly point, the depression will very likely pass over the observer and occasion very bad weather. These are two of many possible prognostics. Weather forecasting is much helped by a study of the daily weather charts. Again, weather is often very local, and to predict with fair accuracy a knowledge of local conditions is necessary. It is hoped that enough has been said in this article to attract more than a passing attention to clouds. If an observer be a photographer as well, he will find open to him in cloudland a fascinating field for study and a limitless variety of subject for his art.

A NEW ETCHING PROCESS has been invented by M. Bayard, the well-known artist. He has given it the name of cellulotypy. The process is exceedingly simple, and requires no special training. Instead of a metallic plate or a lithographic stone, M. Bayard uses a light and transparent celluloid plate, which permits him easily to calque any picture or drawing. The celluloid is kept in place on the drawing by means of slips of gummed paper. The outline of the object to be copied is followed with the tools commonly used for etching. The tracing point is made of steel and affixed to the end of a stick; the "roulette" (roller) is used for light shading, gray or half tint. The inking and printing are done as in ordinary etching.—H. de Parville, in *Des Debats*.

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RELIGIOUS

Presbyterians Adopt Revised Creed

AN ALMOST UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR THE NEW STATEMENT

THE most important event of the Presbyterian general assembly during the past week, was the adoption of the report of the committee on creed revision. The revised confession of faith was adopted by a practically unanimous vote, and in the vote on the "supplementary statement" there were but two commissioners in opposition. The character of the changes brought about by this vote was outlined in our issue of last week. That part of the report relating to the confession of faith must go to the different presbyteries for approval or rejection. There was great excitement over the vote, the liberal wing of the church feeling especially jubilant.

The New York *Evening Post,* in commenting on the action of the assembly, refers to the statement of the committee that the new statement was not intended as a "substitute for or an alternative of our confession of faith." "Yet there can be no doubt," says the *Evening Post,* "that the new creed, as accepted, will supplant the old. It will do so immediately in the popular conception; it will do so gradually in the practice of the churches; and it will do so ultimately in Presbyterian law. There is no reason for delusions on this subject. The true issue before the assembly was the substitution of a new confession of faith for the Westminster."

The New York *Tribune* thinks that it was a choice between revision and suicide. "Hide away the fact as they might, even the conservatives realized that a refusal to touch the confession would retard the growth of the church and alienate an ever increasing number of its members. Doubtless many of them did not approve of the proposed changes in the confession, moderate and cautious as they are; but something had to be done, and done at once. So, with many misgivings, perhaps, they gave their vote in favor of the report."

It is the opinion of the Philadelphia *Press* that "Those upon whom the doctrine is binding will have, when the presbyteries vote upon it, a statement of belief that will invite rather than antagonize those who believe the church should represent the living present rather than the dead past. The revision committee has done an important communion a great service, and its energies can be expended in exemplifying the vital truths of Christianity and not in defending the shibboleths of other days."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* ascribes the success of the revisionists to the "subtle, indefinable, subconscious influence of New York. So long as they were satisfied to meet in semi-rural communities such as Philadelphia, Chicago, and other overgrown villages of the west and east, there seemed to be no possibility of their arriving at any consensus upon the suggested alterations of their standards of doctrine."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* thinks it an "Astonishing evidence of denominational harmony to find this great representative body of the Presbyterian church so nearly in accord as to questions of doctrine and polity. The effect of the proposed restatement of the doctrines of the church will affect profoundly, but not radically, the history of Presbyterianism in America."

Another important action of the assembly was the adoption of a resolution to appoint a committee of nine men to act with committees of the Episcopal and other churches in affecting public opinion upon the subject of divorce. The resolution was presented by the committee on church polity, and was as follows:

"Resolved, That in response to the fraternal request of the Protestant Episcopal church, this general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America appoints a committee of nine persons, five ministers and four elders, to confer with the committee of the Protestant Episcopal church, and with similar committees that may be created by other churches, with a view of securing some concerted action by the churches of America relative to divorce and remarriage, and so as to affect public opinion that uniform legislation may be enacted by the state that will conserve the family institution and preserve the sanctity of the marriage bond. That this general assembly viewing with sad apprehension the many perils to family life in our time, the growing rise and frequency of divorces upon grounds trivial and unscriptural, urges upon all our people the promotion of a wider reverence for the marriage bond."

Thomas Jefferson's "Bible" to be Printed

THE committee on printing of the house of representatives has ordered the printing of the extracts compiled from the four Gospels by Thomas Jefferson, and called by him the "Morals of Jesus of Nazareth." The original was not included in the list of Jeffersoniana ordered printed by the government in 1853, for the reason that the family were then unwilling to sell it. It has since been purchased and is now in the National museum. Mr. Heatwole, chairman of the house committee on printing, gives the following reasons for the action of the committee: "Representative Lacey, of Iowa, about a year ago found this book under lock and key in the National museum, and wrote a short article describing it, which was printed in many papers of the country, and the result is that frequent requests have been made for the publication of the book, these requests coming largely from ministers of the gospel on the one hand and people interested in the memory of Thomas Jefferson on the other hand. Accordingly Mr. Lacey introduced a resolution in the house providing for the publication of the work. It was carefully considered by the house committee on printing and favorably reported."

Mr. Heatwole says of the character of the book: "The effect of it is most excellent, and is one of the most convincing proofs of the Christian religion. He has prepared this little compendium in Greek, Latin, French, and English. He has not used a single syllable or punctuation mark that is not taken literally from the gospels. He has done it entirely without any words of his own. No one that examines this little volume, whether he be saint or sinner, will rise

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from his perusal without having a loftier idea of the teachings of the Saviour."

The Minneapolis *Tribune* says: "Jefferson was what was then called an infidel, and is now called an agnostic. He drew his religious opinions from the same source as Thomas Paine, whose political writings had to wait for the present generation and Moncure D. Conway for adequate editing, because of the popular anathema against his works on religious subjects. Jefferson was less aggressive and better poised than Paine, and his larger political pre-occupations left him less time to offend the dominant feeling of his time. He would have been a pretty good liberal Christian today." The Rev. Charles W. Nevin, of Philadelphia, writes to the Philadelphia *Press* objecting to the publication of the book on the supposition, not yet verified, that it is an attack on the Christian religion. "No one could fairly object to the publication of Mr. Jefferson's annotated Bible by private enterprise, but every citizen should object to a national assault of this character upon any religious belief, and every Christian should resent a proposed attack upon Christianity under the imprint of national sanction."

The Death of a Great Missionary Bishop

COMMENT ON THE WORK OF BISHOP WILLIAM TAYLOR

BY the death of Bishop William Taylor, at Palo Alto, California, May 18, in the eighty-second year of his age, the Methodist Episcopal church loses one of its stanchest and most efficient missionary workers. Bishop Taylor was born in Virginia and began his missionary work among the miners of California in 1848. His career there earned for him the sobriquet of "California" Taylor. Thence he went into Canada as an evangelist at large. After Canada came Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, South America and the West Indies, and India. In 1884, the general conference sent him to Africa and he explored a great part of that continent. His appointment as bishop came in 1888, with Africa as his field. Since 1898, he had not been in actual service.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* compares Bishop Taylor to Paul in his zeal for converts. "He never lost a particle of his fire from the time when as a youth of twenty he heard a voice in a dream saying: 'William, God has a great work for you to do, and if you will not confer with flesh and blood, turn neither to the right hand nor the left, but follow the leading of the Holy Spirit, your wisdom will increase like a continual dripping into a bucket.' He could not present a report to conference without filling it with exclamations from his overbrimming fount of emotion, and he could not hear a prayer in any meeting without punctuating it with 'Amen' and 'Glory.' He believed in the old emotional Methodism—indeed, he embodied it; and if by chance the conference were growing dull and conventional and William Taylor were present, he would soon get the rich old responses going from all quarters of the hall or church, his sonorous voice leading all." "The record of Bishop Taylor's life is one of the most fascinating stories of the age," are the words of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle*. "His adventures and achievements among the civilized and the savage races of the world, as related by himself and attested by his friends on every continent, seem marvelous to an age unaccustomed to his simple-hearted yet sagacious acceptance of the faith he taught and exemplified. To a large degree, far more than many of the soldiers and statesmen of whom the world hears much, he shaped and inspired the sentiment of the new communities and strange people among whom he labored." The *Democrat and Chronicle* is also authority for the statement that he never received payment for his missionary labors, but supported himself entirely from the sale of his books. The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Gazette* opens its account of his career with the statement that the "death of Bishop William Taylor removes one of the towering figures of the religious world."

The Extravagance of Churches

DO THEY COST TOO MUCH?

IT is the opinion of a writer in the *Christian Work* that churches are spending too much money in useless show. The church property in the United States is valued at $900,000,000, much of which, according to this author, "is represented in splendid and costly edifices, idle and empty monuments, cold, stately, and magnificent—but nothing more." He suggests that the work of the church would be more thoroughly done if some of this money "were turned into channels of missionary enterprise or into the funds for reaching and evangelizing the unchurched masses in our great cities and neglected country districts."

The New York *Tribune* admits that "here and there too much is spent on the ornamentation of churches, and in some cases the useful may be sacrificed to the artistic and æsthetic. Speaking generally, however," the *Tribune* goes on to say, "church buildings must satisfy the æsthetic sentiment of the people, otherwise nobody to speak of would go to church. Great stress is laid on the splendor and costliness of church buildings, and, as we know, the assertion is frequently made that poor people no longer care to go to church because modern churches are so luxurious and magnificent. But, like many another popular assumption, this assertion is not founded on fact. Years ago, perhaps, the church buildings of this country were relatively magnificent; but in these days of palatial hotels, office buildings, and private residences our churches—even the best of them—are relatively cheap affairs. In many cases, too, instead of repelling by their magnificence, their dinginess and faded furnishings are the things that most strongly impress the beholder. There are conspicuous exceptions, of course; but the average church building in the large cities seems to be overwhelmed by the onward march of modern civilization."

Various Topics

A CHILIAST is a person who believes that there is going to be a millennium by and by, despite present indications. St. Louis, however, has one who thinks that he can tell the exact date when the millennium is going to begin. It is impossible to refute a prophet, and it will take ten years to dispose of this one, for he gives himself a long term, naming 1912 as the year when things will begin to happen.—*New York Evening Post.*

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR IN HUNGARY: Hungary is added to Italy, Bohemia, Austria, Sweden, Norway, and Finland as countries that know the Christian Endeavor brotherhood. The pioneers of Christian Endeavor in Hungary are Professor Szabo and his wife. Mrs. Szabo is already at the head of a society for young ladies and another for children; the weekly Christian Endeavor topics are explained by Professor Szabo in a widely read weekly paper, and are studied, he thinks, by nearly ten thousand people every week.—*Christian Endeavor World.*

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The Books of The Week

LABOR AND CAPITAL. A Discussion of the Relations of Employer and Employed. Edited with an Introduction by John P. Peters, D.D. Cloth, pp. 463. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

DR. PETERS has edited the series of articles on the relations of laborer and employer published originally in the New York *Journal and American*. The suggestion for the preparation of the articles came from Bishop Potter. The questions sought to be answered include such as the nature and effects of trusts and labor unions, the desirability of compulsory arbitration, the manner of the division of the joint product of labor and capital and the degree in which the laborer receives his due share, the effect of the tariff, and the nature and scope of socialism. The contributors are forty-five in number and include such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Prof. John Bates Clark, Samuel Gompers, James B. Dill, Bishop Potter, and John Mitchell. The articles are free from all bitterness and are apparently written with the one aim in view, that of reconciling so far as it may be done, the interests of labor and capital, not only in the production but also in the division of the product. By bringing so many men of so many different minds into the discussion, the advantage is gained of looking at the subject from every possible side and under the best possible circumstances.

THE DIARY OF A GOOSE GIRL. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Cloth, pp. 117, $1. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN writes in her usual sprightly and sparkling vein of a young woman who, growing "tired of people and wanting to rest by living with things," retires to the English village of Barbury Green and adopts the profession of a goose girl. "In alluding to myself as a goose girl," she writes,

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"I am using only the most modest of my titles; for I am also a poultry maid, a tender of Belgian hares and rabbits, and a shepherdess; but I particularly fancy the rôle of goose girl, because it recalls the German fairy tales of my early youth, when I always yearned, but never hoped, to be precisely what I am now." The effervescent humor of the Penelope books continues to bubble through the many amusing experiences of the goose girl.

To the End of the Trail. By Frank Lewis Nason. Cloth, pp. 302, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Barring a hazy ending, the quality of this story is decidedly above the average. Ingalls, the easterner transplanted in Colorado, vibrating between goat herds and gold mines and making a success at neither, is a good type of the rolling stones with which the west is strewn. The west of the story is the new and orderly west that we know now, but with strange outcroppings of the old sinful days, of which the woman known as the "Big Swede" is the best example.

Hardwicke. By Henry Edward Rood. Cloth, pp. 311, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Rood has related, in a simple and realistic fashion, the fortunes of a young minister in a little village "up New York state." His liberal views concerning Jonah and the doctrine of original sin arouse bitter feeling in his fold, but his practical goodness eventually wins all but the hardest hearts. There is some droll humor in parts of the dialogue and some fair drawing of village types.

When Old New York Was Young. By Charles Hemstreet. Cloth, pp. 353, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Hemstreet has discovered a mine of interest in old New York. In the present volume he continues his researches into the history of the early days of Manhattan, and presents his results in a delightfully readable book. A valuable collection of old prints has been used for illustrating his work.

The Reasonableness of Faith. By W. S. Rainsford, D.D. Cloth, pp. 309, $1.25. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A collection of vigorous, clear, and convincing addresses. Although lacking the author's personality, the book lacks none of his force and originality, and therefore to all those who have approached Dr. Rainsford either intellectually or personally the volume should be extremely welcome.

Bread and Wine. By Maude Egerton King. Cloth, pp. 191, $1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A story of the peasant life of Davos, a little Swiss community. It bears all the earmarks of accuracy, among them being a sad tendency to dullness. One could have pardoned a little less accuracy of description for the sake of a little more life in the narrative.

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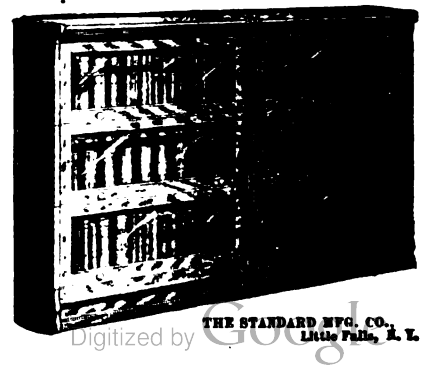

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News of The World

MONDAY, MAY 19

DOMESTIC.—It is estimated that probably two hundred or more were killed by a mine explosion near Coal Creek, Tennessee....The Toledo, Ohio, grand jury found indictments for bribery against many city officials....Bishop William Taylor, the Methodist missionary, died at his home in California, 81 years old....Justice James A. O'Gorman was elected grand sachem of the Tammany society.

FOREIGN.—Revolutionary anniversaries and patriotic ceremonies marked the day in Havana....Nine English tourists were drowned in one of the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland....Lionel E. G. Carden has been appointed British minister at Havana....Many lives were lost in a hurricane in India.

TUESDAY, MAY 20

DOMESTIC.—Seven hundred striking miners drove the non-union workers from the Grassey Island colliery.... Secretary Hay announced the independence of Cuba to all the nations of the world....The French cruiser *Gaulois* arrived at Annapolis with the commission who will be present at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington....Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, issued an order restraining the beef combine....A cloudburst caused havoc in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky.

FOREIGN.—Great enthusiasm was shown at Havana when Señor Palma was formally installed as president of the Cuban republic....People at Fort de France, Martinique, fled from the city because of a second eruption of Mount Pelée, but the damage was apparently slight....President Loubet reached Russia.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21

DOMESTIC.—Great Britain and Germany formally denied the sovereignty of the United States over the Sulu archipelago, which is firmly maintained by the government at Washington.... President Roosevelt unveiled a monument in memory of those who fell in the Spanish-American war erected in Arlington cemetery by the National Society of Colonial Dames....Edwin Lawrence Godkin, editor emeritus of the New York *Evening Post*, died in Brixham, England.

FOREIGN.—A fresh outbreak of Mount Pelée razed what was left of the ruins of St. Pierre, Martinique, and created a panic among the people of Fort de France, many of whom embarked on vessels for other islands; the United States relief ship *Dixie* arrived at Fort de France....A bullfight took place at Madrid, which was attended by King Alfonso and the queen mother....Czar Nicholas and President Loubet reviewed a large body of Russian troops at Czarkoe-Seloe.

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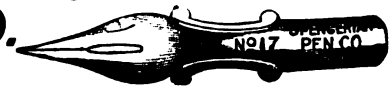

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THURSDAY, MAY 22

DOMESTIC.—The members of the Rochambeau mission from France arrived in Washington, and were received by President Roosevelt at the White House....All the washeries in the anthracite district in Pennsylvania shut down....The Presbyterian general assembly adopted the revised creed by an almost unanimous vote....A $25,000,000 furniture combine was formed in Chicago.

FOREIGN.—The French government notified the governor of Martinique to make preparations to abandon the island....A bill was introduced in the Cuban congress to pardon all Americans now imprisoned on the island.

FRIDAY, MAY 23

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt took luncheon on board the French cruiser *Gaulois,* at Annapolis, the guest of the French ambassador, M. Cambon....A gift of $75,000 was made to Wesleyan college for the construction of a building for scientific purposes....President Roosevelt abolished the long-standing practice by which army officers have acted as secretary of war in the absence of the secretary and assistant secretary.

FOREIGN.—A meeting of the British cabinet to discuss the progress of the peace negotiations in South Africa was held in London; the German foreign office received a cable dispatch from the German consul in Pretoria that peace had been practically concluded.... Because of an explosion in a mine of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, at Fernie, British Columbia, 109 miners were shut up in the mine, and are believed to have perished.

SATURDAY, MAY 24

DOMESTIC.—The statue of Rochambeau erected in Washington was dedicated with imposing ceremonies by representatives of France and the United States....Lord Pauncefote, the ambassador of Great Britain, died at the embassy in Washington....A general strike was ordered among the soft coal miners in Virginia and West Virginia, to begin on June 7.

FOREIGN.—In a fight between Turkish troops and Bulgarian revolutionists in Rumelia, six of the latter were killed.... The Belgian steamer *Stanleyville* was wrecked on the Gold Coast, Africa; no lives were lost.

SUNDAY, MAY 25

DOMESTIC.—General Chaffee, the reviewing authority, has disapproved in part the findings of the court martial in the cases of Major Waller and Lieutenant Day, tried for executing natives of Samar without trial....The department of justice will defend General Brooke in the suit for $250,000 brought against him by the Countess of Buena Vista, who claims an hereditary monopoly of the slaughter-houses of Havana.

FOREIGN.—President Loubet of France on his return voyage from St. Petersburg, landed at Copenhagen and was welcomed by King Christian....A defense of the conduct of General Sir Charles Warren at Spion Kop has been published in England.

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Business and Finance

With almost uniformly good wheat, corn, oats and cotton crop reports, improved retail demand caused by warmer weather, a full volume of reorder business for this season of the year, good collections and heavy railroad earnings, the only cloud on the situation would seem to be the continued unrest of labor and the idleness of large numbers of industrial workers as a result thereof. Even here, however, it is to be noted that, with the single exception of the anthracite coal-miners' strike, which, of course, affects demand and industry throughout a wide area, the disturbances are largely localized.

Price changes are few, and steadiness is a feature. Wheat is slightly lower on good crop reports, but straitened supplies of corn and oats make holders confident. Corn visible supplies are only half those of last year, and 60 per cent of the stock is in Chicago. Wheat supplies are smaller than one or two years ago, and only slightly larger than in 1898. Cotton was depressed early on confident short selling, but rallied later, and much covering occurred based on the "pinching out" of receipts and the fact that exports were very large. Hog products generally are rather easier.

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Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	5⅝c.	6⅞c.
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The New York stock market was influenced this week by favorable crop news and the easing of rates for money, 2½@4½, as well as by announcements of several railroad deals of some importance offsetting the effects of the anthracite coal-miners' strike. Heavy covering of shorts ensued, after which the market became quieter, although considerable manipulative strength was displayed in St. Paul, Union Pacific and other granger stocks, the anthracite coal stocks also tending to recover. Demand sterling rallied to about 4.87¼, reacting to 4.87. Bank clearings for the week ending May 22 aggregate $2,134,005.353, a decline of 15.5 per cent from a year ago.

Business failures for the week number 152, as against 192 in this week last year.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 23
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
June 5, 1902

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S speech at Arlington on Memorial day contained his first directly-worded declaration on the Philippine issue, and whatever else may be thought of it, it can not be said that he was not plain spoken. Aside from this the speech, the salient features of which are given on another page, was not remarkable. In slightly changed words it repeated what was so often said by President McKinley and what has been asserted many times during the senate debate, namely, that the presence of our troops is the only assurance of peace and order in the islands, that anarchy would follow our withdrawal, that we do not conquer in order to set up arbitrary government, and that "with their (the Filipinos) growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep pace." The president even held out the possibility of independence, but asserted that at this time it was impossible to determine what our ultimate relations should be.

COMMENT upon the speech of course follows in the grooves long since made by the opposing parties in this discussion. There is, indeed, nothing in it to lead anyone to change his opinion; it is significant only of the administration's determination to stick to the policy adopted by President McKinley, and it disposes once and for all of the assumption that President Roosevelt had not made up his mind as to what our course in the Philippines should be. There have been some unfavorable comments from the south on the president's comparison between army brutalities and lynching, but these complaints can hardly be taken seriously when it is remembered that lynchings are not confined to any part of the country, and when the speech shows that the comparison was drawn merely to emphasize the fact that instances of brutality in the army no more stamp the service as brutal than a lynching proves that a nation is barbarous.

THE long and noteworthy debate on the Philippine government bill came to an end in the senate on Tuesday, and before this issue of PUBLIC OPINION reaches its readers the vote on the bill will have been taken and the bill passed. With the exception of the unfortunate injection into the debate of the charges of atrocities on the part of our soldiers, charges which, true or untrue, had nothing to do with the merits of the question before the senate, the debate has been most useful in bringing before the people all sides of the Philippine problem. It has been shown that a "deliberative body" has its uses after all; such speeches as we have had from Senator Hoar and some of the Democrats on the one side, and from Senators Lodge and Spooner on the other, go far toward rehabilitating our senate in the eyes of the country.

A SUBSIDIARY coinage bill passed by the house last week is approved by everyone on its merits; it also indicates the extension of business within recent years. Up to 1880 we got along very well with $50,000,000 of subsidiary coins. Then the limit was raised to $90,000,000, and in 1900 the coinage was increased to $100,000,000. It is estimated that the house bill for the coinage of the treasury bullion will still further increase the total to $150,000,000. This is a large amount of loose change, but it is less than $2 a head of population and is no more than is necessary for trade.

NO known forces are working toward an ending of the coal strike, both sides having settled down to a long struggle in which quarter will neither be given nor asked. Hopes that the differences between the miners and their employers will be submitted to arbitration are still entertained in some quarters, but without apparent reason, and the operators have not gained public support by their refusal to leave the questions in dispute to outsiders for decision. The extension of the strike to include the soft-coal fields does not seem probable at present, but on Monday the firemen, pumpmen, and engineers stopped work, adding greatly to the strength of the miners by confronting the operators with the prospect of having their mines flooded. On the whole, however, it is not apparent that either side has gained or lost ground since the beginning of the strike.

MR. CLEVELAND has accepted an invitation to make a speech at the opening of the new Tilden club of New York on the 19th. This will be the first speech made by Mr. Cleveland to a political gathering since his retirement from the presidency. For other reasons this will be a noteworthy occasion. The Tilden club will be, it is said, the center of anti-Tammany Democracy, but at its opening banquet there will be Democrats of all shades of opinion, and the fact that so many prominent Democrats whose views have been so radically opposed are to come together is regarded as proof that the occasion is the outcome of strenuous effort to harmonize the various elements of the party.

WE have the authority of the New York *Times'* London correspondent for the statement that the topic in London which rivals even the coronation and peace in South Africa is the talk of the successor to Lord Pauncefote as ambassador at Washington. The British idea of the importance of the post has increased so largely during the late ambassador's term, that it is not easy to find a man who measures up to the high requirements of the position. Oddly enough, it seems to be the general opinion that a trained diplomatist is not wanted, but rather a man of great distinction and ability outside of the diplomatic rut. The search for such a man is expected to occupy several months.

BECAUSE it was so long in coming the news of peace in South Africa is all the more welcome, not only to Engishmen, to the world at large. The war just ended was not one in which Great Britain could gain either honor or direct profit, however it resulted, and in view of the disasters with which its course has been marked and the lack of sympathy in any part of the world, the enthusiasm with which the peace news was received can easily be understood. The terms at last accepted by the Boers are not materially different from those insisted upon by the London government from the first, but as the summary of opinion in the foreign department shows, there is no disposition to dwell upon the terms of peace; it is enough that a cessation of a struggle wearying for all concerned is announced. The discussion of details is postponed to a later date.

A LONG letter in the London *Telegraph* from its Pretoria correspondent gives a very interesting account of the South African peace negotiations. Of the Boer delegates, who were sumptuously entertained by Lord Kitchener, Schalkburger and the rest of the Transvaal delegates except Reitz were in favor of peace on any terms; Louis Botha shared their views, but Steyn, De Wet, and Delarey were in favor of demanding impossible conditions. Of these Delarey was the most bellicose, but it seems that the Boer women were the last to "come in." At first the Boers demanded a majority upon any administrative council that might be formed, and insisted upon the establishment of civil government within two years with general amnesty for all, including the Cape rebels. It was only after a very stubborn resistance that the Boers got down to the London government's "irreducible minimum," the terms of which have been known from the beginning of the struggle.

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AMERICAN

John Hay, Secretary of State

AN OUTLINE OF HIS SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMANDING POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES

A EULOGISTIC survey of the career of Secretary Hay, from the pen of Brooks Adams, appears in the June *McClure's*. Mr. Adams ranks Mr. Hay's handling of events in connection with the Chinese outbreak as his greatest achievement. He saw instantly that "if war were declared against China, nothing could prevent the Americans from losing control of the situation, and the Europeans from acquiring it. The legations were relieved, Peking was occupied, and the campaign ended precisely as our cabinet wished. Afterward it only remained to dissolve the European concert, and facilitate an evacuation, to achieve all that America desired. Mr. Hay's plan was so simple as to bewilder his European colleagues, who could never persuade themselves that he was acting in good faith. They were convinced that the United States had some ulterior motive; whereas the only object of the United States was to get her rivals out of China, and keep them out."

Continuing his review, Mr. Adams says: "Mr. Hay has invariably yielded the immaterial to gain the material, and for the United States that which is most material in foreign affairs is the Monroe doctrine. Of this doctrine Mr. Hay has been the foremost modern exponent; and yet, probably very few Americans realize how momentous his achievements regarding it have been.

JOHN HAY, SECRETARY OF STATE

"This principle, asserted three-quarters of a century ago by Mr. Monroe, has never been explicitly accepted by Europe. On the contrary, foreigners long protested against it, and in 1850 Mr. Clayton committed the capital error of American diplomacy by acceding to the claim of Great Britain for joint control over any canal which might be cut through the Isthmus of Panama by the American government. In spite of persistent efforts to the contrary, Great Britain always refused to abandon her right under this treaty, and affairs stood in this position at the outbreak of the Spanish war. That war changed the whole equilibrium of the world. The United States then became an Asiatic power. From the dawn of time commerce has flowed from east to west. The question is whether it will continue to do so. To maintain it in this ancient channel Russia built the Siberian railway, and all Europe, with Germany in the lead, in 1900 tried to partition China. America opposed the attempt. We can now measure the result. The Siberian railway (as yet hardly more than a railway in name) is a failure as far as competitive freights are concerned, and, when tested, proved worthless as an instrument in war. Mainly for this reason partition broke down. Furthermore, America succeeded in maintaining the integrity of China. The effect of this success has been to split Europe into two hostile camps, leaving the United States the arbiter of the destiny of the east. No nation in recent times has held a more commanding position. The diplomacy of the world now centers in Washington.

"To support her pretensions, however, America must have available energy commensurate with her mass, and to develop such energy she must have undisputed control over her base at home. Hence the necessity for abrogating the Clayton treaty, a task which has been consummated by Mr. Hay.

"Whither these great changes will lead no man can now prophesy; but if the United States is destined to maintain an economic supremacy, traffic must flow to her from both east and west, and should it do so, the whole political and economic structure of civilization must be altered. In any event, Mr. Hay's administration of the state department marks the opening of a new era.

"My hope is that I have in some degree indicated Mr. Hay's services to his country; but the man himself can not be known unless the spirit be appreciated in which these services have been rendered. Few probably will doubt that Mr. Hay is versatile, adaptable, and able, but few, perhaps, comprehend that he is modest and unselfish. He has never failed in an emergency, but he has never asked for place; he has never been pushed as the representative of great interests, or by political parties; and, furthermore, he has never struggled with a friend for an object of ambition. When brought into such competition, he has invariably aided his friend and effaced himself. Mr. Hay has risen because he has loved himself last. This statement can be tested by facts. At three different epochs of his life John Hay has been thrown into close relations with three of the most remarkable men of diverse types whom America has recently produced—Abraham Lincoln, Horace Greeley, and Theodore Roosevelt. Not one of these three owed anything to him, or could look to personal advantage through his support, yet all judged him alike."

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A New Era in the Southwest

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER, in the June *Review of Reviews*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

FOR half a century the cattlemen have ruled the southwest. Extending over the Panhandle of western Texas, western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas, eastern Colorado, and eastern New Mexico, their holdings have embraced the whole southern portion of the "high plains." Voluminous advertising and the persuasion of immigration agents lured the settler into states farther north, and this wide area remained, in a sense, undiscovered. The cattleman reigned supreme. With the advent of barbed wire, he stretched his fences, like a vast thorn-tipped web, where he listed, enclosing with his own land that of the government and of the distant investor alike. For three decades, while millions of settlers surged across the Missouri, he held sway over a territory 500 miles north and south and 350 miles east and west, turning its leagues of pasture into fortunes.

Three things have changed this: The railroads have pushed their shining steel rails into the "short-grass country;" the Indian lands, leased by the cattle companies for a few cents an acre annually, have been given up to the homesteader; the western people have learned some new lessons in agriculture. In March of the present year the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway completed a line from Kansas directly across the heart of this domain to El Paso, on the Mexican border, so level and unobstructed in its course that the track of one divison of 128 miles has not a curve. The main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé borders the territory on the west, and a new branch line skirts the east. Diagonally, from Denver to Fort Worth, is the Colorado Southern, Fort Worth & Denver. A half-dozen charters for branches and individual enterprises are presages of other incursions into the unoccupied area. Immigration has turned in this direction. The homeseekers' excursions to this section are patronized as were those of old to Kansas and Nebraska. Every freight train carries a car or two of furniture, implements, and teams belonging to adventurous families, leaving eastern and mid-western homes in search of cheaper lands and frontier experiences. Even on the despised "staked plains" sounds the locomotive's whistle.

The soil is very fertile and rich over much of the plain. The surface is covered at the northern portion with buffalo-grass, a close-curled, gray herbage that is stock food the year round. In January, as well as in June, on it alone flocks and herds will thrive. Toward the south is sage brush and mesquite. In the desert-like spaces the cactus rears its forbidding head, and the deceitful mirage beckons gaily to the traveler. The foothills of the Rockies crop out here and there with towering summits. Above is a sky forever blue, while ceaseless winds have this for their playground. Rain and snow are infrequent, even to the southeast, where the influence of the gulf is felt. These conditions, together with the mildness of its temperature, fit it especially for stock-raising and the attendant branches of agriculture which the west is learning to master. Because of this fitness, and because the "free range" days of the west are passing away forever, comes the demand for farms instead of ranches, and the recognition of the settler's rights. This spring the Capitol, or the X. I. T. ranch, which occupied a tract of 5,000 square miles in the Panhandle, was sold in tracts of 10,000 to 200,000 acres. This ranch was so extensive that some states could not have contained it. Connecticut, for example, could not hold it by several hundred acres; the two states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined would not contain it. Its 3,000,000-acre tract was fenced thoroughly; 350 wells with windmills helped furnish water for 125,000 cattle. It was, in effect, a little empire, and the owners' iron-clad rule was to forbid a camper inside its boundaries. Now it is being divided among small holders!

Where six months and a year ago was open plain, today are towns with prosperous business houses, telephones, and banks. They are not large, most of the newer places having four hundred to five hundred population. They are the accompaniments of the railroad, and their shining new structures are visible for fifty miles across the level plain. The better class of immigrants is coming into the new country. They are not the "movers,"—never at rest,—but industrious toilers, familiar with western conditions, and prepared to overcome. The old freighting of goods across the prairie has ceased, and driving of cattle to market is ended; and economic conditions are in a state of transition, as the wilder civilization of the range gives way to that of the farm.

General Chaffee and the Army's Honors

THE WALLER AND DAY VERDICTS DISAPPROVED

THE reviewing authority, General Chaffee, on the court-martial of Major W. T. Waller, charged with illegal execution of natives of Samar, has disapproved the verdict of acquittal. His act is held to have been one of unlawful retaliation, rather than a justifiable act of war. It is recognized that Waller's mental and physical condition after his expedition into Samar rendered him in a measure irresponsible, and that while stricken with fever, he assented to the request of his men for revenge. That the court should have taken his condition into account, so far as to mitigate the finding to a minor offense, the reviewing authority thinks would have been proper, but a total acquittal is disapproved. Lieutenant Day, who obeyed Waller's order, knowing his condition, is also held to have been wrongfully acquitted, as, had he exercised his judgment, he could have prevented "the most regrettable incident in the history of the military service of the United States. An officer must be conscientiously regardful of the unquestioned legality of his agency in taking the lives of his fellow-men. Above and beyond all personal consideration officers must guard the name and honor of the country."

"This reversal of the verdict of the court-martial seems to cover the case in an honorable and satisfactory manner," the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) says. "It is much better than the defiant claim that Waller was within his rights in murdering natives. It is true that it places some of the congressional defenders of the honor of the army in a very ridiculous position

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when the military reviewing authority itself stigmatizes the affair as the most regrettable in the history of the service, and demands disapproval in justice to the army. The review tends to purge the army of the suspicion of possible approval of such acts, and is in line with the sentiment of the American people." The New York *Journal* (Dem.) says that "General Chaffee's stand in behalf of civilized usages in the Philippine war is everlastingly to his credit as an American soldier. He and not the murder and torture-justifying contingent, in and out of uniform, speaks for the honor of the army of the United States." In the opinion of the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), "General Chaffee's review of the findings of the Waller court-martial is the most sweeping indictment of the army that has been presented. According to the imperialists, Chaffee has covered the army with obloquy and atrociously defamed the devoted heroes who are defending the flag of their country. Shall this traducer of heroes be court-martialled and hanged for treason, dismissed in disgrace, or let off with a reprimand?"

The Buffalo *Commercial* (Rep.) finds in General Chaffee's comment "a pointed and deserved rebuke to the politicians and critics who have said that the army could not be depended on to vindicate the honor of the nation," while to the Chicago *News* (Ind.) "it is evident that the commanding officer of the American army in the Philippines appreciates the necessity of guarding the good name of his troops and his country. With the commanding general holding these views, it seems improbable that any large proportion of the forces in the Philippines can have made it a common practice to violate the code of civilized warfare." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) declares that those who have been denouncing the Philippine atrocities could ask for no more complete vindication, but these critics "can now well afford to leave their case with President Roosevelt and General Chaffee. Senator Hoar and those men who agree with him may be enemies of the American army, but President Roosevelt and General Chaffee can not be so characterized. They at least are friends of the army and lovers of the country. They hold that murder does not cease to be murder when committed by an officer of the army. The honor of the American army is safe in General Chaffee's hands."

State Politics

The Ohio Republican State Convention

THE Ohio Republicans met in state convention at Cleveland last week, and nominated candidates for secretary of state and minor offices. All reports agree that the convention was "a continuous ovation for Senator Hanna," whose faction controlled the proceedings at every point, with practically no opposition. The platform opens with a eulogy of President McKinley, and "cordially sustains" President Roosevelt in his pledge to carry forward the legacy he received from his predecessor. As to the trusts, the platform says that "all combinations that stifle competition, control prices, limit production, or unduly increase profits or values, and especially when they raise the prices of the necessities of life, are opposed to public policy, and should be repressed with a strong hand."

Referring to Cuba, the platform says: "We believe it is due alike to Cuba and to ourselves that, in accordance with the Republican principle of reciprocity, proper and reasonable trade concessions shall be made by our government to Cuba, in return for her concessions upon American products, so as to benefit the trade of both countries, and to fully and generously carry out every obligation of our national honor, whether expressed or implied." The president and the army are congratulated upon "the satisfactory progress made in the Philippines in suppressing insurrection and establishing order, and we unqualifiedly endorse the policy of our government in those islands. . . . Our flag is in the Philippines, and there it will remain." These are the main features of a long platform following orthodox Republican doctrine in every part.

Politics in Kansas

THE Kansas Democratic state convention adopted a platform which denounces the trusts, reaffirms the Kansas City platform, without mentioning silver; advoctes the election of a board of railroad commissioners by the people; declares for the ownership of public utilities by the people, and endorses the policy of Democrats in congress with reference to their attitude on the Philippine question. The convention nominated United States Senator Harris to succeed himself. After a hot fight, fusion with the Populists was agreed upon, and it is impossible to say how the state ticket will stand, because ten places on it were left open to be filled by the Populists.

The Kansas Republicans held their convention a week later than the Democrats. W. J. Bailey was nominated for governor. "The feature of the convention," the press dispatches say, "was the strong Roosevelt sentiment." The platform warmly endorses the national administration.

The Next Congress

IN a careful review of political conditions the country over, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* undertakes to set forth the probabilities in regard to the next congressional elections. "The prediction is rather freely made," he says, "that the Democrats will carry the next house; this is by no means an unusual estimate at this stage of the campaign, but," he adds, "it will not do for either side to rely on generalities in forecasting the coming congressional contest. It is different from any other

ASLEEP OR AWAKE?—*Minneapolis Tribune*

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that has been fought since the civil war. There will be 386 representatives elected, of which 193 would be an even half. The south, not including Maryland or West Virginia, will contribute about 118 Democratic representatives. The thirteen distinctly southern states will have, under the new apportionment, 125 seats; the Republicans now have nine representatives from this belt, two each from Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and three from Kentucky." The correspondent estimates that the Democrats, to gain control of the house, must gain 25 seats in northern states, and, viewing the field as a whole, it appears to him doubtful if they can do this. "A very heavy political tide would, of course, easily accomplish it; but whether that tide is coming may much be doubted. This all depends upon the appeal which the anti-imperialistic issue makes to the American people." The Savannah (Ga.) *News* (Dem.) finds several things in favor of Democrats that are worth noting: "One is that they are united, while the Republicans are not harmonious respecting their Philippine policy, their policy in regard to lowering the tariff on Cuban products, and the president's action in respect to trusts and appointments. It is but reasonable to suppose that those who are dissatisfied with the administration will take the opportunity which the congressional elections present to express their dissatisfaction with it, feeling they can do so without endangering their party's control of the government. All things considered, therefore, the outlook for Democratic success is very encouraging."

A Case for Government Ownership

A Suggestion Resulting From the Coal Strike

"GOVERNMENT ownership of all coal lands and government control—not ownership—of all shipping facilities, so administered that a small operator could be sure of as favorable terms on the railroads for his carload of coal a day as the millionaire operator could get, the cost of transportation being fixed so that nobody could be charged an excessive rate, and no discrimination in rates, and there ought to be two results: Miners' strikes should become things of the past, and coal should be sold at about the price it was sold for five years ago." Such is the opinion of the Milwaukee *Free Press*.

HE SHOULD COME NEXT.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

"The railroads at present are the coal operators," the *Free Press* continues. "The coal companies own nearly all of the lands. An independent operator is unable to get his coal delivered, or if it is delivered he is charged exorbitant rates of freight, and he has no accommodation and no rights as a matter of course. The coal consuming public is therefore entirely at the mercy of the great combination of coal miners and railroad companies, which are never satisfied with their dividends.

"Here is a field for the operation of the single tax theory. Mountains of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other states have come into the possession of the coal companies, which hold on to them all and work but a small portion of the mines that might be operated. Thus great mines of coal are worth millions, and escape even a moderate rate of taxation. There is probably no other business in the world that pays as big net profits as the business of anthracite coal mining in the United States."

The Pacific Cable

Is the Government to Withdraw in Favor of a Private Enterprise?

REFERRING to the fact that Senator Perkins has withdrawn his support from the Pacific cable bill introduced by him, the Detroit *Tribune* says: "In his new character as promoter of a private enterprise, Senator Perkins makes much of the fact that the commercial company promises a rate of $1 a word, instead of the present $1.66. He either overlooks or expects the public to overlook the fact that the British government, now engaged in laying a Pacific cable, by a much longer route, promises a rate of 50 cents a word. There is another circumstance which he is careful not to consider in his later utterances, and that is that the Corliss bill provides that the government cable shall transmit messages at cost, or on a postal basis, rates being reduced whenever and to such extent as the volume of business or the cheapening of service creates a surplus in the accounts of the enterprise. Mr. Perkins knows, and everyone else knows, that no private monopoly will ever offer such advantages to American manufacturers and exporters. He pretends to consider it important that the Commercial company agrees to permit the government to fix its own rates for official messages. On the other hand, the fact is that what the government pays is unimportant. The government business would go forward if the rate were $5, or even $10, a word, and the item would not be an important one in the annual budget. Commercial business will not go forward if the tax is exorbitant. American trade on the Pacific is in competition with that of every other nation. It will be increasingly so. It will be sadly handicapped if compelled to pay one cent more per word than is necessary on business communications, the frequency and extent of which are particularly important during the stages of establishment and expansion."

Under the conditions of which the *Tribune* complains, the Chicago *Post* thinks that Senator Perkins "acted with judgment in having the Corliss measure set aside. The action of the naval committee was unanimous, and it may be concluded that the members took the same view of the matter as that expressed by the California senator. The house may pass the

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Corliss bill, but it is certain the senate will not follow the same course. Why should the government at this time invest $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 in a Pacific cable when a private company has begun the work at its own expense and on its own responsibility? Let this private company construct the cable, and then, if the government should wish at any time to secure ownership and control, it would probably cost it no more to buy them than it would to build now. The private company is likely to construct the line cheaper than the government could."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

MAY 26.—Mr. Patterson (Dem., Col.) spoke against the Philippine civil government bill in the senate, and there were several lively colloquies, in which Senators Foraker (Rep., O.), McComas (Rep., Ind.), Hoar (Rep., Mass.), Carmack (Dem., Tenn.), and others took part; a debate on lynchings was precipitated by a resolution calling for an investigation of that subject which Senator Gallinger (Rep., N.H.) introduced. In the house the day was chiefly devoted to District of Columbia business.

MAY 27.—Unavailing efforts were made to fix a time for taking the vote on the Philippine civil government bill in the senate; Mr. Patterson (Dem., Col.) finished his speech against the bill. The Shattuc bill to restrict immigration was passed, after amendments prohibiting the sale of liquor at immigrant stations and in the capitol had been adopted.

MAY 28.—An agreement was reached in the senate to take the vote on the Philippine civil government bill at 4 o'clock, June 3; Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) spoke in defense of the administration's policy. The house considered a bill for a subsidiary coinage.

MAY 29.—Senators Spooner (Rep., Wis.) and Morgan (Dem., Ala.) defended, and Senator Clay (Dem., Ga.) opposed, the administration's Philippine policy, several amendments to the civil governm[illegible] bill were adopted; Mr. Lodge, in charge of the m[illegible]ure, offered an amendment extending to the in[illegible]itants the "bill of rights" of the constitution o[illegible] United States, except the right to bear arms and the right of trial by jury; in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Pettus, Mr. Lodge explained that in the opinion of the majority of the committee on the Philippines it would be unwise in the present circumstances to extend those rights to the Filipinos; the amendment was agreed to. The bill providing for the coinage of subsidiary silver was passed by the house.

MAY 31.—General debate on the Philippine civil government bill closed in the senate; Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) finished his speech in support of the administration's policy and became involved in a lively controversy with Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.). The house was not in session. Felipe Buencamino, formerly secretary of war in Aguinaldo's cabinet, appeared before the house committee on insular affairs and made a statement strongly favoring American sovereignty in the Philippines. He said that his countrymen were not yet ready for self-government, but strongly desired that their political status be fixed by congress. Secretary Root sent to the senate committee on the Philippines a report from J. G. Livingston, civil governor of Sorsogon province, accusing American soldiers of torturing and murdering two native officials.

Various Topics

THERE SEEMS to be no truth in the report that Ohio has escaped from Hanna.—New York *World.*

PERHAPS those senators who opposed the "popular election" measure know the feeling of the people in their respective states.—Detroit *Journal.*

FORECASTS are out to the effect that it is likely to take congress two months longer to be sure that it has thoroughly cleaned up the surplus.—Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

IN CASE we finally get those West Indies islands, we should lose no time in taking out a good stiff policy with some reliable earthquake insurance company.—Washington *Post.*

CO-OPERATION INDISPENSABLE: In order to conduct a war on a strictly courteous and philanthropic basis, a little coöperation on the part of the Filipinos themselves would be necessary.—Washington *Star.*

THEY HAVE BURNED another "nigger" at the stake down in Texas. Still, it is quite likely that Senators Bailey and Culberson will continue to dilate on the awful barbarities in the Philippines.—Boston *Herald.*

EVEN IF our French visitors had not got caught in the rain when they went riding with President Roosevelt last Sunday, there would have been no danger of their going home with the impression that ours is a "dry" country.—Boston *Journal.*

GENERAL MILES: The action of the president in revoking the executive order which placed the war department in charge of Lieut.-Gen. Miles and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin in turn in the absence of the secretary and assistant secretary of war is naturally regarded by the public as another blow aimed at the official standing and influence of the commanding officer of the American army.—St. Paul *Globe.*

THE FIRST HAGUE CASE: The first case to be referred to The Hague tribunal is that known as the "Pius claim." It is based on the application of the Catholic church in California for moneys which are in the custody of the government of Mexico. It seems that there are certain trust funds in the keeping of that government on which there is a large amount of overdue interest. The whole amount at stake is about $1,000,000. It is the understanding that the contending parties will choose two arbitrators each, and the four will choose a fifth from the eligible list of The Hague tribunal. The matter was arranged by our secretary of state and the Mexican minister at Washington. As this is the first [illegible]at tribunal it will doubtless be the [illegible] of interest.—Savannah *News.*

[illegible]EVELT AT ARLINGTON in referring to the soldiers of today who are fighting the country's battle in the Philippines asked his hearers to "keep in mind that the cruelties in the Philippines have been wholly exceptional, and have been shamelessly exaggerated. We deeply and bitterly regret that any such cruelties should have been committed, no matter how rarely, no matter under what provocation, by American troops. But they afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our army than lynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place. In each case it is well to condemn the deed, and it is well, also, to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation. Our soldiers conquer, and what is the object for which they conquer? To establish a military government? No. We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine islands not only how to enjoy, but how to make good use of their freedom, and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest. When that day will come it is not in human wisdom now to foretell. All that we can say with certainty is that it would be put back an immeasurable distance if we should yield to the counsels of unmanly weakness and turn loose the islands," to see them made the scene of butchery and misrule.

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FOREIGN

Austria and Pan-Germanism

REMSEN WHITEHOUSE, in the June *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE Pan-German synthetic annexation scheme, as it is now defined by prominent advocates and adherents of the movement, embraces not only the German-speaking populations of Austria, but includes in its political orbit Bohemia with its admixture of Czech and Slovak, and the Slavonic and Latin elements of Carniola and Istria, while it aims at the assimilation of the Teutonic cantons of Switzerland.

The state thus formed will number some 70,000,000 of inhabitants, of which 62,000,000 are of German race and speech, 6,000,000 of Czech and Slovak stock, and scant 2,000,000 (on the Adriatic seaboard) of pure Latin or mixed Slavonic origin. This percentage of alien blood, admitted reluctantly and by force of geographical and commercial conditions, is, by reason of its density—especially in Bohemia—a source of considerable perturbation to those Pan-Germanists who view the synthetic movement from the ethnological standpoint alone. To the vast majority of practical Pan-Germanists the unavoidable and, in reality, insignificant admixture of races is lost sight of in the splendid opportunity offered by the geographical acquisitions in the Mediterranean basin. Not only do the ports of the German ocean and the Baltic obtain direct railway connection with those of the Adriatic, but by means of the Danube, and the proposed system of canals uniting that river with the Rhine and other German waterways, a cheap and facile access is secured to the Black sea and the "Hinterland" of Asia Minor, while over railways built and controlled by German capital the industrial output of the Fatherland can (within a few years) be advantageously distributed along the shores of the Persian gulf.

It will be readily understood that such an amalgamation of political, industrial, and commercial interests must entail not only the destruction of the existing political equilibrium of Europe, but radically revolutionize the economic factors regulating the trade channels of the world. Notwithstanding his prudent reserve, or his public opposition to militant international Pan-Germanism, there is ample proof that Bismarck recognized the rational connection between the ambitions of the movement and the commercial requirements of the empire. While he discountenanced his royal master's covetousness in 1866, he ceaselessly labored to guide the forces he could not control. He disclaimed any ambition for the possession of territories the heterogeneous composition of whose populations and the disquieting increase of the Catholic element in national representation would, he judged, prove more detrimental than beneficial. The guiding spirits of today belong to a different school, or are perhaps impelled by forces which inexorably constrain a modification of the theories held by a former generation. The value of a sentimental basis in popular action when dealing with adjacent linguistic territories has not been lost sight of; yet, as has been evinced by the policy relentlessly pursued in the French districts of Alsace and Lorraine, official Pan-Germanism is determined to eliminate where it can not assimilate. *"Salus Germaniæ suprema lex!"* The Slavonic and Latin elements in Carniola and Istria will be counted but infinitesimal obstructions in the broad swath to be cut for Teuton feet to tread from the shores of the Baltic and the German ocean to the headwaters of the Adriatic.

Meanwhile prudent conservative Pan-Germanism relies on the numerous international associations founded for the propaganda of its tenets. A host of those more or less openly and avowedly connected with the movement, exert unmolested their seditious influence within Austrian territory.

The crisis which will precipitate the solution of this great political, social, and economic problem can not long be deferred. It is hardly conceivable that—although sacred as a doctrine of government—the voice of the Pan-Germanic people will be passively accepted by diplomacy as the voice of God.

The shifting sands of European politics make it unprofitable to speculate on the alliances or coalitions which may be called into existence within the next three or four years. In a recent article, entitled, "Will Italy Renew the Triple Alliance?" I endeavored to outline the advantages and disadvantages to Italy as a partner in this compact, and hinted that its renewal was already compromised by the ambiguous policy adopted by the Austro-Hungarian government in the eastern Adriatic. France, Italy, Russia, England, and presumably the United States will make their voices heard, singly or collectively. Pan-Germanists are fully aware that they will be called upon to vindicate any attempt at the practical application of their theories by force of arms. Three years hence (1905) Germany will be in a position to assert herself at sea as well as on land. Until that date, and as long after as circumstances necessitate, the Pan-Germanic propaganda will be unceasingly carried forward, for the issue is one of vital importance to the very existence of the state, and admits of no drawing back.

The Agreement Between Russia and Austria

Vienna Correspondent London *Standard*

STATESMEN still find it difficult to give a clear definition of the agreement between Austria-Hungary and Russia. In replying to a question by Dr. Max Falk in the foreign committee of the Hungarian delegation, Count Goluchowski repeated what he said last year, namely, that there are no stipulations in writing, and that the agreement of 1897 consists in the mutual exchange of views which have for their object to bring about an understanding between the two powers, in each separate case, as far as possible. If this is compared with the minister's statement in the Austrian committee, when he talked about "the full fruits of the *rapprochement* of 1897, which in the meantime has struck deeper and deeper roots," it will be seen that there is an attempt to depreciate what, but a few days ago, seemed to be something of great importance, as if it were the set purpose to make the situation obscure in the eyes of the world, including Austria's German and Italian allies. Since, however, Count Goluchowski can hardly be credited with this Machiavellian design, it must be presumed that—

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just as a verbal promise on both sides had, for many years, to serve instead of a treaty between Russia and France—so the present Austro-Russian agreement is based solely on a conversation between the two emperors five years ago, supplemented, perhaps, by statements through ministers and ambassadors. And looking at the matter rightly, there could, indeed, be nothing else so long as Austria-Hungary is the avowed ally of Germany and Italy, and Russia is the avowed ally of France. Both sides, however, consider the agreement as something real and valuable which, under other conditions, may or may not lead to a legitimate union. It is, in short, the second iron in the fire.

During the debate which ensued after Count Goluchowski's reply, Count Eugen Zichy, the Asiatic traveler, not only expressed his satisfaction at the *rapprochement* with Russia, but, borrowing a leaf from the Pan-Germans in Austria, even suggested a combination of the triple and dual alliances against England and America. He had to be reminded by the delegate, M. Hodossy, of the fact that Russia's influence in the Balkans must always be greater than Austria-Hungary's, owing to affinity of race and community of religion, and that this country, therefore, must still vigilantly guard her interests and not look elsewhere.

Peace in South Africa

TERMS OF SURRENDER SIGNED MAY 31

GREAT BRITAIN learned on Sunday that the Boer delegates had signed terms of surrender May 31 at 10:30 o'clock at Pretoria. Lord Kitchener's telegram containing this announcement stated merely that "documents containing the terms of surrender" had been signed. King Edward's message to the public said: "The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and trusts that peace will be speedily followed by prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by the war will give place to the earnest cooperation of all his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

It is believed that this ends a war which has lasted two years, seven months, and twenty-one days, having begun on October 11, 1899. The British losses in the war are placed at 21,966 killed and about 75,000 prisoners, wounded, and invalided. The British estimate of the Boer loss in killed is 19,000; the number of prisoners is at least twice this number. England's force in the field has numbered as high as 280,000 while the Boer strength at the beginning of the war was estimated as high as 50,000 and as low as half that number. Up to the date of the last budget statement the cost of the war to Great Britain was $825,000,000.

The London *Telegraph* gives the credit for the ending of the war to Lord Kitchener, who, "coping with iron resolution and remorseless certainty with the most thankless and ungrateful problem that could be set a soldier, has earned a unique and enduring reputation and the imperishable recognition of his country." In concluding its editorial on the close of the war, the *Telegraph* says: "The nation, loyal and free, has the glorious privilege of remembering that from the very beginning of the struggle British subjects at home and over sea have given the most impressive example known in history of the maintenance of empire by the democracy." The London *Morning Post* also declares that the war "has brought Great and Greater Britain together in a manner unforeseen and hardly hoped for. Great Britain has been the champion not merely of the great principles with which her long history is associated, but also of the interests of other nations whose people during the whole course of the war have persistently maligned her. The British blood that has been so freely shed has been shed in a struggle for the right." The London *Times* asserts that the war "has proved that we are not unworthy of our past. It has given the world an earnest of what we are capable of doing in the future, if we learn the lesson of the struggle aright. No other nation could have made such a military effort at such a distance from its base. Lord Salisbury has put our relations with foreign powers on a footing which made it difficult for those who might be inclined to intervene in the quarrel to indulge their inclinations without risks which they did not care to face. By his sagacious and conciliatory diplomacy, ably continued by Lord Lansdowne, he had built up that amicable understanding between ourselves and our American cousins which has done much to sober the reflections of less friendly states." The *Times* also pays tribute to the "splendid courage and ability" of Mr. Chamberlain. "He has spoken the mind of the nation ever since this controversy became acute. We come out of war to prosecute our imperial mission, younger in the consciousness of our might and younger in our hopes than when the brave foes we now welcome as friends forced it upon us." The London *Chronicle* claims that England has "gained peace with honor. If our statesmen are henceforth wise in making use of their opportunities, we shall find that we have also gained peace with good-will." The *Daily News* thinks that it will do most to give us dignity and nobility in the hour of victory if we pay homage to the immense and heroic courage of our foes." The *Standard* and the *Graphic* also praise the heroism of the Boers.

THE END OF THE STRUGGLE.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

After enumerating Great Britain's losses in men and money during the war, Mr. W. T. Stead says: "Add to this that we have intensified the racial difficulties in South Africa and have excited against Britain the bitter animosity of Europe, have destroyed two republics and have created two states despotically governed from London, and it will be evident to the

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dullest observer that the war has been a bitter, bad business for John Bull." In slightly different words this is the comment most universally made by the newspapers of the United States.

When ex-President Kruger was awakened at night and informed of the peace news, he exclaimed, "My God, it is impossible!"

The Russification of Finland

Translations for PUBLIC OPINION

THE Russification of Finland is progressing with disastrous effects, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independence Belge.* So far it has been next to impossible to secure accurate information concerning the troubles which occurred at Helsingfors and Viborg, on account of the close scrutiny of the censorship. In fact the Russian papers, among them the *Novoe Vremya,* the *Novosti,* and the *Gazette of St. Petersburg,* state editorially "that the government of St. Petersburg has not only been kept in absolute ignorance of the real state of affairs, but has actually been deceived" by the reports of General Bobrikoff, asserting the "Finnish people had accepted the new military law with entire satisfaction." "It is through such mendacious reports," says the *Novosti,* "that the Russian authorities have been deceived concerning the true situation of the country which they govern against the wishes and against the interests of the people."

The *Gazette of Finland,* semi-official organ of the government, is the only available source of information from which the correspondent of the *Independence Belge* in St. Petersburg could gather an account of the last revolutionary outbreak in Finland, and, as might be expected, this account is "highly colored for the benefit of the Russian authorities, while the true state of affairs is shown in a more dramatic light in private letters sent from Helsingfors to St. Petersburg." The government being under the impression that the application of the new military law, which provides for the oath of allegiance to Russia, would hasten the Russification of Poland, ordered the recruiting to proceed. At Helsingfors 857 men were called for, and 57 only answered; riots occurred, and the Cossacks were compelled to charge the populace, which threatened to burn the barracks. Without the intervention of Mr. Mouren, the Lutheran pastor who addressed the rioters, the loss of life would have proved very large, as the first regiment of Finnish sharpshooters was ready to fire, when he interfered and begged the officers to allow him to speak. This incident started the revolutionary movement, which spread all over the duchy with lightning rapidity. Martial law is expected at any moment. The Russian government then issued an "imperial rescript," notifying the Finns that "disobedience to the military law would be a convincing proof of the insufficiency of the administrative system inaugurated last century to guarantee the peaceful conduct of public affairs and submission to the authorities."

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT

The doctor might at least give his medicine in a little jam—*Minneapolis Journal*

The Finns consider this "rescript" as a practical proclamation of martial law, inasmuch as many "communes" (districts) have refused to obey the existing law. The governors have imposed very heavy fines on those "communes." Hammerford paid 35,000 marks, Helsingfors 30,000, and six other cities from 15,000 to 20,000 marks. These fines greatly exasperated the people. In some places the boards of medical examiners refused to assist in a system of recruiting which they consider unlawful. As usual, the Cossacks were on hand to handle the refractory recruits. At Viborg 150 young men were called by the military authorities; 32 only came. At Nikarleby a single man presented himself; he was crippled. Besides, not a single recruit would take the oath. The measures of repression were in keeping with Russian methods. At Helsingfors the Cossacks rode into the Protestant church, chasing everybody. They broke also into private houses, flogging the inhabitants, sparing neither women nor children. Convalescents were whipped in the hospitals, and a school teacher who attempted to protect a young girl was beaten to insensibility by an officer. The opposition to the military law is universal. According to the "officious" reports published in the *Gazette of Finland,* those who took part in the riots almost exclusively belong to the best classes of society. So far the opposition has been so successful that the period of enlistment has been extended to the end of June.

Commenting editorially upon these events, the *Independence Belge* says: "The Finns will not be brought to terms by the Cossacks; any kind of brutal action will do nothing but exasperate this prudent and wise nation, which would never have rebelled openly, but which protests against the illegal acts already committed with a dignity and self-respect worthy of the greatest praise. The government at St. Petersburg could formerly rely on the loyalty of the Finn; through its stupidity it has made of them a rebellious people, the resistance of which will prove unconquerable. What reliance can Russia place on these Finnish recruits, incorporated by force? Is it good policy to supply internal enemies with weapons, while organizing an army against the outsiders?" In the opinion of the same paper, if the government at St. Petersburg persists in its "unfortunate policy" in the grand duchy of Finland, the only result will be to give a large impulse to Finnish emigration. At the present time one thousand Finns leave their country each week, and if this state of affairs keeps up, Finland will be deserted in a very short time.

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SOCIOLOGICAL

Beautifying the Public Schools

BERTHA DAMARIS KNOBE, in the June *World's Work*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE movement for the decoration of schools is becoming so widespread as to command attention as an important educational factor. The organized placing of pictures and casts, mostly reproductions of masterpieces, began in the eastern states about ten years ago, the idea emanating from Ruskin-aroused England, though America has in this particular outstripped her sister across the sea. Largely through women's clubs the work has extended to every corner of our country, and even schools in the rural districts have become aroused. The beautifying by landscape gardening is more recent, but it is a part of the outdoor art movement developing everywhere, and should be stimulated by the example of Europe, with its 81,000 school gardens. In beautifying the interiors the entire funds have usually been furnished by an outside society, though an occasional school board has cooperated by replacing the glaring white walls with a soft color and blackboards with a harmonious hue.

In Boston, the first stronghold of the movement, the Public School Art league and Mr. Ross Turner have been most active. The latter inspired the adornment of the Phillips school, four of whose rooms, in distinctive Roman, American, Italian Renaissance, and Egyptian effects, have been inspected by the leading educators of the world. In New York, still behind other cities, the work has been done by the Public Educational society. In Chicago, the John B. Drake school has become a model; $1,000 has already been spent in covering the walls with tinted burlap, painting the blackboards a deep green, and hanging the walls and relieving the corners with pictures and busts. The Public School Art society owns a collection of twenty-nine pictures, worth over $500, which is lent to schools in the poorer districts for six months at a time. Another school decoration center is Denver. Instead of a central society, each school has an art association with a prominent clubwoman as patron. The members of the associations, mostly mothers of the school children, hold monthly meetings and give entertainments to secure the necessary funds. In Philadelphia the art activity originated in a memorial building erected for a beautiful woman, Alice Lippincott, who devoted her life to educational interests.

For exterior embellishment with gardens, some of the most attractive schools are in Massachusetts. The George Putnam school, at Roxbury, has continuously taken the first prize offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural society for the best school garden. The Garfield school, at Pasadena, California, is conspicuous for its masses of pink ivy-geraniums over the stone wall which supports the sloping lawn, its beds of pink and white geraniums, its clusters of rose bushes and palm trees.

From the World's Work

HALL AND STAIRCASE OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL, EVANSTON

In two cities, at least, the schools have extended outdoor beautifying to the homes. A society in Cleveland last year sold 121,000 packages of flower seed to school children at one cent a package, and the results of their individual gardens were shown in a "flower day" at the schools. At Carthage, Missouri, prizes to the value of $100 were given to school children for the best examples of the artistic use of vines and flower gardens. For the most part school gardens have been cultivated by teachers and pupils or interested individuals, though the women's clubs, village improvement associations and local branches of the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Park and Outdoor Art association are beginning to take up the work.

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Sociological Legislation in 1901

A Review of State Statutes

A SUMMARY of the legislation in 1901 has recently been published by the New York state library from which we condense a brief account of the measures having an especial bearing on sociological questions. The first head is Charities: Supervision and Poor Relief. "The tendency of legislation appears clearly to be toward a closer central control of the state charitable and kindred institutions." Instances of this are the establishment of a board of control of state institutions in Minnesota and the law in New York vesting the control of the hospitals for the insane in the state commission in lunacy. "There is a marked tendency, especially in the rural districts, to keep dependent children in almshouses, even though this course is forbidden by law." For example, Indiana has passed a law "allowing children between the ages of three and seventeen to be kept in the almshouse for sixty days instead of for ten only as theretofore," before being placed in homes or institutions.

In the laws regulating the care of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, there is an effort to distinguish between the first two classes and the last. The laws of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin illustrate this system. These "statutes also provide in common for the establishment of juvenile courts and a system of juvenile records, the right of petition to the courts by resident citizens in the interests of such children, and the appointment of probation officers. They forbid the commitment to jail of young children.

"The most important developments of the year in connection with the care of the insane occurred in Michigan and Minnesota." The former state provided for the erection of a psychopathic ward at the University of Michigan; the latter established in all cities of over 50,000 a detention ward for doubtful cases. This state also established a state board of control. Pennsylvania appointed a commission to inquire into the best methods of treatment of the insane, and Indiana enacted a statute allowing counties with a population of 150,000 or more to establish asylums for the chronic insane. The only legislation of importance looking to the care of the feeble-minded and the epileptic was in New Hampshire and New Jersey. New Hampshire had made no provision for the care of these classes prior to 1901, but in that year an act was passed "for the establishment and maintenance of a school for the care and education of the feeble-minded." New Jersey passed an act "to establish a village for epileptics."

"The trend of legislation relating to penal institutions was toward the centralization of control, the substitution of reformatories for prisons, and a more extended use of probation, indeterminate sentence, and parole." States that enacted laws embodying some or all of these ideas during 1901 are: Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Michigan, California, Indiana, and Vermont. Ohio and Virginia appointed a commission to inquire into the convict labor question. Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, and North Dakota broadened the scope of convict labor by allowing them to be employed on the highways or railroad lines, on state farms, or in state factories.

"Legislative action relative to the liquor traffic for 1901 clearly indicates an intention to subject the business to such moderate restrictions as have heretofore proved effectual in limiting the number of places for traffic and locating them where the least harm can result and where they can be kept under surveillance. The imposition of excise taxes or license fees as the initial step toward this accomplishment continues to receive legislative approval." Laws dealing in some way with the liquor traffic were enacted in thirty states.

"During 1901 Montana and Wyoming were added to the list of states having a state board of health. At present all states but Georgia, Idaho, and Oregon have a central sanitary organization, and territorial boards of health are found in New Mexico and Oklahoma and also in Hawaii and Porto Rico." An act was passed by the Illinois legislature requiring the registration of births and deaths in that state. Kansas, Montana, and New Hampshire enacted elaborate statutes covering the subject of communicable diseases.

Labor problems received due consideration. Five states provided for free public employment bureaus, viz.: Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Employers' liability was recognized by the legislatures of Colorado and Connecticut, and extended to street railway employees in South Carolina. The eight-hour day for laborers employed by the government or by public contractors was made compulsory in California, Minnesota, and Utah. Legislation touching the employment of miners and in general improving the conditions under which such employees labor was enacted in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Connecticut, California, and Florida.

A Family Budget

How to Live on £150 a Year

HOW a lower middle-class English family may manage to live comfortably on an income of 150l. a year is told by G. S. Layard in the May *Cornhill*. The family selected as typical is that of a cashier in a London solicitor's office and consists of the man and wife and two children. The different items of expenditure for the year are shown in the following table:

	£	s.	d.
Rent (26*l.*), rates and taxes (5*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*)	31	3	5
Railway traveling	7	0	0
Life insurance and benefit club	4	8	3
Newspapers, books, etc.	4	10	0
Gas, coal, coke, oil, wood, matches	9	17	0
Summer holiday	5	0	0
Tobacco	2	5	0
Birthday and Christmas presents	1	10	0
Stamps and stationery		12	0
Food	47	9	0
House expenses	5	4	0
Boots	6	0	0
Tailor	6	0	0
Dress for wife and children	13	0	0
Balance to cover doctor, chemist, charities, etc.	6	1	4
	£150	0	0

The first item in the budget given above, rent, amounts to nearly one-fifth of the entire income, as compared with one-tenth spent for the same purpose by the so-called upper middle-class. To get comfortable quarters even at this price one must go to the suburbs, and this necessitated the expenditure of the next item

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on the list, 7l. for traveling. The largest and most important item on the budget is that for food, 47l. 9s. This is divided by the author according to the following table for weekly purchases:

	s.	d.
Meat and fish	7	0
Greengrocery	1	3
Milk	2	6
Bread	1	6
Grocery	6	0
	18	3

"The item 4l., 8s., 3d. for 'insurance and benefit club' represents an annual premium of 2l., 1s., 3d. for a life policy of the value of 100l., effected at the age of twenty-five; 4s. for another 100l. in the case of death being by accident; 3s. for insurance of furniture against fire; and 2l. paid to a friendly society as provision against sickness. The item 5l. for a summer holiday will seem, to many, ridiculously small, but when we add to it what would have been the cost of living at home, it will be found enough to cover the extra traveling, lodging, and extra board for a fortnight's holiday. 'Newspapers, books, etc.—4l. 10s.' should not represent all the reading done in the family, for the man of intellectual tastes and high aims will have provided himself in his days of bachelorhood with something in the shape of a library; besides which he will, unless his neighborhood is scandalously behind the times, live within easy distance of a free library. Education for the children, it will be noticed, has no place in our budget. This is because our typical pair are wise enough to know that the teaching to be got for nothing under the elementary education acts is incomparably better than any private teaching within their means.

"The budget is no imaginary one. It is the outcome of actual experience, and has the special advantage of being applicable to all incomes between 150l. and 200l. It would be totally irrelevant to a man earning 50l. a year less, but the man with 50l. a year more will find no difficulty in expanding the items, especially if his quiver is unduly filled. As it stands, it is a budget of strict necessity, and every extra 5l. available may spell a certain degree of affluence."

A Definition of Sociology

LESTER F. WARD in the June *Popular Science Monthly*, Garrison, N. Y. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

SO far as the definition of sociology is concerned, it is simply the science of society, or the science of social phenomena. All the more specific definitions that have been proposed have created more confusion than they have cleared up. What is needed in sociology is not definitions, but a clear presentation of the scientific principles underlying it. There is one such principle, failure to recognize which causes most of the difficulty in endeavoring to establish the science. This principle, however, is one that also applies to psychology, biology, and all the other sciences classed as complex. This principle may be formulated as follows: In the complex sciences the quality of exactness is only perceptible in their higher generalizations. In sociology, therefore, which is the most complex of the sciences, the laws must be the most highly generalized.

Even in civilized races there are certain things absolutely common to all. The great primary wants are everywhere the same, and they are supplied in substantially the same way the world over. Forms of government seem greatly to differ, but all governments aim to attain the same end. Political parties are bitterly opposed, but there is much more on which all agree than on which they differ. Creeds, cults, and sects multiply, and seem to present the utmost heterogeneity, but there is a common basis even of belief, and on certain occasions all may, and sometimes do, unite in a common cause. Not only are the common wants of men the same, but their passions are also the same, and those acts growing out of them which are regarded as destructive of the social order and are condemned by law and public opinion are committed in the face of these restraining influences with astonishing regularity. This is not seen by the ordinary observer, and every crime and breach of order is commonly looked upon as exceptional. But when accurate statistics are brought to bear upon this class of social phenomena they prove to be quite as uniform, though not quite so frequent, as the normal operations of life.

But these social, or sociological, laws may themselves be grouped and generalized, and higher laws discovered. If we carry the process far enough we arrive at last at the fundamental law of everything psychic, especially of everything affected by intelligence. This is the law of parsimony. It has its applications in biology, and its homologue in cosmology, but it was first clearly grasped by the political economists, and by many it is regarded as only an economic law. Here it is usually called the law of greatest gain for least effort, and is the basis of scientific economics. But it is much broader than this, and not only plays an important rôle in psychology, but becomes, in that collective psychology which constitutes so nearly the whole of sociology, the scientific cornerstone of that science also. While, in view of the number and variety of causes that combine to determine any single act, no law can be laid down as to how any individual will act under a given set of circumstances, we have a law which determines with absolute certainty how all men act under all circumstances. If there is any apparent exception to this law, we may be sure that some element has been overlooked in the calculation. Just as, in the case of a heavenly body which is observed to move in a manner at variance with the established laws of gravitation and planetary motion, the astronomer does not doubt the universality of those laws, but attributes the phenomena to some undiscovered body in space of the proper size and in the proper position to cause the perturbation, and proceeds to search for that body; so in human society, if there are events that seem at variance with the fundamental sociological law of parsimony, the sociologist may safely trust the law and proceed to discover the cause of the perturbation.

MR. WILLAM WALDORF ASTOR has again shown the interest he takes in English educational matters by giving £20,000 ($100,000) for the endowment of four professorships at University college in London. Mr. Astor's gift is one of several large bequests that have recently been made for extending the scope and increasing the efficiency of the University of London and University college, two well known and worthy educational establishments of London. The University of London was, until quite recently, simply an examining body. Recently the governing body decided that the University of London should be reconstructed and become a teaching university, with the hope and aim of establishing in London a great modern university, which would do for intellectual and commercial life what the universities of Germany and America are doing in those countries.

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LETTERS & ART

Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant

AN EMINENT FRENCH ARTIST DIES IN PARIS

BENJAMIN-CONSTANT, the eminent French painter, died in Paris, May 25, at the age of fifty-seven. M. Benjamin-Constant was often alluded to as one of the distinguished painters of France who had not received the Prix de Rome, and he was sometimes referred to as one of the men who would not try for the opportunity offered by the government every year

J. J. BENJAMIN-CONSTANT

to the successful pupil of the Beaux Arts for the four years' study in Italy. The facts are that for the first two years of his student life in Paris he was admitted *en loge,* which means that he was one of the ten pupils chosen from the different concours to be immured in a studio at the state's expense while completing the final work. That he failed at receiving the final prize was no discouragement for so young an artist, and it is doubtful if he ever regretted it. His chances were good for the third year, but the young artist fell under the influence of Fortuny's work, a man whom he had then never met, and he enthusiastically determined to become a colorist. He threw up his academic studies, his chances for the Prix de Rome, and left Paris, not finding there the conditions under which he wished to work. An opportunity presented itself for joining the staff of the French ambassador to Turkey, and he was absent from France several years, visiting Madrid, Granada, and Egypt, in addition to Turkey and the orient. The results of these trips were a wealth of studies that formed the basis for his eastern pictures. "The Women of the Harem" and "Prisoners in Morocco" made his reputation, and were a sensation in the Salon. "The Entry of Mohammed II," which is now in the Luxembourg, gave him a second medal, making him *Hors Concour* in the Salon. Of late years he turned his attention toward portrait painting, with the greatest success. There was no more popular portrait painter in Paris, or one whose time was more eagerly engaged. He often accomplished a portrait with singular rapidity, and during his visit to this country, in 1895, he painted four portraits in less than that number of months. His more noted works include "Hamlet and the King," "Samson and Delilah," "Moorish Butchers at Tangier," "Street Corner in Tangier," "Terraces at Evening," "Herodias," "Christ in the Tomb," "Day After Victory at the Alhambra," "Tahamy the Caid," and "Justice of the Cherif." His portrait of Queen Victoria is well known.

According to the Boston *Transcript,* his "temperament was distinctly of the southern order, and he was much loved personally for his geniality of nature. His paintings are more splendid in color than harmonious, and in his large canvases there is a riotous exuberance of gorgeous costume, jewelry, marble, mosaic, and arms. He carried this love of brilliant colors and fine textures into his portraits, in which there is a superficial magnificence, and a truly oriental taste for elaborate dress and ornament. The technique of his works is somewhat lacking in firmness of structure, as well as in sobriety of execution, but his rendering of surfaces is extraordinary, particularly in his draperies, flesh, stuffs, hair, etc. His fame will be chiefly connected with his recent portraits of royal and noble personages and with his mural decorations. His ceiling for the new Opéra Comique in Paris was a distinct success. There was much spirit also in his ceiling decoration for the Hotel de Ville."

It is the opinion of the art critic of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* that "M. Benjamin-Constant was famous rather for his popularity than his art, for truth to tell, notwithstanding his vogue, he had no strong and lasting qualities; his figure painting, though clever and very showy, was superficial, and his portraits emphatically so. Notwithstanding his gorgeous pigments, Constant was not a true colorist, for he never knew the value of quietude, repose, modulation. His ability was theatrical, and was best dis-

BENJAMIN-CONSTANT'S PORTRAIT OF HIS SONS

played in such big canvases as 'The Entrance of Mohammed II Into Constantinople.' His best portrait, and that to which he gave the profoundest study, was that of the famous London *Times* correspondent, Mr. de Blowitz. It should be said that in several of his stunning compositions he evinced capacities for better work, which, had he not been so fatally popular, might have given him a higher standing."

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The Society Drama

As an Antidote For Social Ambition

APROPOS of the recent performance of a new society drama in New York city, *Harper's Weekly* comments on the useful function of such plays in revealing the true state of affairs in uppertendom, that is, of course, if the plays are at all true to life. Their effect is declared to be "admirable, since they remove much of the heartburn which in past days has consumed the worthy wight not born to the purple of the socially elect. No really sane person, seeing how things are in high life, would envy the lot of those miserable persons who get so little out of existence, and whose efforts in pursuit of pleasure are more laborious than those which result in real achievement. Anything which serves to mitigate any of the woes of the mass is to be commended, but these plays can not be held to be pleasant by one whose ideas are possibly old-fashioned as to what is nice to look upon."

The writer calls attention to the fact that it is only lately that this sort of play has come in vogue, and finds that a "possible reason for this omission on the part of American playwrights is that we are yet too young a nation to have developed a society that is interesting, or at least have been so until within a few years. Our socially elect have been too busy accumulating the dollars, or those other attributes which constitute their charm and claim to recognition, to have developed interesting dramatic possibilities. Moreover, until late years, society has not been made up of a materialized posterity which is interesting to contemplate, but rather of a hopeful ancestry too strenuous by necessity to fit into polite comedy.

"The idea that the days of the person who for some valid reason is a social leader are filled with misery never occurred to thousands of us who dwell on the outside, and are accustomed to seeing only the fair front of society. Watching the bejeweled millionairesses at the opera, observing their happy faces on the park drive in the afternoons, noting their demeanor at the dinner or supper parties at night, one would have supposed they were a happy and a cheery lot, who knew no care, and whose chiefest vexation of spirit was over some new gown, or some complication with a milliner that was in a large sense of no serious importance. But the hideous fact seems to be that society is all misery, sham, shame, and hypocrisy. Bereaved widows and orphaned children, for whom the world has hitherto had a wholesome and sympathetic respect, are depicted in comedy situations which some persons have even found revolting. Wives seldom, if ever, really love their husbands; husbands plunge themselves into a maelstrom of speculation, dissipation, and actual viciousness; young girls are cold, calculating, horsy, and speak the language of the prize-ring and the stable; domestic felicity is superseded by foreign intrigue; and the only individual who really elicits our admiration to any degree whatsoever is usually a third party—a bachelor who, instead of falling in love with the slangy young woman, or any of the other eligible maidens of his environment, settles upon somebody else's wife as the only woman he could ever love. It is all very queer, and we must confess that we find in it many elements of surprise. Ease of circumstance and high social position, one would think, would conduce to something besides such appalling woe as the playwrights have revealed to us."

Poetry as a Sociological Phenomenon

Francis B. Gummere, in the June *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston. Condensed for Public Opinion

POETRY, high or low, as product of a human impulse and as a constant element in the life of man, belongs to that history which has been defined of late as "concrete sociology." Like war, marriage, worship, magic, personal adornment, and a dozen other institutions of the sort, poetry is an element in human life which seems to go back to the beginnings of society. Trustworthy writers even say it was one of the more conspicuous factors in the making of society; and when one is asked whether poetry, that is, emotional rhythmic utterance, must be regarded as a decreasing factor in contemporary social progress, one faces a question of sociological as well as of literary interest, and one must answer it on broader ground than biographical criticism, in clearer terms than can be furnished by the old hysterics about genius.

Hennequin saw that simply for critical purposes one must reckon not only with the maker of poetry, but with the consumer as well; and the student of poetry at large must go still farther. It is, after all, only a remnant who choose and enjoy great poetry, just as it is only a remnant who follow righteousness in private life and probity in civic standards. But what of the uncritical folk? Only a staff cut from Sophoclean timber will support your lonely dreamer as he makes his way over the marl; but the common citizen, who does most of the world's work, and who has more to do with the future of poetry than a critic will concede, finds his account in certain smooth, didactic, and mainly cheerful verses which appear in the syndicate newspapers, and will never attain a magazine or an anthology.

It is that poet in every man, about whom Sainte-Beuve discoursed, who can best tell of the future of poetry. The enormous heed paid to the great and solitary poets, as if there could be a poet without an audience or reader, has distorted our vision until we think of poetry as a quite solitary performance, a refuge from the world. Is not poetry really a flight from self and solitude to at least a conventional, imaginative society? Poetry by its very form is a convention, an echo of social consent; with its aid one may forget personal debit and credit in the great account of humanity. Now, as in the beginning, poetry is essentially social; its future is largely a social problem. How far, then, has man ceased to sing in crowds, and taken to thinking by himself? What is the shrinkage, quality as well as quantity, in the proportion of verse to prose since the invention of printing?

Waiting for complete and trustworthy sociological studies which shall answer some of these queries, one may venture an opinion on the general case. Just as one feels that forests may vanish, and yet in some way the mighty watercourses must be fed, so with poetry. Nothing has yet been found to take the place of rhythm as sign of social consent, the union of steps and voices in common action; and whatever intellectual or spiritual consolations may reach the lonely thinker, emotion still drives him back upon the sympathy of man with man. Human sympathy is thus at the heart of every poetic utterance, whether humble or great rhythm is its outward and visible, once audible, sign; and poetry, from this sociological point of view, would therefore seem to be an enduring element in our life.

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"Literature" and "Books"

June *World's Work*, New York. Excerpt

IN the jeremiads of the overworked critics, the commercialization of literature has come up lately for much discussion. If for "literature" we read "books" the case is easily made out, for the writing and the publishing of books have become commercial industries—of many books at least. Such an industry is as legitimate as the making and the selling of soaps and pills. Sometimes (but far less often than the public imagines) it is a profitable occupation; for the truth is that almost, if not quite, as much money has been lost in recent years in exploiting some sensational novels as has been made by the sale of others. The business is not as safe as (for example) the manufacture of patent medicines, or as the management of a great circus; and it is more closely akin to these occupations than it is to the production or even to the sale of literature.

For literature? That is another thing; and the production of literature, and even its sale, has nothing in common with the manufacture of romances for kitchen and railway consumption. To the impatient writer and to the critic whose desk is loaded down with the new books, the whole world of publishing may seem, for a despondent moment, to have changed; but the despondent mood is not the mood for clear conclusions. The best books are written and are published and are sold and are bought and are read by men and women whose standards have not suffered permanent confusion. They are not many, nor do many of them sell by the half-million, but they endure at least for a season. The writing and the publishing of such books have never been occupations that men have pursued primarily for profit, and there are yet authors and publishers who do their high service to the public because it is a high service, and because they like to do it. Let us not lose our standards of judgment or be confused by ephemeral successes.

Nor is there the slightest reason for the critics' despondency. The best contemporary writers and the best contemporary publishers are faring as well as their predecessors fared—are faring better, indeed. Although a contemporary judgment of books is the most difficult of all judgments to make, there can be little doubt that during the last decade in the great departments of history and fiction, and perhaps in all other departments of literature except poetry, there has been a larger volume and a higher average of production than there was during any preceding decade of American life; and there are as many publishers who have not gone into the circus-ring as there ever were. Nor is it to be forgotten that the largest sales of books in recent years have not been of the sensational novels of the month, but of whole sets of standard writers.

Good English

How May It Be Learned?

IN an article in the *Saturday Evening Post*, Professor George R. Carpenter discusses the perplexing problem of correct English. Professor Carpenter suggests that the Yankee "schoolmarm" is responsible for the prevailing idea that there is such a thing as an absolute standard in dealing with the English language. This idea probably came into existence as a result of a conscious effort to imitate Latin which had become a system of unchanging rules and formulas. "A somewhat similar fallacy," he says, "is that which connects accuracy in the use of our language with the great authors of the past. So far as the looking backward is concerned, this is surely a pessimistic belief. Is the world growing so bad that we must turn to the past rather than to the future for perfection? Nor is it plain why the usage of the man of letters should be the sole test of accuracy, whether the said man of letters be living or dead. Genius gives no such authority over matters of language as royalty, in some countries, is said to possess over matters of ceremony. Our only excuse for looking to literature for standards of correctness is either that literature, being designed for wide circulation, has adopted the most widely current of the forms of expression used by the people, or that, being read by multitudes, it may influence many in favor of its own peculiar linguistic forms."

But what then is accuracy and how may we discover it. "Abstractly we can see that, in fields where accuracy is not to be determined mathematically, correctness describes the usage or procedure most conducive to efficiency in the purpose of the action. We may, then, in the abstract, say that we speak correctly when we use our native language most in accordance with its essential aim, which is that of providing a simple, systematic, and effective method of expression. One language would then differ from another, not only in the diverse words of which it is composed, but in the special system by which these words are combined. The English system is one that does away, so far as possible, with inflection, and avoids exceptional or irregular forms or combinations."

But in many cases there will be found two conflicting usages when there is no question of effectiveness or lucidity between them. "Theory is, then, a dubious guide. Intelligent people have made—and are still making—our language, and the process is the work largely of intelligence; but the large number of conflicting analogies on which our linguistic practice is based can not be reduced to a few simple and definite laws, nor can the action of the whole body of intelligent people be predicted with certainty in any particular instance. It is safer to trust ourselves, for a standard of correctness, not to theory but to fact—to the customs of the language. Correctness, from this point of view, is conformity to the usage of the great body of intelligent people who use our language. It is the language of this body—a body at once broad and select—that we may most justly call, in my opinion, our standard of correctness."

The Secret of Romance

Maurice Francis Egan in *Harper's Magazine*

The dullest man will pluck the wild red rose
That, in our June, flaunts gay on every hedge;
The common birds find food among the sedge—
The eagle, soaring, to the high rock goes.
Color or scent in every flower that grows
Draws meaner men; but he upon the edge
Of human greatness, or who gives the pledge
Of life to fame, the eagle's longing knows.
The queen of Egypt's beauty was not all
That held Mark Antony unto the last:
She read his mystery—the higher dream
He never spoke. Fine souls that yearn and fall,
Like Dante's lovers riding on Hell's blast,
Thirst for great good, but miss the good supreme.

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SCIENTIFIC

Autobiographies of the Stars

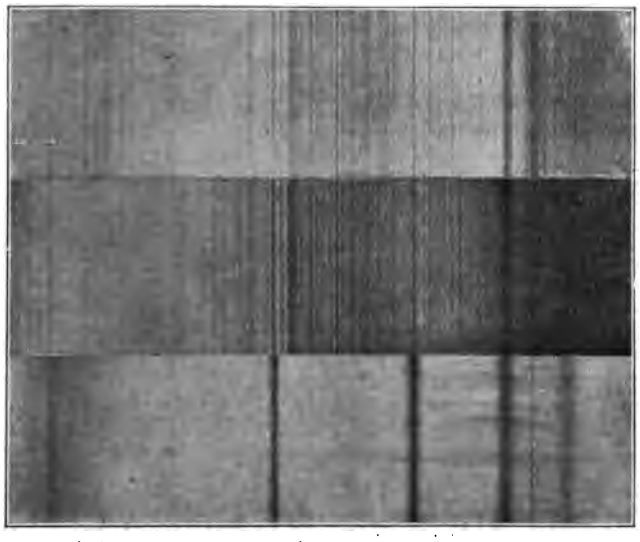
RALPH BERGENGREN, in the June *Harper's Magazine*, New York. Excerpt

WHEN he has secured photographs of the spectra of the heavenly bodies, the astronomer has overcome the obstacle of space at one bound, for each negative is a star autobiography, an individual record of the various elements whose combined combustion produces the familiar white light of the star. The Harvard observatory now has more than 115,000 of these plates filed away in Cambridge, and the purpose is to make them a record—constantly increasing in completeness—of temporary celestial conditions, each one virtually a single page in a unique history of the stars. Never a day goes by without a chapter being added, and at this very moment the instruments at Cambridge and

Sirius

The Sun

Capella



TYPICAL SPECTRA OF TYPES I AND II

Arequipa, where over a century ago Alexander Humboldt pointed out the present location of Harvard's southern station as an ideal spot for astronomical study, are either taking the latest pictures, or being made ready for tonight's work.

The study of thousands of their photographic spectra discloses a marked similarity in the composition of the stars—that is to say, of practically all the members of the celestial family which, like the sun, owe their brightness to their own intense heat, and not, like the planets, to reflected light. The chief divisions and subdivisions which the astronomers have made are less than two dozen in number, and to some one of them every star examined is found to conform. To the first type, of which the Dog Star is a generally familiar example, belongs the largest proportion. Its spectrum is continuous, and the lines, hundreds in number and very close together, prove the presence of many different elements, and show the star to be a solid incandescent body. The second type, which includes the bright stars Capella and Arcturus, closely resembles the sun in composition, and its spectra would appear like the sections of a rainbow if seen upon as large a scale and in their original colors. In the third division are Alpha Orionis and Alpha Scorpii, while a fourth and fifth embrace stars the majority of which are known only to the astronomer.

Beginning with the first type, practically all of the stars may be arranged in sequence; beginning, even earlier, with the spectrum of a "new star," the classification is almost as complete. The gradual change from type to type is clearly visible when the spectra are set side by side, the characteristic lines of a new star merging into those of a star just becoming nebulous—the second step in stellar development—and the lines of the nebulous spectrum leading gradually to the classifications already briefly suggested, of which the typical stars are Sirius and the sun. Each division is immediately recognizable. So also the constant spectroscopic record of the temporary conditions of individual heavenly bodies—such, for example, as the "long period variables," whose alternately increasing and diminishing brightness was long an unsolved problem—will be seen at once to be of no little value, for it sets forth their development, their composition, even their habits, so to speak, in a permanent form which can be referred to readily.

Actual discovery is not the primary object of the work in spectroscopic photography at the Harvard observatory, but incidentally to it about a hundred and fifty additions have been made to the list of known variables. Six of the eight new stars whose brightness during the last ten years has singled them out from the host of lesser discoveries were found by Mrs. W. P. Fleming, curator of the observatory's collection of plates, in the routine examination which precedes filing and cataloguing. All of the spectroscopic binaries whose components are both bright stars were discovered on the negatives at Cambridge, and the entire class, including countless others, one of whose components is a dark body, must also be included in the enlarged knowledge of astronomy directly due to spectroscopic analysis. Visual astronomy had long before noted the presence in the firmament of double or binary stars. The first six spectroscopic binaries seen at Cambridge are in a class by themselves; the others are practically little Algol variables, and are so numerous that about one in every seven of the visible stars belongs to this recent category.

Substitutes for Sugar

ALL ARE COAL-TAR PRODUCTS AND ARE DANGEROUS TO HEALTH

IN the course of an article on food adulteration, Dr. de Lavarenne, editor of *La Presse Medicale*, refers to the manner in which the use of saccharin is being extended. It is one of the many bodies made out of coal-tar, and is, of course, not a sugar at all, although many people are quite convinced it is. It is not only used to sweeten beer, but it is now also employed in the manufacture of syrups, jams, lemonades, wines (especially champagne), cider, brandy, pastry, and chocolate. Special substances of this nature are on the market for sweetening cider and brandy. Among these *sucramine* may be mentioned, which is said to be 700 times sweeter than cane sugar. Other products of the same kind are sugar extract (made in Switzerland), cannabin, etc. All these names are misleading, for the substances are only sugars in name, being all

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coal-tar derivatives. They are not foods. Moreover, their long-continued use may gravely affect the digestive functions. According to Professor von Bunge, of Basle, saccharin reappears in the saliva after being absorbed, and in this way leads to a persistent sweet taste in the mouth, which interferes with the appetite. Dr. Plugge has shown that the addition of saccharin in artificial digestion experiments with various digestive ferments interfered with the breaking up of food substances. Dulcin, another sweetening body, which has been used as a substitute for saccharin, was given to a dog at the rate of one gram a day. The animal died in three weeks.

The Cause of Death in Martinique and St. Vincent

A QUESTION that arises in the medical mind, on reading the stories of the St. Pierre disaster, is as to the exact cause of death. The newspaper accounts suggest direct burning or overwhelming with the volcanic dust. The Philadelphia *Medical Journal*, discussing this subject, says that "A considerable proportion of the deaths might be due to suffocation by noxious gases. Among such would be carbon dioxide, commonly called carbonic acid, and sulphurous acid. The former is not actively poisonous and would not be the cause of death unless present in considerable proportion, but the latter gas is highly irrespirable and even a small proportion will render air so irritating that suffocation must ensue. One of the most famous eruptions in history, that of Mt. Vesuvius, in A. D. 79, has been described by the younger Pliny from notes left by his uncle, who lost his life in an effort to rescue a friend. The narrator states that the death of the elder Pliny was due to fumes of sulphur. Even making allowance for the imperfect identification of chemical substances at that early period, we may safely assume that by such an expression sulphurous acid was indicated, since this gas was undoubtedly familiar; indeed, it is mentioned in the Odyssey as a disinfectant. The Roman writer further adds that the body was untouched by fire. In some of the recent reports from Martinique specific mention is made of the same suffocating influences."

Professor A. E. Verrill, of Yale, in a communication to *Science* (New York) says that during many years of teaching geology he has held in opposition to most text-books on the subject that explosive gases are evolved during violent volcanic eruptions, and that the flames seen by eye witnesses do actually exist, independent of lightning and the glow of the hot lava reflected from the jet of steam, etc., which are usually given as the explanation of the appearance of flames. "My view," he continues, "has been that the heat is sufficient to cause the dissociation of hydrogen and oxygen from the water, on coming suddenly into contact with highly heated lava; and in case of sea-water the chlorine would also be dissociated from the sodium. These gases suddenly ejected with great violence and exploding in the air, above the crater, would produce precisely the effects witnessed on an unusually large scale at Martinique. The people were mostly killed by the sudden explosion of a vast volume of hydrogen and oxygen, which will account for the sudden burning of flesh and clothes, as well as of the buildings and vessels. The chlorine, at the same time, combining with some of the hydrogen would produce hydrochloric acid, a poisonous and suffocating gas, which would quickly kill most of those not instantly destroyed by the explosion."

Steel Cutting with a Carbon Point

CHARLES H. DENNIS, in the June *Everybody's Magazine*, New York
Excerpt

JULIUS E. HASCHKE, an inventor of unusual gifts, has recently hit upon a method of concentrating electrical force so as to produce a destructive current of astonishing power. With the simple apparatus he employs he has driven an automobile up an alley in the rear of a bank, entered that institution, attached his wires, and cut open the steel vault in eight minutes, merely to show the possibilities of his method. He confidently offers to expose to view the contents of any safe made of metal while the second-hand of your watch is making a dozen revolutions or so.

Mr. Haschke, while reticent as to the details of his process, describes it as a new method of combining two electric currents at the carbon electrode in such a manner as to multiply their destructive force to an extent hitherto unknown. The carbon point which discharges the current, is attached to a simple wooden handle, and is thrust through a hole in the top of a

CUTTING IRON AT THE RATE OF A FOOT IN FIVE MINUTES

small, bottomless box of sheet iron, coated with asbestos and having also a wooden handle. This latter contrivance, which swings freely by a cord attached to the ceiling and is steadied by the operator's left hand, serves to shut out most of the withering white light that otherwise would beat into his face, as well as to protect him from the heat and the fiery carbon flakes that leap from the place of contact. The operator's eyes are further guarded by two pairs of dark spectacles, one above the other, and a piece of thick black cloth that is placed between the lenses. Without this protection he would be stricken blind in a very short time, as have been, temporarily, one or two foolhardy onlookers. Mr. Haschke's work is mainly performed with a current generated by a battery of twenty-eight cells. This is sometimes reënforced by a current from a convenient lighting or power plant.

The inventor has applied for patents on three features of his process, which he believes are original with him. Until he is assured that patents will be issued to protect these features from infringment he chooses to keep them secret. In their interrelation mainly lies the unique quality of his invention. The singular blowing or shooting force of the discharge from the carbon point, he says, has never been secured before. No other process produces from electric currents of a

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given voltage anything like the destructive power which he has evoked. In fact, no swift results such as his appliances give have been produced before by electricity. In a mysterious black box about a foot square is hidden the secret which he declines to impart even to those who employ his process. This box, with its contents, is leased for a nominal sum when an installation is made, and is not to be opened, except by the owner and inventor.

The Physiological Effect of the Magnet

L'Illustration, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

UP to the present time the effect of the magnet on normal man has been denied. It seems, however, that the physiological neutrality of the magnet has been a little too prematurely stated and is not in every case admissible except in reference to sensibility. If one explores muscular contractions submitted to the influence of the magnet, as M. Fere has just done, it is seen that there is a very marked and very interesting phenomenon, to wit, that the magnetized bar acts on fatigued muscles and brings back their vigor. This action is accentuated to such a point that the work of a fatigued muscle under the magnetic influence is found to be raised above that which it was before its contraction. At the same time the subject of the experiment experiences a feeling of repose and of especial comfort. As a remedy for fatigue the magnet shows itself to be susceptible of being utilized by physicians and physiologists, and it is anticipated that the medical profession will sooner or later find means of putting this discovery into practical application.

Various Topics

EDISON announces that his storage battery for automobiles is now a perfect success, and that the horse as a draught animal is doomed. The battery is described in PUBLIC OPINION, Vol. XXX, page 784.

IS EPILEPSY A MICROBIAL DISEASE?. M. Bra has laid before the Paris académie des sciences the results of numerous microscopic studies of the blood of epileptics from which it appears that immediately before and after an epileptic attack a peculiar micro-organism is invariably present in the blood of the patient. This parasite, when magnified five hundred diameters, becomes visible as a round dot. Often it occurs in pairs and sometimes in strings or chains of many individuals. The detached microbes move very rapidly and the chains sometimes attach themselves by one end to red blood corpuscles. If the discovery of the French savant is confirmed by further researches the idiopathic form of epilepsy will fall into the category of diseases due to micro-organisms.—*Staats Zeitung.*

RELIGIOUS

Creation Legends in Ancient Religions

MORRIS JASTROW, JR., in the June *Harper's Magazine*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE theologians of the Euphrates valley, as early at least as the second millennium before our era, grappled with the problems of beginnings, and finally contented themselves with a theory of evolution from chaos to order. On cuneiform tablets which date from the seventh century, B. C., and which represent copies of much older originals, we now read the story how once upon a time, before even heaven or earth existed, the waters covered everything; it was a period when confusion held sway. This confusion is symbolized by a monster known as Tiamat, whose name, signifying "the deep," is a survival of the very primitive notion found in various parts of the world that makes water a primeval element. The end of Tiamat's sway is foreshadowed by the creation of the gods, though we are not told in what way the gods were produced. Creation in the proper sense follows as the result of a conflict between chaos and order, in which the gods eventually prevailed.

The primitive view which regards water as a primeval element underlies the Egyptian creation story, as it does the Babylonian. Ra is the offspring of Nu —the personification of the watery deep. He is pictured as lying asleep in the waters, or as coming out of a world egg that floats on the waters. The bursting of the shell of this plant, pregnant with life, marks the beginning of the cosmic process. The conception suggests an "emanation" theory, and, viewed simply as a metaphor, the picture of a world egg comes closer to a genuine "beginning" than most of the other fancies in ancient religions.

We are approaching the high-water mark of ancient speculation regarding the beginning of things, and there is only one other story of creation among those found in the religions of antiquity in which a higher point is reached. That other story is the famous one in the first two chapters of Genesis. As a matter of fact, we have two creation stories of Genesis. Confining ourselves to the first story, its points of contact with both the Babylonian and Egyptian legends are too striking to be due to accident. Here, too, we have the beginning of time—chaos pictured as a period of darkness, when the waters held complete sway. The "deep" must be placed under the control of the deity, who is called Elohim, before the work of creation can be undertaken. At the same time it is to be noted that we have not yet found in any Babylonian version an elaborate succession of genuine creative acts, such as form the noteworthy feature of the first chapter of Genesis.

The creation legends of the Phœnicians, so far as known, are a mixture of Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian views, corresponding to the general eclectic character of the Phœnician religion. They are of little interest, except as illustrating the intercourse between the nations of antiquity, which was far more active and dates back to a much earlier period than is commonly supposed. The earliest source for the religion of India is the hymns of the Rig Veda, the date of which is now fixed at about 1000 B. C. In one of these hymns we encounter as the creator Purusha, who is simply a "magnified man." A pantheistic turn, however, is given to this conception under the influence of which Purusha becomes the "all in all," and is identified with the universe, with what has been and what shall be. In the Brahmanas, which carry us down to c. 500 B. C., the pantheism of the Vedic hymns is on the whole maintained, though with an admixture of mysticism, and with occasional relapses to

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more primitive conceptions, while the final word of Vedic literature is one of scepticism.

Greek philosophy sounded the death-knell of creation legends, both primitive and advanced; it swept away the cosmogonies of Egypt and Babylonia and Phœnicia. If that of India survived, it was because the religious development of India was not affected to any extent by Greek thought, while the Hebrew story maintained its hold mainly because of the emphasis it placed upon certain religious doctrines that met with wide acceptance, and partly because of the sublime conception of a single power governing the universe that pervades the tale in Genesis. These features, however, of the Hebrew story must not blind us to the fact that to Greek philosophy belongs the great distinction of being the more direct precursor of the modern scientific theory. The tone of the Hebrew story is spiritual; its spirit is essentially religious, whereas the spirit of Greek philosophy is scientific.

Denominational Colleges in the United States

Independent, New York

THERE are in the United States, says Secretary Ray, of the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges, 105 Baptist colleges and universities, 66 Methodist, 44 Congregational, and 39 Presbyterian. This includes colleges for women. We add that there are 61 Roman Catholic colleges, all for men; 24 Lutheran colleges, 15 Disciples, 9 United Brethren, and 7 Protestant Episcopal, of which 3 are for women; and a host of minor sects are represented, while many other colleges claim to be unsectarian, but are under some religious control. Now it can not be that all these colleges are needed. They must be interfering with each other, even in their own denominational lines. Thus New Jersey has 3 Roman Catholic colleges, Maryland 4, and the District of Columbia 4. Iowa is credited with 25 colleges, of which 4 are Presbyterian, and 6 Methodist. Missouri has 26 colleges, of which 4 are Baptist, 4 Methodist, and 3 Disciple. This is quite too large a supply, but it does not equal the 41 colleges of Pennsylvania or the 38 of Ohio.

When we consider the property and productive endowment, Dr. Ray's figures look large. He credits to the 44 Congregational colleges, $29,668,000; to the 105 Baptist colleges, $28,653,000; to the 66 Methodist, $25,725,000, and to the 39 Presbyterian, $15,868,000. In the west, the line being drawn so as to include Michigan, Illinois, Arkansas, and Texas, the average income of 42 Baptist institutions is $25,700; of 40 Methodist, $22,731; of 23 Congregational, $17,268, and of 22 Presbyterian, $10,485. Of the 21 colleges in Kansas, 9 have no productive funds, and 50 others have $10,000, or less, and, omitting the University of Kansas, supported by the state, only 2 have over $40,000 of productive funds. The largest amount is $80,000. Iowa is an older and richer state; but of its 25 colleges, 5 have no endowment whatever, and 12 others have $50,000 or less. Of the 8 remaining colleges, one is the state university; Iowa college (Congregational) has $350,000 endowment; Drake university (Disciple) has $153,000; Parsons college (Presbyterian) has $151,000; Tabor college (Congregational) has $103,000, and Cornell college (Methodist) has $100,000. No other college has as much as $60,000, but the low-water mark is reached by Graceland college (Latter Day Saints), whose total income was $710, and which claims 6 teachers and 23 students.

The Salvation Army Meets in Annual Conference

THE twenty-second annual conference of the Salvation Army was held in New York city, May 21 to 28. The most important meeting of the conference, or the Pan-American congress as it is called in army circles, was the celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the organization, held in Carnegie hall, May 27. Commander Booth-Tucker presided, and was assisted by Mrs. Booth-Tucker, both of whom made addresses. Forty cadets from the New York training home were commissioned. The entire national and provincial staff were present, and nearly two thousand field officers and soldiers. The commander reviewed briefly the work done by the Salvation Army in this country, and defended the methods used by the army. A collection for the work in this

COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER

country was taken up, and it was announced that $3,099 had been collected. The commander gave some interesting statistics showing the increase in the various phases of the army's activity during the last six years. In that time the number of officers has increased from 2,000 to 3,000, and the corps, outposts, and social institutions from six hundred and twenty to nine hundred and seven. The total membership of the organization is about 30,000, although it fluctuates greatly owing to the enlistment of new recruits and the loss of old members to the churches. The philanthropic work of the army is receiving each year more attention. During the period of six years covered in the commander's report, more than $350,000 have been expended in philanthropic work. As a result of this expenditure, the number of men lodged over night has increased from 600 a year six years ago, to 9,000 in the year that has just ended. The total number of beds furnished in six years was 3,000,000. The army now maintains twenty-one rescue homes for girls, as against seven six years ago. In that time over 1,500 girls have been inmates of these homes.

SPIRITUALISTS celebrated recently in Philadelphia the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first Spiritualist association. The New York *Evening Post* remarks: "This is about the only fifty-year-old association in the country which is able to marshal all its charter members to a fifty-year anniversary. Quite a number of the charter members were present in the flesh, and the rest were there spiritualistically, which is quite as satisfactory, according to trustworthy accounts."

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Death of Jesus in the Light of Contemporary Science

DR. CABANES, in *La Revue*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THOSE who have doubted that Jesus died on the cross have given the following reasons for their belief: 1 The crucifixion was not sufficiently long to produce death; further, it was not aggravated by breaking the bones of the legs, as Jesus was spared this. 2 The wounds of Jesus were not sufficiently serious to produce death. 3 Jesus rested on the cross in a state of apparent death and he was living when taken down.

Was the crucifixion sufficient to produce death, and at the end of how many hours does death generally occur? The duration of the crucifixion was evidently variable and depended a great deal on the state of resistance of the subject. Because of the nerves which are abundant in the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, it is not to be doubted that the impaling was very painful. It is also certain that the "emotions, appearances before the judges, ill treatments," the flagellations, and all that followed sorely tried Jesus, and it is known that he was incapable of carrying his cross. However, we also know that this is not sufficient to cause death after a short space of time, as there are cases in which persons have remained many hours on the cross without death intervening. By these examples it appears that crucifixion alone could not have produced the death of Jesus, and in reference to the wounds produced by the nails, these wounds being the result of crushing, the hemorrhage was small. A burning fever might possibly occur which would be manifested by an intense thirst, but the flow of blood could not be sufficient to cause death. Death in this case is preceded by a comatose condition which would be inconsistent with the cry uttered in a loud voice by Jesus shortly before his last breath. All the commentators of the Gospels further agree that Jesus did not remain more than from three to six hours on the cross and death can not be produced by an exposure of this duration to this mode of torture.

The generally accepted version of the lance wound received by Jesus is that the blow was struck on the left side and that there flowed from the wound water mingled with blood. It has been correctly remarked that blood does not flow from a corpse, and therefore if blood followed the lance stroke, Jesus must have been alive; further, in order that the blow might have killed the dying man, it must have injured a vital organ. It must be observed that a lance directed upward and from right to left could not reach the right-hand cavities of the heart without first opening the peritoneal cavity, traversing the liver, the pericardium and perhaps the pleura. We must therefore ask how the few hundred grammes of blood which a right ventricle could contain, could penetrate to the exterior of the body after such a great wound. Also with those who die slowly there is found a distended heart in which the blood has very rapidly coagulated, and it must follow that if a flood of the liquid appeared on the side of Jesus it could not have come from the heart. With regard to the vena cava, its situation is too far back to have allowed it to be touched by the lance. If the wound had been in the stomach a lesion of the digestive tube would have been disclosed by an ejection of blood mingled with alimentary matter, either from the mouth or the opening of the wound, or at least by a discharge of blood into the abdominal cavity. Had the liver been touched the symptoms of an internal hemorrhage would have been observed, as in the case of President Carnot, in whose case the blow of the poignard directed downward, perforated the liver and the portal vein, inducing a state of coma, whereas Jesus, we have been told, cried out with a loud voice. We thus see that death was not due to the lance wound or to the torture of crucifixion, as so often stated.

Now with regard to syncope which occurs in cases of crucifixion and which can make an apparent state of death seem a true state of death, this is easily explained, the stupid and ignorant soldiers taking for death that which was only a loss of consciousness. Further, the legs and arms were bound so tightly with thick and rigid ropes that the physiological consequence of such compression would be a violent rushing of blood to the heart and head which would be quite capable of producing apoplectic conditions as well as swooning.

The singular faculty of certain subjects to remain inhumed for several days, even for several weeks without death ensuing is well known, occurring chiefly among the Indian fakirs. The case of Jesus is in no way similar, however, to that of the fakir, the state of this latter requiring very complex conditions, which conditions did not exist for Jesus, and therefore we must conclude that if there was apparent death in the case of Jesus, this was produced by syncope. This condition easily arises when the subject is standing, and Jesus rested on the cross in this attitude, it being also a well-known fact that syncope is produced after strong moral emotions, great sorrow, wounds, or a serious traumatic lesion of the limbs. The reader may observe that "if there was syncope this might have been mortal." True, but it might not have been prolonged, and under the care which was lavished upon Jesus by Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea, the one crucified could easily have been resuscitated.

Various Topics

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS held their annual general assembly at Pittsburg, beginning May 28.

CHURCH CHANGES FAITH: A Congregational church at Coytesville, New Jersey, has gone over in a body to the Protestant Episcopal church.

THE BAPTIST SOCIETIES were in session at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 19-27. Reports were heard on the work of Baptist missionaries, both home and foreign, the Baptist Young People's society, the Women's Missionary society, and the Baptist Publication society. The receipts of the year for missionary work were announced as being $680,518.79.

REV. DR. WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church of Plainfield, New Jersey, has been called to the pastorate of the Brick Presbyterian church of New York city, as successor to the late Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock. Rev. Henry van Dyke, now that the duties of moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly have been added to his Princeton professorship, can no longer be the stop-gap.

THE JEWISH SABBATH: In a recent speech Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, declared that the time had come for the Jews to adopt the Christian Sunday. The Association for the Stricter Observance of the Sabbath, an organization of Hebrews, have held a meeting, and adopted resolutions declaring that "such speeches are harmful and pernicious to the Jew and to Judaism in their relation to the outside world, and that we, the Hebrews of New York, as a body, condemn his speech and the speeches of the three rabbis at the central conference of rabbis at New Orleans, who advocated the transference of the Sabbath to the Christian Sunday."

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY MAY 26

DOMESTIC.—The president nominated Robert S. McCormick, now United States minister at Vienna, to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary....The Southern Methodist general conference, which has been in session for several weeks at Dallas, Texas, adjourned.... The conference of the Jewish charities of the United States is being held in Detroit, Michigan....The French battleship *Gaulois* arrived at New York.

FOREIGN.—A provisional government, with M. Boisrond Canal as president, was formed at Hayti....An outbreak of bubonic plague is reported at Majunga, a port of Madagascar....The Cuban congress passed a bill granting President Palma $300,000 for current expenses of government....Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant, the eminent French painter, died in Paris....Henri Gréville (Alice Marie Céleste Durand) the French authoress, is dead.

TUESDAY, MAY 27

DOMESTIC.—Ratifications of an extradition treaty with Chile were exchanged at the state department by Secretary Hay and Señor Walker-Martinez, the Chilean minister to the United States. ....The Ohio Republican state convention exhibited an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of Senator Hanna.... The French mission was formally welcomed to New York by Mayor Low and the board of aldermen, and there was a parade of the national guard and sailors from the warships in their honor. ....A special service was held at the British embassy in Washington over the remains of Lord Pauncefote.

FOREIGN.—Further volcanic disturbances were reported from Martinique; there were heavy rainfalls at St. Vincent....A rehearsal of the coronation procession took place at London.... King Christian of Denmark granted an extension of the time for ratification of the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies....The German chancellor announced that a vigorous policy will be pursued in the Germanization of Poland....President Castro formed a new cabinet in Venezuela.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28

DOMESTIC.—General Leonard Wood arrived in Washington, and was heartily congratulated by President Roosevelt on his good work as governor-general of Cuba....The Kansas Republican convention, at Wichita, nominated a state ticket headed by ex-Congressman W. J. Bailey for governor; the platform warmly endorsed the national administration, the sentiment for Roosevelt being a marked feature of the convention....The Ohio Republican state convention adjourned after adopting a platform and nominating a state ticket. ....The Havana Tobacco company was incorporated at Trenton, with a capital of $35,000,000....The conference on international arbitration met at Mohonk lake.

FOREIGN.—The French cabinet resigned, owing to the decision of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau to retire from politics....Prof. Adolph Kussmaul, who is credited with introducing the stomach pump in medical practice, died at Heidelberg, Germany....Lord Brassey, in an address to the London chamber of commerce, said that Britain's position as a sea power was beyond the reach of competition.

THURSDAY, MAY 29

DOMESTIC.—Chattanooga reported a slight earthquake....Mrs. Nettie O. Craven, who claimed to be the widow of Senator James G. Fair, withdrew her suits against the estate....Dr. Charles A. Peabody, superintendent of the Worcester city hospital for twenty years, was sent to prison for embezzling $9,000 of the hospital's funds....Gen. Felipe Buencamino, late secretary of war to Aguinaldo, called on the president and praised Governor Taft and the army in the Philippines.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Balfour made a statement in the house of commons, indicating that peace in South Africa would soon be declared....American plans for tube railway lines were approved by committees of the house of lords.... The seventh international Red Cross convention was opened at St. Petersburg....Emperor William received the shah of Persia at Potsdam.

FRIDAY, MAY 30

DOMESTIC.—There was general observance of Memorial day throughout the country; in New York a magnificent soldiers' and sailors' monument was unveiled on Riverside drive, while a monument to the Confederate dead was unveiled at Kansas City; the day was also observed in a number of foreign countries; in Paris wreaths were laid on the tomb of Lafayette, and in Havana harbor the wreck of the battleship *Maine* was decorated....President Roosevelt spoke at Arlington national cemetery in answer to charges of cruelty against the army, which, he said, is fighting to bring about peace and freedom in the Philippines.

FOREIGN.—The king's birthday was celebrated in Great Britain in a loyal manner; at the ceremony of trooping the colors in London the king presented a color to the Irish Guards....The shah of Persia witnessed the annual parade of the Berlin garrison.

SATURDAY, MAY 31

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Root, by direction of the president, issued an order reducing the total strength of the army to 66,497 men, a decrease of 10,790.... Señor Buencamino, a Filipino leader, appeared before the house committee on insular affairs and made a statement in favor of American sovereignty.

FOREIGN.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and will take no further part in the peace conference of the burghers at Vereeniging....A threatening crowd broke into the grounds at the cricket match between English and Australian teams at Birmingham and many persons were injured.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1

DOMESTIC.—The French battleship *Gaulois* sailed from Boston with some of the members of the French mission on board; the Count de Rochambeau and several others, however, remained for a more extended visit in this country....Four persons were killed and eleven injured in a fire at Rockaway beach which destroyed a score of hotels and other buildings....James Brown Lord, the architect, died after a long illness from cancer of the liver.

FOREIGN.—An official cable dispatch from Lord Kitchener received by the British war office announced that a document containing terms of surrender was signed in Pretoria on Saturday evening by all the Boer representatives, as well as by Lords Milner and Kitchener....The new French chamber of deputies met in Paris; M. Bourgeois, candidate of the Radical groups, defeated M. Deschanel for presiding officer.

Reflections of a Sick Man

When the doctor comes he always laughs at you. When you get hungry you are ashamed to acknowledge it, and, if your nurse is very particular, you are liable to suffer from hunger. When the medicine makes you sick and you complain to the doctor, he says: "That's what I expected; that's what I intended it to do." People come around the house you never saw before; the milkman, the iceman, and the washwoman. The neighbors never worry about your illness as much as you thought they would. When there is a knock on the door you think it is an inquiring friend, and try to look as pale and wan as possible, and then discover that it is a little girl who wants to borrow butter. What a lot of strange dogs play in your yard during the day! And occasionally there is a cow, and you wonder that the police are not more active. Along about the second day you begin to wonder that some of the neighbors don't go out and kill a quail for you; something delicate to tempt your appetite.—*Atchison Globe.*

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The Books of The Week

AN ONLOOKER'S NOTE-BOOK. By the author of "Collections and Recollections." Cloth, pp. 310, $2.25. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THERE are other clues to the authorship of this book than the statement that it is by "one of England's best known statesmen," but it is not necessary to pursue the inquiry. It suffices to say that the views here expressed are in themselves evidence of wide acquaintance and wide experience in the world, to which, the author says, he now rarely returns—thus explaining another of the book's qualities, its judicial and paternal tone. Chivalry, decorum, democracy, monarchy, luxury and simplicity, superstition, these are some of the subjects discussed by this onlooker, who includes among the vices of society irreligiousness, worship of money, frantic extravagance, indifference to all moral issues, cynical absorption of pleasure and self-indulgence, and impatience of restraint, privacy, and decorum. And yet the onlooker is not a cynic nor is he pessimistic as to the future; he insists only upon looking facts in the face, and hoping for the best. Thus he says of democracy that "it has not brought back the golden age; it has sunk from the glorious altitude of a divine ideal to the humble station of a decent and fairly workable arrangement." The essays have a whimsical quality that makes them very readable; they teem with anecdotes and illustrations, and on the whole are as clever as anything of their kind.

REMINISCENCES OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC. With an Essay on the Art of Henry Irving. By Henry Austin Clapp. Cloth, pp. 241, $1.75 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. CLAPP'S recollections are, for the most part, of plays and players that have long since vanished from the American stage. Few today know anything about William Warren, Charles Fechter, J. L. Toole, or Charles James Mathews. His point of view is that of the critic of the dramatic art pure and simple, with no regard to the personal lives or idiosyncracies of the actors and actresses criticized. He says of himself that he has been careful to have little or no personal acquaintance with the people of the stage in the hope that he could thus avoid the bias that such an intimacy is sure to breed. In his praise of the departed it is unavoidable that he should sometimes speak slightingly of the American stage of today, but his tone is generally optimistic and hopeful. The American is to his mind the ideal actor, as combining the thoughtfulness and steadfastness of the English and the sureness and vivacity of touch of the French. His essay on Sir Henry Irving, is an attempt to explain why an actor with so many fatal faults should have climbed so high in his profession.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By William Vaughn Moody and Robert Morss Lovett. Cloth, pp. 433, $1.25, net. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

IT is not often that one comes upon a better introduction to the study of English literature than this. One advantage is in the division of the subject; in addition to treating the authors chronologically, care is taken to show their proper relation to the general life of the time and their relative importance in the development of the particular school which they represent. This frees the student from the absurd tyranny of dates under which many have suffered, and gives him at the same time a view of the entire field, which is much more important than to be master of the date of Dryden's birth or the full circumstances of the death of Shelley. It comes as near to being a study of the psychology and the sociology of a national literature as an elementary work could come.

THE DEER FAMILY. By Theodore Roosevelt, T. S. Van Dyke, D. G. Elliot, and A. J. Stone. Cloth, pp. 334, $2. New York: Macmillan Co.

"THIS volume," says President Roosevelt in a foreword, "is meant for the lover of the wild, free, lonely life of the wilderness, and of the hardy pastimes known to the sojourners therein." It is to be presumed that the volume is representative of the American Sportsman's Library (edited by Caspar Whitney) which it auspiciously introduces, and if this proves to be the case the sportsman's book shelves will have received some important and fascinating additions. The chapters on the deer and antelope of North America are written by President Roosevelt; Mr. Van Dyke writes of the deer and elk of the Pacific coast, Mr. Elliot of the caribou, and Mr. Stone of the moose. Sportsmen's yarns and experiences connect the descriptive text and make a very readable book even for those who do not yearn for the chase.

THE BEST OF BALZAC. Edited by Alexander Jessup. Cloth, pp. 315, $1.25. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

IF the reader has the fact well in mind at the outset that it is impossible to give the best of any author—and especially of such an author as Balzac—within the compass of one small volume, he is not likely to suffer serious harm from reading the present work. It may fairly be said that the best of the "Best" is "Adieu," as exhibiting to the fullest Balzac's power of visualization; the other stories hardly merit consideration as representative of the work of the great author. But whatever they may be in themselves, these stories will have been published to some purpose if they happen to lead some few to a wider reading of the real "best of Balzac."

THE DESERT AND THE SOWN. By Mary Hallock Foote. Cloth, pp. 313, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A LESSON in renunciation, in self-sacrifice, in reaping what one has not sown alone. The character of Paul Bogardus, the son of a field hand and of a descendant of the Knickerbockers who marries the daughter of the commandant of a Western army post, consists too much of good intentions, but his gentle desire for martyrdom is well portrayed. The character of his father, who comes into the story as John the packer, a blameless murderer and a willing exile, is genuinely heroic. The story hangs together well and the action marches steadily forward from beginning to end. Nothing is overdone and yet when one has read it through to the end, there is no feeling that anything has been left unsaid that was important to the development of the whole.

JOHN KENADIE. By Ripley D. Saunders. Cloth, pp. 295, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

JOHN KENADIE is a peculiar mixture of cotton-planter, bravo, and poet. The hatred of an old feud between the families of his father and his mother reappears in the quarrels between his cousin and himself, although they are not aware of the relationship until the moment of the final meeting in which they are both seriously injured. The immediate cause of their last and almost fatal fight is, of course, a pretty girl, whose name, of course, is Betty. A family feud, two handsome rivals, and a girl named Betty are all the ingredients necessary for a good southern novel as it is written nowadays. Mr. Saunders has not failed to make the most of his opportunities.

MARGARET VINCENT. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Cloth, pp. 356, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE story, the plot, is here subordinated to the study of two very interesting characters—a social and religious apostate heir to a peerage, who buries himself in a country village, marries a farmer's widow, and lives content, and his wife, who is inferior to the husband only in superficialities. There are other more familiar types of men and women in the book, and all are exceptionally well drawn, but the story, and particularly the love story (which only indirectly concerns the principal characters), is very, very attenuated.

BYLOW HILL. By George W. Cable. Cloth, pp. 215, $1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE best that can be said of Mr. Cable's latest book is that it is a good study in jealousy, but it is even less interesting than most books of the same sort. It is legitimate to complain that a story is "unpleasant" when its unpleasantness is unrelieved, when this is a sole characteristic. And these are our grounds for criticism of Mr. Cable's book. It is as far removed from his most familiar and most appreciated vein as a book could well be.

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WHAT IS RELIGION? And Other New Articles and Letters. By Lyof N. Tolstoy. Cloth, pp. 177, 60 cents, net. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

THE religion of Tolstoy is based upon the Golden Rule. To do unto others as you would that others should do unto you is to his mind the fulfillment of the law and the commandments. The present form of Christianity, as taught by the churches of today, he rejects as having been warped and distorted through the efforts of men to disprove the essential equality of men before God, which was taught by the early Christians. This one principle of unselfish service he finds running through all beliefs and forming the only possible foundation for a universal religion. The other essays in the present volume are of slight interest, although the one on religious tolerance is worth reading as illustrating the extent to which plain speaking can go even in tyrannical Russia. The theories of the author suffer from the vagueness and incoherence of their expression in many places. The idea of a religion that shall be divorced entirely from both theology and science is a difficult one for the average mind to grasp.

HER SERENE HIGHNESS. By David Graham Phillips. Cloth, pp. 193, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A CAPITAL travesty on the Ruritania school of romance. It is sprightly, clever, with only a delicate hint here and there that the author is poking fun at Anthony Hope and his imitators. A young American invades the kingdom of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Zweitenbourg to possess himself of a picture called "The Spaniard," falsely attributed to Velasquez. He gets the picture and, in the bargain, Her Serene Highness, the Duchess Erica. It takes but three days for him to conquer the Zweitenbourgians, but in those three busy days he rescues his beloved from a wild boar, fights a duel, recovers from a mortal wound, storms the castle, and carries off his treasures.

LEE AT APPOMATTOX, and Other Papers, by Charles Francis Adams. Cloth, pp. 387, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. ADAMS here collects five papers and addresses: The Treaty of Washington, by far the longest and most important of the papers; Lee at Appomattox; The British "Change of Heart"; An Undeveloped Function; and A Plea for Military History. The purpose of the title article is to show that it was General Lee who ended the civil war after Appomattox and thus put a sudden end to warfare that might have continued indefinitely but for his determination. An Undeveloped Function is a plea for a higher tone in political discussion, and the paper on military history criticizes the defective treatment by historians of military operations. Mr. Adams compels interest in his subject, whatever it may be, by the breadth of his knowledge and his skill in presenting his arguments.

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THE GOVERNMENT. What It Is and What It Does. By Salter Storrs Clark. Cloth, pp. 304, 75 cents. New York: American Book Company.

ACCORDING to the statement of the author in his introductory chapter, "The purpose of this book is two-fold; to show the practical part which modern government takes in everyday life; and to teach the meaning and value of that which is at once the birthright, the best achievement, and the destiny of the United States—government by the people." It should be especially useful for students beginning the study of civil government.

STRANGERS AT THE GATE. Tales of Russian Jewry. By Samuel Gordon. Cloth, pp. 458. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

THIS is an excellent collection of short stories of the life of the Jews in Russia. The author has caught the note of sadness that underlies all the other characteristics of the oppressed race in that land, but has intermingled with it so much of the lighter and more cheerful strain that the stories make very agreeable reading. Some good things are said for the Russians themselves, and the whole effect is pleasing.

HERALDS OF EMPIRE. By A. C. Laut. Cloth, pp. 372, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PIERRE RADISSON and his various alliances with the French government and the Hudson's Bay company are the best of material for a romance of the new world, but it must be admitted that the author has not made the best use of her opportunities. There is too much strutting and posing and loud talk and too little important action. Radisson really dealt in much larger affairs than are here described.

LOVE NEVER FAILETH. By Carnegie Simpson. Cloth, pp. 206, $1.25. New York: Fleming H. Revell & Co.

MR. SIMPSON'S sub-title is "An Emotion Touched by Moralities," and his book is an argument, on the basis of everyday life, in support of the old assertion that the greatest thing in the world is love. This certainly proves to be the case with Mr. Simpson's hero.

FABLES OF THE ELITE. By Dorothy Dix. Cloth, pp. 261, $1. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

A LITTLE philosophy very well concealed in the midst of a great deal of wearisome slang.

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THE TRUE AARON BURR: A Biographical Sketch. By Charles Burr Todd. Cloth, pp. 77, 50 cents. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

A BELATED and unconvincing, though at the same time a very interesting attempt to rehabilitate Aaron Burr. We doubt if this and other attempts in the same direction can be successful so long as the authors of them find it necessary to belittle various contemporaries in order that Burr's acts may be explained away.

ANIMAL ACTIVITIES. By Nathaniel S. French, Ph.D. Cloth, pp. 262, $1.20. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS is a first book in zoölogy the aim of which is to interest, and so the better to instruct, pupils and especially young people in the study of living animals. The author is a teacher of zoölogy in the Roxbury high school, and presents here the result of fifteen years' experience in the classroom.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By William Morris Davis. Cloth, pp. 401 and plates, $1.40. Boston: Ginn and Co.

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A NINETEENTH CENTURY CRUSADER. By Charles Edward Locke. Cloth, pp. 36, 25 cents, net. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

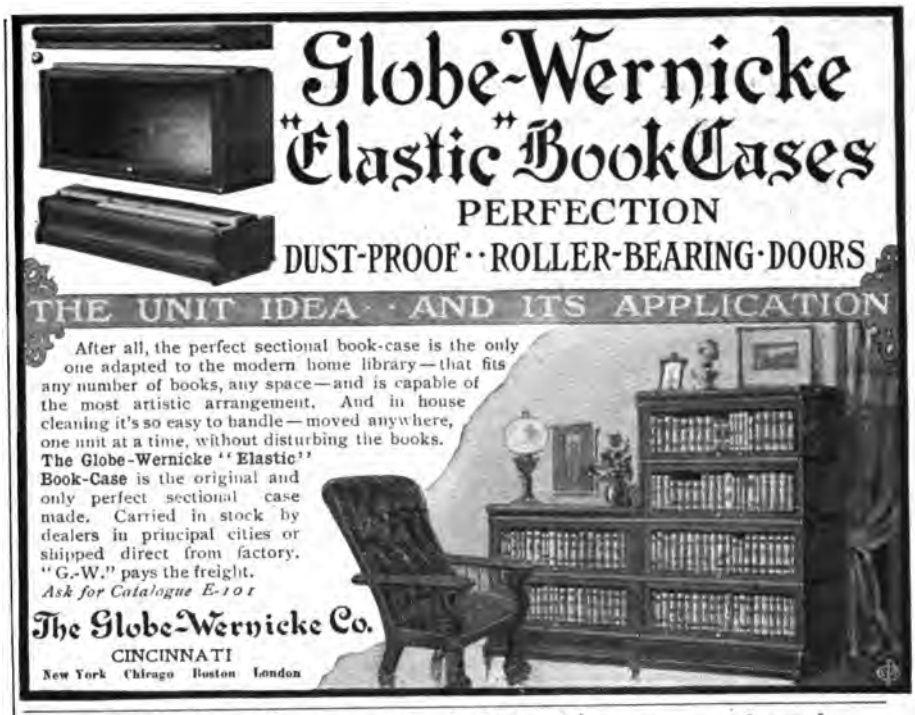
A BRIEF sketch of the life of Gladstone with a supplementary essay on The Last Anglo-Saxon Invasion.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY: Memorial Address by John Hay, Delivered in the Capitol, February 27th, 1902, by Invitation of the Congress. Boards, pp. 30, 28 cents. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

THE WAGER. By L. MacManus. Cloth, pp. 306, $1.25. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co.

A STORY of the siege of Limerick by the forces of William III in 1690.

ARMAGEDDON. By Valentine Brown. Cloth, pp. 151. Portland, Oregon: Published by the Author.



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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, May 31

Ease in the money market, favorable crop prospects, and confidence abroad are the encouraging factors which outweigh the disturbing elements of labor conflicts and unseasonable weather for retail trade at many points. Effects of the depressing influences are less keenly felt because they are believed to be only temporary, and confidence is expressed that with the resumption of work and normal temperature there will be a return to the liberal distribution of merchandise. Despite the short corn crop last year, the large yield of wheat and high prices for both resulted in the greatest value for the two crops ever recorded, which means that the agricultural sections are prosperous, and other industries must share the good fortune by increased sales of products. Collections are prompt, as a rule, and payments through the principal clearing houses are well maintained. Notwithstanding diminished speculation, there was an increase of 1.2 per cent at New York compared with last year's exchanges, while an increase of 22.6 per cent appears in comparison with 1899. At other leading cities there was a gain of 6.1 per cent over 1901 and an increase of 20.4 per cent over 1899. Returns as to transportation show that losses in grain movement are being more than made up elsewhere, railway earnings thus far reported for May showing a gain of 6.5 per cent over last year and 19 per cent over 1900.

IRON AND STEEL

Efforts to place contracts for 100,000 tons of pig iron, deliverable in the second quarter of 1903, indicate the confidence of the leading consumer as to the future of this industry. There is no cessation of activity at the mills, and finished products are forwarded to importunate consumers as rapidly as possible. In the light of recent statistics, showing domestic production far in excess of all previous records, it is interesting to compare the official statement of April imports that has just appeared. Despite the unprecedented home output, it is found that 116,731 tons of iron ore were imported, against 44,725 tons a year ago; 19,067 tons of pig iron, compared with 5,335; 26,849,903 pounds of steel billets, bars, etc., against 977,473; 1,205,063 pounds of sheets, plates, etc., against 324,696, and 12,171,161 pounds of tin plates, against 7,826,217 in April, 1901.

COTTON AND WOOL

Increased orders for dry goods and clothing are features in western trade this week, while reorder business is affected by cool weather. Eastern jobbing centers report dry goods quiet. Cotton goods are strong in sympathy with the strength in the raw material. Rather more interest is displayed in wool, and a good volume of business could be done at concessions, which are not forthcoming, however, in view of the small supplies.

STAPLE PRICES

	May 30, 1902	*May* 31, 1901
Flour, straight winter....	$3.75@$4.00	$3.40@$3.60
Wheat, No. 2 red	‡88⅝c.	83c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	70¾c.	50c.
Oats, No. 2	46c.	33c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	65½c.	60c.
Cotton, Mid. upland.	9⅛c.	8⅛c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3¼c.	2⅜c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X.....	23c.	23@24c.
Wool No. 1 combing.....	26c.	25c.
Pork mess, new.....	$18.25	$15.25@$16.00
Lard prime, cont'l.....	10.55c.	8.45c.
Butter ex. creamery	22¼c.	19c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	10⅛c.	9¾c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°.....	3.44c.	4 9-32c.
†Sugar, granulated.....	4.41c.	5.55c.
Coffee, No. 7, job'g lots....	5⅛c.	7¾ c.
Petroleum, rfd, gal.	7.35c.	7.25c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$21.75	$16 50
*Steel billets, ton.....	$34.00	$25.00
Steel rails	$28.00	$28.00
Copper, lake ing., lb.....	12¾c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb.....	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb.....	30.12½c.	28.00c.

* Pittsburg. † Net. ‡Entirely nominal.

CORN AND WHEAT

Wheat, including flour, exports for five days aggregate 3,900,645 bushels, against 5,184,839 bushels last week, six days, and 4,138,970 bushels in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1, 1901, to date (forty-eight weeks) aggregate 233,425,080 bushels, against 192,812,721 bushels last season. Corn exports aggregate 71,478 bushels, against 90,969 bushels last week and 2,037,343 bushels last year. July 1, 1901, to date corn ex-

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Speaking of Postum Food Coffee, a lady in Toledo, O., says, "For over five years now I have used Postum Coffee entirely in place of the ordinary coffee or tea.

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ports are 25,900,861 bushels, against 163,964,381 bushels last season. Realization of the straitened condition of supplies stimulated prices of cereals early. Manipulation in corn was especially marked, but larger primary receipts of this grain induced a reaction by which most of the early advance was lost. Wheat closed slightly lower.

FAILURES

Business failures for the week number 163, as against 144 in this week last year.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, May 31

THE MONEY MARKET

The movement of funds to New York has not been on such a large scale this week as was the case in the preceding one, the estimated gain up to Thursday having been about $3,000,000. At the same time, the supply in the loan market has been large, and lenders found it necessary to make concessions in order to obtain business of a desirable character. Call money early in the week fell to 3 per cent and renewals have generally been made on that basis. Time money was dull, with large amounts offered at 4@4½ per cent for all periods, and industrial securities are again freely taken as collateral. There is, however, only a moderate inquiry for such accommodation from stock-market borrowers. In commercial paper more activity is seen, with the rates for prime double names at 4@4½ per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York stock market has been very dull, the fact that the stock exchange holiday included both Friday and Saturday checking speculation. The tone on Thursday was very strong, with advances in the hard-coal stocks on reports about the ending of the strike. There were also advances in Union Pacific, Hocking Valley shares, and Canadian Pacific. Good crop news from the west and the continued increases in railroad earnings tend to keep up bullish sentiment. The London market has been strong on the prospect of peace in South Africa, and foreign interests have bought American stocks, while financiers here are said to have purchased British consols freely in London. Foreign exchange is weak and lower at 4.86¾@4.87 for demand sterling.

SUMMER COMFORT
Get Ready for Warm Weather

By a complete change in breakfast, at this time of the year, one can put the body right to go through the summer comfortably.

Leave off meat, potatoes and heavy body heating foods, and use the food that will nourish the body and give reserve force to the brain and nervous system.

A most appetiziing and healthful breakfast can be made on Grape-Nuts and cream, some fruit and perhaps two soft boiled eggs—this meal will furnish full strength and nourishment up to the next and has a remarkable effect on the body during hot weather. Remember the cells of the body you are now building will last you into summer, so be sure and build the kind that tend to keep a cool body and level head.

One pound of Grape-Nuts has more nourishment—that the system will absorb—than ten pounds of meat, without any of the internal heat of meat that a person wishes to avoid during the warm season; its rich, nutty flavor added to the delicate sweet of the grape sugar makes a dish pleasing to the most critical taste.

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A change from the old breakfast to one like this will refresh and invigorate the system in a surprising manner and permit you to enjoy the pleasures of summer in a cool, comfortable fashion when your neighbors, differently fed, will be "hot."

Various Topics

The highest price ever paid for cattle in Kansas City was recorded when two carloads, averaging 1,475 pounds, sold at $7.50 the 100 pounds.

The John A. Roebling's Sons company, Trenton, New Jersey, has increased the wages of its 4,000 employees 10 per cent. The increase is a voluntary one.

In the first quarter of 1902 France increased its imports of merchandise $14,626,000. All of this increase came in raw materials of manufacture, of which $17,610,000 more were imported than in the same quarter of 1901.

An amendment to the by-laws of the New York cotton exchange provides that any member of the exchange who shall be interested in, or who shall act as the representative of, or who shall knowingly execute any order for a bucket shop shall, upon conviction, be expelled from membership in the exchange.

Some details regarding the syndicate formed to underwrite the shipping combination, known as the navigation syndicate, have become public. The subscribers to the syndicate agree to furnish $50,000,000 in cash, and for this they will receive new securities as follows: New 5 per cent bonds, $50,000,000; new preferred stock, $2,500,000; new common stock, $25,000,000.

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PUBLIC OPINION

CONTENTS

The Week 707

AMERICAN AFFAIRS

John Hay, Secretary of State 708
A New Era in the Southwest 709
General Chaffee and the Army's Honor 709
State Politics:
The Ohio Republican State Convention 710
Politics in Kansas 710
The Next Congress 710
A Case for Government Ownership 711
The Pacific Cable 711
Congressional Summary 712

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Austria and Pan-Germanism 713
The Agreement Between Russia and Austria 713
Peace in South Africa 714
The Russification of Finland 715

SOCIOLOGICAL

Beautifying the Public Schools 716
Sociological Legislation in 1901 717
A Family Budget 717
A Definition of Sociology 718

LETTERS AND ART

Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant 719
The Society Drama 720
Poetry as a Sociological Phenomenon 720
"Literature" and "Books" 721
Good English 721

SCIENTIFIC

Autobiographies of the Stars 722
Substitutes for Sugar 722
The Cause of Death at Martinique and St. Vincent 723
Steel Cutting With a Carbon Point 723
The Physiological Effects of the Magnet 724

RELIGIOUS

Creation Legends in Ancient Religions 724
Denominational Colleges in the United States 725
The Salvation Army Meets in Annual Conference 725
Death of Jesus in the Light of Contemporary Science 726

The News of the World 727
The Books of the Week 728
Business and Finance 732

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 24. Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday June 12, 1902

EVENTS of great importance have been hard to find in the news columns of the papers this week, and in the editorial columns there has been only discussion of topics out of which interest was thrashed long since. The coal strike is one of several disagreeable subjects which still hold the attention of the public. The struggle is now in its sixth week with no signs of settlement in sight. Upon the merits of the controversy there is nothing new to say, nor have there been any new developments of much importance beyond the extension of the strike to the soft coal mines of the Virginias and isolated cases of violence. The mine owners have managed so far to keep their properties in fair condition in spite of the strike of the engineers, and so far the public is the principal sufferer on account of the suspension of coal production.

SOME new statistics show that the scene of the present strike is the source of a far greater proportion of our coal supplies than is generally realized. The total coal production in the past year was 67,471,667 short tons of hard coal and 224,769,091 of soft coal, a total of 292,240,758 tons. Of this amount Pennsylvania produced all the anthracite and over 80,000,000 tons of bituminous, more than half of all the coal mined in the United States, more by several million tons than was mined in Great Britain, five times the output of Germany, and eight times as much as the total production of France. With these figures before us it is easy to understand why a cessation of work in the Pennsylvania coal fields means a tremendous disturbance.

GOVERNOR TAFT'S mission to the Vatican has attracted some attention this week. Its object is plainly set forth in the paragraph of his instructions which says: "Your errand will not be in any sense or degree diplomatic in its nature, but will be purely a business matter in negotiating as governor of the Philippines for the purchase of property from the owners thereof and the settlement of land titles, in such a manner as to contribute to the best interests of the people of the islands." In other words it is Governor Taft's business to effect a purchase of the church lands and to secure the replacement of the friars by some other agents of the church, the friars having, deservedly or undeservedly, gained the ill will of the Filipinos. There are said to be good prospects that Governor Taft will succeed in his object. He has been received cordially by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary, and by the pope, who assured him of their sincere wish for an early solution of the friar problem.

JUST as it began to look as though David B. Hill and his friends would have things all their own way this year in New York city and state, the "Liberal Democratic" party appeared on the scene. Without warning over two hundred of its delegates, representing all parts of the state, met at Cooper Union on Saturday, nominated a full state ticket, and adopted a platform. The body was called a convention, but to an outsider it sounded and looked like a David B. Hill denunciation meeting, this statesman getting even more and harder knocks than the Republican party and the trusts, both of which were trenchantly attacked. Past experience does not show, however, that anyone need be greatly alarmed by irregular political movements of the sort typified by the Liberal Democrats.

THE house now has an opportunity to show what it can do in the matter of Philippine legislation. The house has a bill which it prefers to the bill passed by the senate because the latter is less definite in its terms. The objects sought by the two bills are substantially the same and they embody the same view of the best policy to be pursued, and there appears to be no good reason why an agreement between the two houses should not be reached without much delay. Last week's report of the progress of civil government in the islands shows that definite legislation is urgently called for in the interests of the United States no less than in the interests of the Filipinos.

MR. MORGAN'S steamship combine is to have a rival—so it is said. There is no very definite information on the point as yet, but it looks as though alarm over the morganeering of British ships was about to take practical shape in the formation of a rival combination backed by the British and colonial governments and including the Canadian Pacific railroad, the Cunard line, and other steamship companies. Fast freighters of huge tonnage are to be built, we are told, and Milford Haven, Wales, is to be the home port of the fleet. It is not reported that Mr. Morgan has lost any sleep over the threatened competition. Another projected combination that is likely to have an important effect on the shipping industry is that of the principal shipbuilders of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, with Lewis Nixon at the head of it.

FRANCE has a new cabinet, and to the surprise of observers in this country it was obtained without a ripple of excitement even among the deputies themselves. It is a Radical cabinet from first to last, but this does not mean that there is even a general agreement between its members. The minister of finance would not acccept until the minister of marine and the minister of public works in the first distribution of portfolios had changed places, because the latter favored the state purchase of railways—one of the principal features of the radical program. The minister of finance also opposes the progressive income tax, another leading feature of the radical campaign. Here is reason enough why the new cabinet should illustrate the saying, "Come easy, go easy," unless M. Rouvier should prove to be another Waldeck-Rousseau. The premier, Senator Combes, seems to be of minor importance.

MOST of the discussion of the terms on which peace was brought about in South Africa ignores the fact that Great Britain has not conceded any vital point. She has been so generous in minor matters that some commentators go so far as to say that Great Britain gets all the peace and the Boers get everything else, the intimation being that England paid a big price for the cessation of a wearying war. This view of the matter overlooks the fact that the main issue, the independence of the two Boer republics, has been decided in favor of Great Britain. There is no longer a Transvaal Republic and there is only an Orange River Colony—having accomplished the destruction of these states, Great Britain can well afford to let Boer school children learn Dutch if they think they want to.

THE war is over then, and on Great Britain's own terms as to vital points. But the war is yet to be paid for. It was supposed that because discussion of the budget was suspended when the end of the war became imminent that there would be a material reduction in taxation in the event of peace. These expectations were too sanguine; soldiers must be brought home, the Boer prisoners must be repatriated, their farms must be restocked, sinking-fund payments must be resumed, Lord Kitchener must have his $250,000 reward, and there are many other bills to pay. Even the duty on food products is to be retained, but this taxation may be kept in furtherance of Mr. Chamberlain's zollverein scheme rather than on account of the revenue it produces. Whatever their purpose, these taxes are extremely unpopular and they may make serious trouble for the government before long.

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AMERICAN

The Oregon Election

THE REPUBLICANS ELECT THEIR TICKET EXCEPT THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN

OREGON voted on June 2 for a full state ticket and for two members of congress. As it has happened before in this state, the Democratic candidate for governor, in this case George E. Chamberlain, was elected, while the Republicans won the legislature, which will choose a successor to Senator Simon, and elected the two members of congress—T. H. Tongue and J. W. Williamson. Mr. Chamberlain has a plurality of about 350, while the Republican pluralities range from 5,000 to 10,000.

The chief issue in the contest was the question of expansion, the Republican platform asserting that "the sovereignty of the United States should be maintained in the islands under such local self-government as the people may be or may become fitted to participate in," and adding, "We therefore declare against all proposals looking to the retirement of the United States from the Philippine islands;" while the Democrats, after condemning the denial by a Republican congress of free trade to the people of those islands, declared that "we believe that the true policy is to prepare the people of those islands for self-government as speedily as possible, and when so prepared to grant them their independence, retaining such coaling stations and ports as may be necessary to protect those islands from foreign interference and to maintain our trade relations in the orient."

A feature of the election was the submission of a constitutional amendment applying the principle of the initiative and referendum in legislative matters. This amendment recites that, while the legislative power is vested in a legislative assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, yet "the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly." There seems to have been no opposition to the amendment.

"The state," says the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), "has refused to announce her indifference to the opportunities of Pacific commerce; she has refused to tell the country to abandon the Philippines. She has voted to refrain from throwing herself out of the currents of our active national life—as she would have done if she had declared against the policy which has given the country the basis of its business activity and established public confidence in the present and future." "Is the northwest in favor of a policy of scuttle?" that was the question the people of Oregon were called upon to answer, the Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.) says, and the reply was an emphatic negative.

The New York *Press* (Rep.) says that "Democrats may learn from the Oregon election that their Amigo issue, if persisted in, will beat them in every state and district where honest Americanism is the inspiration of our citizenship, but it is necessary for Republicans also to realize what is so plainly indicated in Oregon—that the party must have its chosen candidates and that its issues must be sound Republican doctrine." The *World* (Dem.) calls the result a drawn battle. "This result was to be expected as an endorsement of the expansionist policy, which is for geographical reasons popular on the Pacific coast. Under the circumstances the choice of a Democratic governor is a considerable victory."

"As the governor of Oregon will have nothing to do with federal affairs, while the two congressmen will, the Oregon election may be deemed an endorsement of the administration, despite Mr. Chamberlain's success," the Boston *Transcript* says. "That a mixed result should have been achieved, giving Democrats as well as Republicans a taste of victory in a state where the Republican majority is about 13,000, will encourage the Democracy in other states," is the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.).

The Indiana Democrats

PROCEEDINGS OF THEIR STATE CONVENTION

THE Indiana Democratic state convention met at Indianapolis June 4. The platform contains no mention of Bryan, 16 to 1, nor past platforms. It condemns trusts and the Dingley law, and demands tariff for revenue only. It arraigns the Republicans for not giving the interstate commerce commission ample power, condemns the ship subsidy bill, and is opposed to the bill for an asset currency. The platform also condemns the administration's Philippine policy, saying on this point: "The Filipinos can not be citizens without endangering our civilization; they can not be subjects without imperilling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization to convert the republic into an empire we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to assist the Filipinos to establish for themselves an independent government, protecting them from outside interference, and securing to this country such commercial and naval rights and advantages as would be just and fully and fairly protect American interests."

"The ticket is clean and strong, and will satisfy everybody," says the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.). "The platform is a strong arraignment of the Republican party on national issues, and will appeal to thoughtful men of all parties. The party is now harmoniously launched in the campaign, and its prospects for success are of the brightest." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) thinks the convention was "notable chiefly for its practical repudiation of the Bryan leadership." This, the *News* says, is evidence of great progress. The New York *World* (Dem.) believes that "the Indiana Democracy has set a fine example by thus facing to the front and addressing itself to living questions only."

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The Passage of the Philippine Bill

After Seven Weeks' Debate

AFTER seven weeks' debate the senate on June 3 passed the Philippine civil government bill by a vote of 48 to 30, Senators Hoar, Mason, and Wellington voting against the bill, and Senator McLaurin, of Alabama, voting with the Republicans.

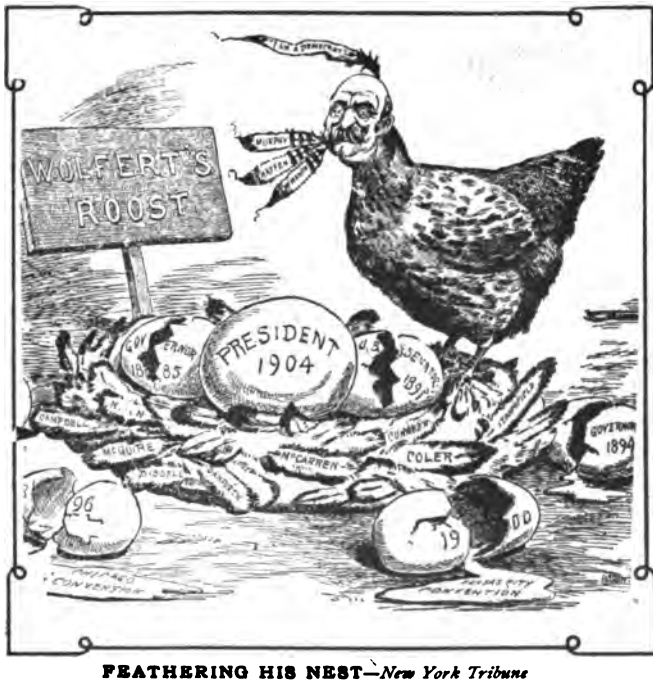
The New York *World*, a hostile critic, thus sums up the meaning of the passage of the bill: "For practical purposes this bill makes no material change in the status of the Philippines and their 9,000,000 people. They will continue to live under a so-called civil government which is none of their choosing, and which could not be maintained over them for a week were it not for its background of bayonets and artillery. This bill simply provides for the indefinite prolongation of that kind of government, and with it the indefinite prolongation of our military occupation of the islands at a cost of considerably over $100,000,000 a year. It will do nothing toward permanently pacifying the islands and releasing us from the burdens and perplexities of holding and ruling them by armed force, unless it is supplemented by a plain declaration of our ultimate purpose to let the Filipinos do in their islands what we have let the Cubans do in theirs—govern themselves." The measure now goes to the house, which has already before it a similar bill, which is preferred by many to the Lodge enactment. "Under the house bill the president is to decide when the insurrection has been put down, a census is to be taken, a legislature elected and a time is set when it shall meet. On the whole, it is a well-considered working plan as compared with the roundabout, indeterminate scheme of Senator Lodge, which, as a matter of fact, leaves the whole question of Philippine government in the air." This is the opinion of the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), while the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that "Every possible right of citizenship is extended to the natives of the Philippine islands, but the hand of the government is strengthened by a clause excepting the right of bearing arms and the right of trial by jury from the American bill of rights. Compared with the Spanish laws under which the Filipinos were taxed and bullied for centuries, the present bill is freedom itself, and beyond this is the certainty that the American laws will be administered by clean hands."

The Democratic anti-expansion objections to the bill are well known. As the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) puts it, "The intent and purpose of the bill is to hold the Philippines permanently as a colonial possession, governed by such agents, civil and military, as we may send to them, and this is the material issue the bill presents, and on which the American people will record their judgment before the year closes. It is the issue of imperialism. We do not want the islands as colonies, territories, or states." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) expresses this view: "The congress of the United States, in short, abdicates all of its constitutional powers over territory held by the United States, and so far at least as the government of these islands is concerned, transforms an American president into an autocrat." The Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.) objects to the presence in the bill of the silver coinage section. "A provision, which, if it is objectionable here is objectionable in the Philippines."

Reducing the Army

The Total Force Reduced to 66,497

THE Boston *Herald* thinks no one will be "grieved because Secretary Root, by direction of the president, has reduced the standard total force of the army from 77,287 men to 66,497, a reduction of 10,790. The standard total of 77,287 was fixed a year ago. Whether the army has actually had so many in it meanwhile, we do not know; but we doubt it. The reduction made is chiefly in the infantry arm, the companies being reduced from 104 men to eighty, and the total for the thirty infantry regiments of twelve companies each from 38,520 to 29,880. How much the diminution of the area and activity of the war in the Philippines has to do with the reduction is not stated, but it is said that it is the purpose to have one-third of the entire army in the Philippines all the time. That would be about 22,000 men. This is a



FEATHERING HIS NEST—*New York Tribune*

LEARNING TO RIDE—*Minneapolis Journal*

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smaller quota than has been employed there during the last three years, and indicates an expectation of comparatively peaceful conditions." The Baltimore *Sun* commends the reduction, and says that "this country does not seem to need a large force continually under arms. By nature it is a land of peace, whose citizens, however, are always ready to fight in a good cause."

Representation and Colonial Government

PAUL S. REINSCH, in the June *Forum*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE experience of European nations with their dependencies points to the conclusion that it is a difficult matter to adapt representative institutions to colonies within which the white element is small, or to which the mother country is not ready to grant practical autonomy, with all that this implies.

Where the administration of the colony is responsible to the home government only, and is not fettered by the exigencies of local politics, it may act on its own resources as an impartial arbiter between the various classes of the population. It will listen to their suggestions and complaints and take the advice of representative men from the various interests and classes. In this matter the natives may be successfully protected against the exploiting ventures of the colonists from abroad, while the latter, in turn, are given every reasonable safeguard and encouragement in their commercial and industrial undertakings.

When, however, an elective legislature is established in such a colony, it will represent either the white minority or the native masses. If the property qualification is high, the natives will be almost entirely unrepresented; and experience has shown that their interests can not safely be entrusted to a legislature elected by the European minority. In cases, on the other hand, where the electorate is based upon a low qualification or upon manhood suffrage—a system which has been tried in the smaller French colonies only—the industrial and commercial development of the colony is endangered by unfavorable legislative activity.

It is at times most distressing to any one who feels a strong sympathy with the natives and a degree of admiration for their social life, to seem in a discussion of this matter to hold an opinion adverse to the desire for progress and for political rights among the natives of such regions as India and Africa. But it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that what to some societies is the breath of life becomes to others a deadly poison, and that a society in which the individual has not yet developed, and left the bonds of clan, caste, or family, would have its morale utterly destroyed and be reduced to calamitous confusion by the introduction of western individualistic institutions. But not only would the premature introduction of such a system injure social life and destroy its foundations; it would, moreover, lead to manifold abuses, manipulations, and suppressions of truth and right, in its application. For wherever institutions are given to a population which is not by historic evolution prepared to receive them, they can not be used properly, but will enable jobbers and shifters to ply their arts to the detriment of the commonwealth. And so either the unscrupulous will be given an opportunity, or the charter of free institutions must be rendered a dead letter by ignoring the voice of the representative councils—which is no less demoralizing.

When we glance over the whole vast area of territory within which the western powers now exercise political authority, we see that it falls into three classes of countries: (1) Those adapted for European settlement—South Africa, Canada, and Australia, where institutions of self-government have been, or soon will be, established; (2) those in the tropics inhabited by a population whose native social institutions have been destroyed—the West Indies and parts of the Philippines; and (3) the extensive regions occupied by native societies in central and northern Africa, Asia, and the islands of Oceanica. The continued use of the crown colony system seems to be advisable in small military and naval posts only, and in such dependencies where no adequate native institutions exist, and whose population can not be organized into constituencies according to interests. Everywhere else more flexible institutions are found to be desirable.

In general it may be said that the colonies where some form of the protectorate has been consistently and faithfully applied have been the most successful ventures. Thus France looks upon Tunis as her model colonial establishment; Great Britain has reason to be proud of her success in the Indian and Malaysian protectorates; and the great work accomplished by these methods in Java is matter of common knowledge. This experience shows that nowhere in the world can the natives be helped by having even the most perfect institutions worked out for them; the only manner to benefit them in reality is to give them an opportunity to help themselves by developing in a natural manner their own customs and institutions.

Lynching and Philippine Barbarities

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH—THE GALLINGER RESOLUTION

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S comparison in his Arlington speech between lynchings and barbarities in the Philippines (see PUBLIC OPINION, 5 June, page 712), and Senator Gallinger's resolution providing for a congressional investigation of lynchings, are grouped together by the New Orleans *States* (Dem.) as twin efforts to divert attention from the disclosures relative to the cruel treatment of Filipinos by American soldiers. After disposing of Mr. Gallinger's proposition, the *States* says that "The Booker Washington dinner incident revealed Mr. Roosevelt in his true colors, and that incident has been supplemented by his Decoration Day speech, in which he made a strenuous effort to make lynchings in the south serve as palliation for the atrocities committed in the Philippines. The effort was strenuous enough, but it fell far short of the mark. It did nothing more than to emphasize the fact that the Philippine policy of the Republican party is indefensible and to show that the administration is on the defensive and striving desperately to avert a storm of popular condemnation." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) also takes this view: "'It is true,' says Mr. Roosevelt in effect, 'that Smith did issue an order to kill and burn; but then a Negro ravisher was burned in Texas the other day.' Now these incidents have nothing more to do with one another than they have with the volcanic eruption in Martinique. If a million Negro ravishers were burned in the streets of New York it would have no bearing on the question whether Smith's order was or was not in violation of the rules of civilized war-

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fare. Mr. Roosevelt knows full well that a lynching in Texas will not add a cubit to or subtract a cubit from the measure of Smith's guilt, and in lugging in an extraneous issue he convicts himself of intellectual dishonesty, and demonstrates the innate puerility of his reasoning powers."

The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) especially deplores "the outcry about the president's attack upon 'The South,' as though the south were still a separate section in which the president of the United States had no lawful interest or concern. All this is wearying and disheartening. What the president said about lynching is true, and it applied no more to the south than to any other section in which this lawless barbarity is tolerated. The only way to make lynching a sectional issue is by a sectional defense of it, or a sectional resentment of endeavors to abate it." The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) can "see no occasion whatever for the southern people to become angry at the allusion to lynching made by the president in his Memorial Day address. He was illustrating his argument in regard to the alleged barbarisms of our soldiers in the Philippines by showing that human nature was not exempt anywhere from seeking retaliation and revenge for wrongs inflicted."

Mr. Gallinger's resolution directs the judiciary committee to inquire "whether, under the laws and constitution of the country, there is any remedy for the evil." Mr. Gallinger admitted that he doubted if the federal government could do anything in the premises, but he argued that an authoritative statement from the judiciary committee would be valuable. "It is doubtful," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) thinks, "if the judiciary committee can give any instruction on the subject. It can not make a plain case any plainer. Congress might sentimentally resolve against lynching as it might against any other evil, and let its expression of disapproval have whatever influence it might on the people, or on the states in the line of more stringent legislation or better execution of the existing state laws. It doesn't require a lawyer, or a whole judiciary committee, to determine that a lynching in a state is a matter for state treatment." The Dertoit *News-Tribune* (Ind.) says "It is hardly necessary to discuss the constitutional aspects of the implied proposition for federal enactments on a subject strictly within the reserved jurisdiction of the state, because it is impossible to believe that sober men will undertake to correct, by law-making, an evil which consists in the concerted and often communal defiance of all law."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

JUNE 2.—In the senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) offered a number of amendments designed to perfect the Philippine Civil government bill; debate continued under the fifteen-minute rule. The house adopted a resolution of thanks to Secretary Hay for his McKinley address, forty-six Democrats voting against it.

JUNE 3.—The senate passed the Philippine government bill by a vote of forty-eight to thirty. Three Republicans—Messrs. Hoar (Mass.), Mason (Ills.), and Wellington (Md.)—voted against the measure, and one Democrat—Mr. McLaurin (S. C.)—voted for it. All amendments offered by the minority were rejected. The house began consideration of the "Anti-anarchy bill."

JUNE 4.—Consideration of the Isthmian Canal bill began in the senate, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) speaking in favor of the Nicaragua route. Debate on the Anti-anarchy bill continued in the house.

JUNE 5.—Debate on the Isthmian Canal bill continued in the senate, Mr. Hanna (Rep., O.) speaking in favor of the Panama, and Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) for the Nicaragua route; the Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed. The house continued to debate the Anti-anarchy bill.

JUNE 6.—Mr. Hanna continued his speech in favor of the Panama Canal route. In the house, debate on the Anti-anarchy bill closed; Mr. Richardson (Dem., Ala.) attacked President Roosevelt for his Memorial Day address.

JUNE 7.—In the senate, Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) spoke in favor of the Nicaragua canal route, and Mr. Depew (Rep., N. Y.) advocated the establishment of a forest reserve in the southern Appalachians.

A CARRIE NATION IN THE CAPITOL—*Minneapolis Journal*

THE BIG "BLACK DEMON"—*New York World*

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The New British Ambassador

THE HON. MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT APPOINTED TO SUCCEED LORD PAUNCEFOTE

CONTRARY to London advices to the effect that the selection of a successor to Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador to the United States would be delayed until fall, the appointment of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, secretary of the embassy at Paris, to this post was announced last Thursday. Mr. Herbert is in his forty-fifth year. He acted as chargé d'affaires at Washington in 1888, and was promoted to be secretary of legation in 1892, leaving Washington the following year for The Hague. In 1888 he married Miss Leila Wilson, of New York. The appointment is warmly welcomed by the administration, and "Socially as well as officially," says the

THE HON. MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT

New York *Times*, "the coming of the new ambassador will give pleasure in Washington and in New York, where he is already well known. It is to the mutual advantage of the two governments that a gentleman already measurably familiar with the duties of his post and on terms with the officers of the United States government is to be charged with the transaction of international business in behalf of that foreign power in whom we feel the deepest interest and whose friendship we value so highly." The Washington *Star* thinks that "The appointment of Hon. Michael Henry Herbert evidences the care which the government at London is exercising to maintain the pleasant relations now existing between the two countries. The New York *Evening Post* believes "It has been, to England, at least—where the selections have been carefully made—a fortunate dispensation that has given us not diplomats, but engaging excursionists in diplomacy; since the expansiveness that our ministers at London now are required to maintain has generally brought them a sound personal popularity which has been more valuable than the treaties they have negotiated. In the Hon. Michael Herbert she gives us what is, after all, more to the point, a fine example of her own type."

Various Topics

THE TAMMANY SITUATION

If Tammany's bossed by Three
The question will simply be:
Will Two boss One or will One boss Two
Or will Somebody Else—you might guess Who—
Will Somebody Else boss Three?—*Puck.*

IT COULDN'T FAIL.—If Mr. Carnegie really wants to die poor, he had much better remain in this country and eat plenty of meat.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA leaves Uncle Sam lonesome. He is the only "world-power" at war. And he really likes peace more than all the rest of 'em put together.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

ENGLAND can make its preparation for a coronation in complete confidence that this is one branch of industry in which it need not fear American competition.—*Washington Star.*

JUNE 14 IS FLAG DAY.—It was on that day that congress, sitting in Philadelphia, in 1777, enacted that the "flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

AN EXPERIMENT, PERHAPS.—"I see by the paper," said the grocer, "that the congressmen have passed a resolution that no more liquor can be sold in the capitol building."

"I reckon," said Mr. Meddergrass, absentmindedly reaching into the box of gingersnaps, "that this here Phillypeen investigation has led them to try that there water cure on themselves."—*Baltimore American.*

THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS of New York held a state convention at Cooper Union on Saturday and nominated a state ticket headed by E. L. Ryder for governor. The Liberal Democratic party has as its component parts the old Bryan Democracy, the Chicago Platform Democracy, and the old-time Populists. The platform opposes the present "unjust distribution" of wealth, due to the "monopoly of natural opportunities and the creation of special privileges:" says that the hope of the nation lies only in the perpetuation of Democratic institutions; reaffirms the national platforms of 1896 and 1900; says the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be extended to the Philippines; demands public ownership and operation of public utilities; declares that the right to issue and coin money is solely the function of the government; demands that only land values be taxed; favors the initiative and referendum; calls for direct nominations for elective offices at the primaries; criticizes court decisions declaring the labor law unconstitutional. David B. Hill was denounced by all the speakers, and the name of W. J. Bryan was received with acclaim.

SENSATIONAL SEVERANCE of the cordial relations existing between President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna is the possible result of charges filed against federal office-holders in Cleveland, Ohio, by Representative Burton, of that district. The president is determined to investigate. Senator Hanna is strongly opposed to such a course. Friends of both say a serious break is threatened. Should this break come it would be the most spectacular and disastrous breach between a president and chairman of the national committee of the ruling party that has occurred since the falling out of President Harrison and Senator Quay, who managed the campaign in which he was elected. The retirement of Representative Burton from the congressional fight in Cleveland is only an incident. Mr. Burton is looked upon by party managers as one of the ablest men in the house. He is chairman of the river and harbor committee and is regarded as a safe and sound counsellor in national party affairs. Mr. Burton is concerned in the threatened break between the president and Senator Hanna because he brought personally to the attention of the president charges of the pernicious activity on the part of the federal officials in Cleveland. These officers are Charles F. Leach, collector of customs; Frank M. Chandler, United States marshal, and W. R. Hopkins, deputy United States marshal, all of whom are Hanna men and were appointed at his suggestion. One other officer involved is C. C. Dewstoe, postmaster of Cleveland, who was appointed at Mr. Burton's suggestion. Civil Service Commissioner James R. Garfield will go to Cleveland.

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FOREIGN

The Terms of Peace in South Africa

COMMENT ON THE PROTOCOL SIGNED MAY 31

THE terms upon which peace has been brought about in South Africa are in brief as follows:

The burgher forces lay down their arms and hand over all the rifles, guns, and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control. Rifles are allowed for protection.

All prisoners are to be brought back so soon as possible to South Africa without loss of liberty or property.

No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war.

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary.

Military occupation is to be withdrawn as soon as possible, and self-government substituted.

There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war.

The sum of three millions sterling is to be provided for restocking the Boers' farms.

Rebels are liable to trial, according to the law of the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

From the pro-Boer *Daily News,* which says the terms embody "peace with reason," to the ultra-patriotic *Daily Mail* and *Telegraph,* which express entire satisfaction, the London press is a unit in approving the terms granted to the Boers. The *Chronicle* declares that "The close of the war has converted us all to pro-Boerism. England, as a whole, has taken her triumph as she took her disaster; namely, with a sobriety and a discretion which should help our former enemies over the remaining rough places to lasting friendship." By sobriety the *Chronicle* does not, it may be presumed, mean the tumultuous celebrations which took place throughout England on the day the peace was announced.

There is some difference of opinion among American papers as to the meaning of the liberality of the terms now granted. Some papers, like the Boston *Post,* consider only the fact that "Great Britain gains every point of the demands by which, three years ago, she forced the Boer republics into war." Other papers believe that the terms would not have been granted had the Boers made a less vigorous fight. This is the opinion of the Baltimore *American* and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* the latter saying: "That the terms are so lenient to the Boers is due to their stubborn resistance, and in that way the apparently hopeless struggle of the last year or more has been well repaid. But for the determined battle against overwhelming odds and the readiness to fight to the point of annihilation rather than submit unconditionally, the conditions in the agreement of May 31 would never have been granted." The Toronto *Globe* insists that "If there had been no terms, if the capitulation had been unconditional, the treatment of the burghers would have been quite as generous as they have secured by negotiation."

However this may be, there is no difference of opinion as to the general nature of the peace terms. "It is a settlement," the New York *Tribune* says, "that makes for conciliation and for friendship between the races which have hitherto been antagonistic. It is full of high promise for the future of South Africa." The *Post* notes how "The furious and futile proclamations of Mr. Chamberlain in September last, threatening confiscation and exile, were quietly thrown into the waste-basket, and terms of peace arranged on a rational and even generous basis. If the war was a Conservative war, the peace is a Liberal peace. It is so in the sense that the terms finally made are substantially those which Mr. Bryce and John Morley and the other spokesmen for the old Liberal tradition have been urging upon an unwilling government for more than a year. However the thing was brought about, whether by pressure from the king or the dawning of

ROME, JUNE 2—On the receipt of the news of peace in South Africa the Pope expressed his joy, adding: "I hope to close my eyes on world-wide peace"—*Phila. North American*

PEACE WITH HONOR—*New York World*

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a better mind in the cabinet, the final settlement is as magnanimous as it is judicious." The Philadelphia *Record* thinks that "The terms of peace bear eloquent witness on the one hand to bravery unparalleled wringing concessions from a powerful foe by its very deserving; on the other to a generous magnanimity that maintains national honor while extending the hand of brotherly friendship." The *North American* also believes that the terms promise well for the happiness and prosperity of the annexed territory.

A multiplication of comments would show merely that those just quoted are representative of the whole. Thus the Chicago *Record-Herald* says: "These terms are honorable both to the Boers and to the victors, as expressive of British intentions to the whites of South Africa. The burghers have lost absolute independence, but it is probable that in the end South Africa will have gained a freer and more enlightened government than would have been possible had President Kruger been able to fulfill his purpose to drive the British into the sea." The *News* agrees that "These are terms which the Boers can accept without disgrace or undue bitterness. Instead of the unconditional surrender with no concessions which was to have been secured from them, they have succeeded in getting terms which plainly recognize their status as a people, who are beaten but not conquered." Full credit is given by the press for the valor with which the Boers have maintained the fight for their independence and which has won generous terms for them.

KING CARLOS OF PORTUGAL

The Outbreaks in Portugal

Translations for PUBLIC OPINION

LATE advices from Portugal, via Spain, show that the revolutionary movement has assumed alarming proportions in that country. What was reported at first as a commonplace riot of hot-headed students at the University of Coimbre, seems to be a preconcerted movement supported by the influential classes, as well as by the army and navy. Not unlike the original outbreak of the French revolution of 1789, the plebeian element has remained in the background, so to speak, the leaders belonging to the middle state (bourgeoisie) and to the aristocracy. The censorship established by the Portuguese government has been so strict that the Spanish minister in Lisbon deemed it necessary to report in person to Madrid. The majority of the press of Portugal considers the riots at Coimbre as a mere periodical outbreak of boisterous students. The *Heraldo* (Lisbon), however, does not hesitate to print editorials headed: "Long live the Revolution!" "Long live the Republic!" The same paper has issued appeals to the troops requesting them to refuse their assistance to the government against the revolutionists. These appeals were emphasized by a petition bearing the signatures of two hundred navy officers of all ranks. "We have nothing to say against royalty," they assert, "we protest only against the corruption of the government."

The whole trouble began apropos of the bill for the "Conversion of the exterior debt," in which the custom-house receipts were assigned to financial corporations. According to the *Imparcial* (Madrid) "this alienation of the custom-house receipts to financial jobbers and tricksters created the greatest indignation among the masses," and the riots at Coimbre were the immediate result. The Republicans, although insufficiently organized, took a hand in the movement, and other riots occurred all over Portugal, the troops refusing in most instances to assist the police authorities. The number of killed and wounded has been carefully suppressed by the censorship. The *Imparcial*, however, organized a news service along the Portuguese frontier, and in this manner ascertained the serious aspect of the revolutionary movement. "The main danger is," according to this paper, "that this movement should gain ground on Spanish territory. For this reason Spanish troops have been sent within reach of the frontier." *El Liberal* is authority for the statement that the Spanish government is ready to send troops to Portugal at any time to reëstablish order if the request is made by the Portuguese government. The suggestion of resorting to such extreme measures is said to have been offered by the Spanish minister in Lisbon. The majority of the Madrid press is opposed to military interference. The *Imparcial* sums up in these words the opinion of his confrères: "We shall not interfere with political affairs in Portugal; we have troubles of our own. Let the Braganzas deal with their subjects as best they can." The *Imparcial* admits, nevertheless, that the revolutionary movement in Portugal is apt to have a counterpart in the Spanish provinces, particularly in Catalonia. Meanwhile the anarchist colony, which is quite numerous in Lisbon, shows signs of renewed activity. Many anarchists have been expelled from the Portuguese territory. Not only the university at Coimbre has been indefinitely closed, but the Polytechnic school has been disbanded, the students having taken part in the riots in the capital. The Paris papers are of the opinion that the Spanish reports of events in Portugal should be taken "*cum grano salis.*" Among them *L'Eclair, Le Journal Des Debats,* point to the fact that "there is no love lost between the Portuguese and the Spaniards." Yet

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these papers admit that the situation is very critical.

The *Independance Belge,* which is represented by a special correspondent in Lisbon, thinks "that there is no immediate danger of a revolution in Portugal, because the Republicans are not sufficiently organized to successfully accomplish their ultimate purposes; the riots at Coimbre and elsewhere are nothing else but periodical revolutionary outbreaks to which undue importance should not be attributed. The troubles arising from the conversion of the exterior debt are attributable to the fact that the Liberals refuse to let part of the customs revenue be alienated." "This is an humiliation," concludes the Belgian organ, "that a nation never voluntarily accepts."

"The Last Word of Islam to Europe"

IN *La Revue* (Paris) M. Finot gives through the mouth of Sheik Abdul Hagk, of Bagdad, "the last word of Islam to Europe," from which we take the following:

"For us in the world there are only believers and unbelievers; love, charity, fraternity towards believers; contempt, disgust, hatred and war against unbelievers. Amongst unbelievers the most hateful and criminal are those who, while recognizing God, attribute to Him earthly relationships, give Him a son, a mother. Learn then, European observers, that a Christian of no matter what position, from the simple fact that he is a Christian, is in our eyes a blind man fallen from all human dignity. Other infidels have rarely been aggresive toward us. But Christians have in all times shown themselves our bitterest enemies. . . . The only excuse you offer is that you reproach us with being rebellious against your civilization. Yes, rebellious, and rebellious till death! But it is you, and you alone, who are the cause of this. Great God! are we blind enough not to see the prodigies of your progress? But know, Christian conquerors, that no calculation, no treasure, no miracle can ever reconcile us to your impious rule. Know that the mere sight of your flag here is torture to Islam's soul; your greatest benefits are so many spots sullying our conscience, and our most ardent aspiration and hope is to reach the happy day when we can efface the last vestiges of your accursed empire. Before the Christian peril we have effaced the quarrels of our sects. Islamic unity is rising from one end of the world to the other. The cause of Islam's sterility is entirely in the fatal abyss created by your churches between us and western civilization."

In strong contrast to the spirit of the declaration just quoted is the attitude of the Young Turks party, which has just held a congress in Paris. The party has been split into two factions, which are extremely hostile to one another. The adherents of the one faction are Turkish Nationalists who maintain that the salvation of Turkey must be accomplished by the Turks themselves. They are strongly opposed to any kind of foreign intervention. The majority of the Young Turks, however, are convinced that Turkey no longer possesses the strength within herself of carrying out effectively the reforms necessary for her preservation from ruin. This group favors European intervention in Turkey, and the establishment of a rational system of government and administration under the supervision of the powers.

The New French Cabinet

SENATOR COMBES THE SUCCESSOR OF WALDECK-ROUSSEAU

THE new French cabinet which was completed on Saturday is constituted as follows: Premier, minister of the interior, and minister of public worship, Senator Combes; minister of finance, M. Rouvier; minister of justice, Senator Valle; minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcassé; minister of war, Gen. André; minister of marine, M. Pelletan; minister of public instruction, Senator Chaumie; minister of public works, M. Maruéjouls; minister of colonies, M. Doumergue; minister of commerce, M. Trouillot; minister of agriculture, M. Mougert. All the ministers are Radicals in name at least, M. Rouvier being the least advanced member of it. MM. Doumergue and Pelletan represent the Radical Socialists, and M. Mougert the minister of agriculture, represents the Radical Left. MM. Combes, Delcassé, Trouillot, Valle, Chaumie, and Maruéjouls are Republican Radicals. M. Combes, in spite of his sixty-seven years, is very active and energetic, and lives extremely modestly, near the senate house. He is president of the Democratic group in the senate. The positions he has held—chairman of the committee of the law associations and reporter of the bill on secondary education—marked him out for the premiership. He is an eloquent orator and, while little known himself outside of parliamentary circles, he has selected his principal colleagues from among the best-known and qualified Radical leaders.

The hardest labors in connection with the program of the new ministry will fall on M. Rouvier. The ministerial declaration announces that the task which will call for most of the attention of the government and parliament will be straightening out the country's finances, and dwells on the necessity for economies and reforms calculated to reëstablish the budget equilibrium. The cabinet therefore will introduce a measure providing for a more just proportional distribution of the taxation, and it also desires to reduce the term of military service.

The Fate of the Young Polanders

THE fate of the young Polanders who live under German rule is not very much to be envied, according to the *Praca* of Posen, the editors of which, with few exceptions, are imprisoned in Prussian jails. This paper is authority for the statement that "the public school authorities have ordered that all Polish scholars who have refused to answer questions propounded in German in the schools shall spend eight hours in jail every week." The schedule of imprisonment for Thursdays and Saturdays reads as follows: Thursday afternoon, 2 to 3 o'clock, catechism; 3 to 4, jail; 4 to 5, jail. Saturday morning, 7 to 8, arithmetic; 8 to 9, German; 9 to 10, physics; 10 to 11, jail; 11 to 12, jail. "It is not quite certain," remarks the *Praca,* "that this system will inculcate in the Polish youth an astonishing fondness for the German language; it will rather furnish them with the leisure and opportunity to think about the best ways of resisting the process of Germanization."

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SOCIOLOGICAL

An Industrial Absolutism

One-Man Rule in Pelzer, South Carolina

PELZER, a South Carolina mill town, is described by Professor Richard T. Ely, in *Harper's* as a "pure autocracy in industrial affairs." Professor Ely prefaces the descriptive part of his article with the statement that "absolutism in politics is receding into past history; in industry it belongs to the present." He then passes on to a specific application of this thesis in the case of Pelzer. "Pelzer is a place of some six thousand inhabitants, situated on a high table-land in the northwestern part of South Carolina. It is about twenty miles from Greenville, and is on a branch of the Southern railway. Through the town flows the Saluda river. The surrounding country is still given up chiefly to cotton, although some little progress seems to have been made in introducing a diversified agriculture. The Pelzer corporation has acquired a large tract of country, and extended its operations until it has four cotton mills and approximately twenty-eight hundred employees. The company owns all the land, all the houses, and nearly all the buildings in the place. The few buildings which it does not own, as *e. g.*, the churches, are built on leased land. There are besides the four cotton mills three other institutions of an economic character in the place, viz., a savings-bank, an oil-mill, and a mattress-factory. But the president of the milling corporation is also president of these other concerns. There are perhaps a dozen retail 'stores' operated in buildings which belong to the company.

From Harper's Magazine

VIEW OF PELZER

"The head of the Pelzer corporation has a power in his domains such as no monarch can boast. Who is he? The impression produced by the personality of the man is in harmony with his position. Captain Ellison A. Smyth is his name, but usually he is known simply as 'the Captain.' We have then in 'the Captain' the ruler of this community, a ruler whose rights are coextensive with those given by private property, and those rights go far beyond any mere political authority. No municipal elections are held. They take time, involve expense, and would interfere to a considerable extent with the control of 'the Captain.' Now, no political power above the corporation is nearer than the county. We may thus speak of the government of Pelzer as an absolutism. We may go a step further, and speak of it as enlightened absolutism; and as its primary purpose is profits, we may call it an instance of enlightened absolutism of the commercial type—the type of absolutism which belongs to our day, now that political absolutism is passing away.

"The longer one studies Pelzer the more clearly one sees evidence of a desire to do what is possible, consistently with profits, to promote the welfare of this great family of six thousand souls, and we may go a step further and say this: In case of doubt, there is evident inclination to make an interpretation of interests favorable to the population. Perhaps no building is more conspicuous than the school-house. School is kept ten months in the year instead of three or four months, as in most other places in the state. So far as I know, it is the only place in South Carolina which enjoys what now ought to be a universal privilege of childhood, namely, compulsory education. But this is the result of the enlightened absolutism which obtains there. When Pelzer was started, probably seventy-five per cent of the adult population could not read or write; the percentage is now, after eighteen years, reduced to fifteen or twenty, and the illiterates are chiefly the newcomers from the farms and mountains. The policy followed has its economic justification. An ignorant people can not be good producers of wealth. Captain Smyth believes that education has been profitable to the company, and I have little doubt about this. Certainly my observation was not extensive, but I saw nowhere else such keen, alert, open-eyed, intelligent-looking workers in a cotton-mill.

"But the educational provision for the population of Pelzer does not end with the good school provided by the company. A lyceum with an excellent reading-room and a well-lighted library of some five thousand volumes are kept open in the evening after working hours. Entertaining and instructive lectures are also given from time to time. Attention is directed to the training of the body also in the provision of opportunities for wholesome forms of athletic exercises and recreation. A baseball field is found on the edge of the settlement, and baseball seems to be the favorite sport. A 'Smyth wheel club' indicates that bicycling has its adherents, and a company belonging to the militia, called 'the Smyth rifles,' shows that arms are not neglected."

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The Washington *Post* is not inclined to look with favor on the Pelzer experiment. "There may be countries in which a Pelzer would be a permanent and great success, but we believe that to be impossible in the United States. One of the first and strongest desires of the average American young man is a home of his own. Men who are not inspired by that sentiment are not the material of which virile communities can be constructed. Another fatal defect of the Pelzer plan is its denial of local self-government. There is but one city in the United States where that sort of government is successful. That is the national capital. But it differs from the Pelzer plan in that its government is in the hands of all the voters of all the states, instead of a commercial corporation. It is absolutely impossible for American families to be contented under the Pelzer conditions. They have no assurance that the roof that shelters them today will shelter them next year or next week. It is virtually a one-man power that controls their destinies."

Are Wages Declining?

CENSUS FIGURES SHOW A DECREASE AS MEASURED IN PRICES OF COMMODITIES

OUR issue of May 22 contained a table showing the variations in nominal wages since 1850. This table was incomplete in that it did not show the variations in the purchasing power of these wages. This want is now supplied by the editor of *Gunton's Magazine*—for the last decade only, however. Mr. Gunton bases his statements on the census reports and on Dun's index of prices. According to the census, average wages in 1890 were $444.83, and in 1900 $437.95, a decline of 1.5 per cent in nominal wages. "If we turn to prices, we find, according to Dun's index number of prices of 350 articles averaged according to importance in consumption, that on January 1, 1890, a given amount of these products cost $90,191 and on June 1, 1900, when the census was taken, these same articles cost $91 829, showing an increase of $1 638, or 1.8 per cent. Here, then, if we take the wage averages for the two periods just as they stand, we have an actual fall of 1.5 per cent in wages and a rise of 1.8 per cent in prices, which means a reduction of 3.3 per cent in real wages or the purchasing power of a day's work. Even assuming that there was no real fall in average wages, the decreased purchasing power of a dollar would indicate a decline of nearly 2 per cent in real wages during the decade." This contradicts the conclusions of the article referred to above.

Then Mr. Gunton makes a comparison between the decade just ended and the one preceding it, and finds greater progress in the one ending 1890. "The products *per capita* increased just twice as fast. Nominal wages increased 28 per cent and real wages 38 per cent in the former period, as against practically stationary wages between 1890 and 1900, and a fall in real wages of nearly 2 per cent. The actual increase in total product was $335,281,737 greater from 1880 to 1890 than from 1890 to 1900, while the per cent of increase was 74.5 per cent in the former period as against 39.1 per cent in the latter, or nearly twice as great. Thus it will be seen that in some respects, conspicuously wage distribution, we have made no progress at all during the decade ending 1900, while in every respect—including investment of capital, total product per capita and purchasing power of money—the progress of the previous decade was strikingly greater than in the last."

The Growth of Luxury in America

CAUSING POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DECADENCE

THE baleful effects of the growth of luxurious tastes and habits among the American people is the theme of an article by Mr. John Gilmer Speed in the June *Ainslee's Magazine*. "The hurt of luxury, considered as a necessity, is in others," says Mr. Speed, "others who can not afford to lead luxurious lives, but who consider that to lead plainer lives is almost indecent. This is not using too strong language. Even in thrifty France, where men and women look things in the face with less illusion and self-deception than anywhere else in the world, the modern love of luxury is attacking the very stronghold of the thrift which has made France rise superior to the direst ills that could befall a nation. In this country we have—heaven save the mark!—the bachelor maid, the woman who glories in the fact that she has emancipated herself from the glories of love and the sweet responsibilities of maternity. And why has she done it? Because in her independence she can have comforts and luxuries which in marriage she might have to do without." Mr. Speed refers to the changed conditions under which the young men of today begin the work of life. Formerly, "when a young man was finished at college he set about learning a profession or a business and gaining a wife at the same time. When he was prepared for the one he was ready for the other. It is vastly different now, for now the youths must begin where the old folks leave off—they must do this or they lose caste. The whole topsy-turvy disarrangement of that which is natural and proper may all be attributed to that growth of luxury which is the most marked characteristic of the age in which we live." The evil influence of luxury extends also to politics, both municipal and national. "In America our municipal governments are such rich stores on which the corrupt may draw that there is scarcely an honestly administered city in the whole of the United States. A congressman who lives on his pay in Washington must live in a boarding-house or a cheap hotel. He can afford no luxuries and still be honest."

The following table gives a fairly correct idea of the distribution of wealth in this country:

	No. in Class	Amount of Wealth	Average
Wealthy classes Property of $50,000 and over	15,500	$52,000,000,000	$335,500
Well-to-do classes Property of $50,000 to $5,000	1,937,700	33,000,000,000	17,000
Middle classes Property of $5,000 to $500	6,773,400	12,500,000,000	1.850
Poorer classes Property under $500	6,773,400	2,500,000,000	370
Totals	15,500,000	$100,000,000,000	$6,450

According to this table, fifty-two per cent of the wealth of the country is owned by one per cent of the population.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE is the latest institution to benefit by the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. His offer of $250,000 conditional on the raising of an equal sum from other sources has been met and a half million dollars is thus added to the Bryn Mawr endowment.

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Civilization and the Birth Rate

Revue Scientifique, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION.

M. NEYMARCH recently read before the society of statistics of Paris an important study on the question of decrease of births with an increase of civilization, in which he examined some of the economic, financial, and social causes which, according to him, exercise a greater influence than physiological causes. M. Neymarch believes first that the more civilization is developed and the more a country progresses, the more births have a tendency to decrease. In Germany the birth rate was 42 per 1,000 in 1875, and twenty years later 36; in England during the same period it decreased from 36 to 29, and in France the same years it decreased from 26 to 25.2.

The economic causes which influence natality greatly are the following: 1 The expense of living or to be more exact, the increase in needs. It is not demonstrable in its ensemble that the cost of living is greater than formerly, but that which is incontestable is that "needs" have augmented. 2 The desire for greater comfort for one's own and for one's self. One considers the expenses of the family with reference to the revenue or the capital possessed, what it will cost to raise several children, pay for their instruction, education, maintenance, etc., and what it will cost later to "establish" them. 3 One desires to conserve the acquired wealth and not to decimate it among a large number of inheritors. 4 The lowering of the revenues obtained from capital. A person who formerly could live happily and at ease on a capital of $20,000 producing a revenue of from $1,000 to $1,100 per year, that is, five to five and one-half per cent, has today with the same capital only a revenue of $550 to $600, whereas his taxes, his charges, and his needs have increased. 5 The increase in taxation. 6 Feminism, or the accession of the woman to the work and occupations formerly reserved to the man. The woman becomes more and more the producer, she is occupied in commerce, in domestic service, in the liberal professions, in mines and trades, in shows, and in general affairs. This work in France occupies 3,353,831 women who think less of maternity than of their professional occupations. Besides these, there can be cited an entire population which has no children, to wit, bachelors over 25 years of age, 3,861,599; homes without children, 1,808,838; divorcees, widows, and widowers without children, 3,000,000; total 5,970,437.

The Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference

Outlook, New York

FORMER Secretary of State John W. Foster, as presiding officer of the eighth Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, May 28-30, declared that "the event of greatest moment was the assembling of representatives from all the independent nations of the Americas in the city of Mexico. Some criticism has been passed upon our government for not lending its support to the plan of obligatory arbitration, but is hardly well founded, in view of the action of the senate on the Olney-Pauncefote arbitration convention, and of the desirability of avoiding a disruption of the congress and of securing harmonious action. Ten of the nineteen nations represented, however, united in the project of a treaty, to be ratified by their respective governments, providing for the obligatory arbitration of all controversies which, in the judgment of any of the interested nations, do not affect either their independence or national honor, prescribing that in these two exceptions are not to be included controversies concerning diplomatic privileges, limits, rights of navigation, or the validity, fulfillment, and interpretation of treaties. Another important event was the meeting of four of the presidents of the Central American republics, which resulted in a treaty submitting to arbitration "every difficulty or question which might present itself." A special tribunal is created and rules laid down for its procedure. Mr. Foster expressed it as his opinion that the formal ratification of the convention would quickly follow, and that much of the ill-feeling and the frequent wars between these republics would be thereby greatly reduced, if not entirely eliminated. He considered the treaty for obligatory arbitration just concluded between Chile and Argentina, the reference in the Danish islands treaty of all disputed questions to The Hague tribunal, and the reference by the United States and Mexico of the Puis claim to the same tribunal for adjudication, as constituting a notable advance.

Not the least interesting and important feature of the conference was the presence and active participation of a large number of prominent business men. One whole session was occupied by them in arguing for the principles of international arbitration and in suggesting ways and means of interesting the commercial, mercantile, and industrial organizations in behalf of the movement. The speakers at this meeting were John Crosby Brown, of Brown Brothers, who pleaded for the enforcement of the Golden Rule among nations; William F. King, former president of the New York Merchants' association, who considered reciprocity as making for arbitration; Mahlon N. Kline, of the Philadelphia Trades league; Warner Van Norden, of New York; George Foster Peabody, of Spencer Trask & Co.; Osborn Howes, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who referred to the denationalization of trade as a potent factor for the peace of the world; and J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank of New York. The testimony of these and other business men during the conference will go a long way toward demonstrating the thoroughly practical character both of the Mohonk conference and of the movement which it stands for. The platform of the conference recited the progress of the past year, and called especially upon the business men and the business bodies of the country to lend their influence to the creation of an irresistible public opinion in favor of arbitration. The conference was the largest in point of numbers thus far held, and its sessions were of high public interest.

DIVORCE IN HAWAII: The Honolulu correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that every divorce granted in Hawaii since the republic became a territory is void under a ruling made by Judge Humphreys in a recent proceeding for separation. Every marriage solemnized since the passage of the organic act two years ago of divorced parties is in consequence illegal, and transfers made by divorced parties of property are also of no legal effect. The discovery of a clause in the organic act by Philip J. Farley, of Boston, which makes necessary a legal residence in the territory of two years as a condition for divorce will cause much trouble. The divorce laws of Hawaii have always been notoriously lax, made so, no doubt, by the Hawaiian habit of dispensing altogether with the formality of a marriage or divorce ceremony.

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LETTERS & ART

A Literary Nihilist

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ANATOLE FRANCE

ANATOLE FRANCE is held up as an example of the literary nihilist by Thomas Seccombe in the June *Cornhill*. Literary nihilism is described as a "form of literary skepticism which submits the most important operations of life to contemptuous analysis, and which laughs at the assumed dignity of an animal swayed by the ridiculous impulses, the grotesque beliefs, and the hopeless desires of mankind, while assuring the individuals of the species that the worst possible mistake they can make is to take themselves seriously."

Mr. Seccombe finds in M. France a striking resemblance to "Lucian, that strange contemporary of Marcus Aurelius, whose playful satire has still so much that is of modern application about it. In his fondness for the dialogue form, in his calm abstention from needless explanations, in his admirable blending of comedy and philosophy, and in the delightful waywardness of his narrative, by which the tedious portions of the tale proposed seem as if by magic evaded, M. France is continually suggestive of Lucian. There is no imitation, of course, but there is a remarkable affinity and a common attainment of that most difficult literary aim—the gift of making us think without being a bore.

"The real complexity of Anatole France's genius was first revealed by his successful story, 'Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard.' Irony and pathos, learning and fancy, love of the past and insight into the present were promptly recognized to form in the new novelist a combination of faculties such as are very rarely seen in conjunction. The inclination of the author to irony is qualified by a feeling of profound compassion for human wretchedness. Against the skeptic's tendency to coldness and dryness, which seemed to be gaining so terribly upon Flaubert's work in his later years, M. France is happily preserved by a delicate imagination and a very profound sensibility. Skepticism has never gained over his heart. He enjoys feeling even more than apprehending.

"M. France has retained a predilection for the type of the antiquary and the scholar, but since he wrote 'Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard' he has discovered a very different kind of model, and he has mixed his colors upon a very different plan. In 'Le Lys Rouge' we are afforded a glimpse of the furious hatreds and the hurricanes of jealousy that subsist but too often in the relations between scholars of a world-wide celebrity. But it is not until we come to Anatole France's later work entitled 'Histoire Contemporaine' that we feel the full force of his pessimistic philosophy. The protagonist, M. Lucien Bergeret, is by far the most carefully finished portrait in the gallery of scholars created by M. France. In him the playful irony of Bonnard is almost wholly replaced by a cynicism that is full of a profound bitterness. He is Latin professor and 'maître de conférences' to the faculty of letters in a city of northern France; and he takes the part of a generally dispassionate and always very satirical observer of the byplay of scholastic life, and of the numerous clerical and social intrigues which make up the life of an important provincial town, with its archbishop, its prefect, and its general of division. The portraits of these worthies and of other local celebrities are all most carefully drawn.

"From youth he was *tres livresque,* and his early books are characterized by an erudition from which he distils a honey that has always a certain acridity of flavor. But it is in his latest series of volumes, upon every page of which is impressed his profound knowledge of human nature, that the doctrine of nihilism stands out so boldly as the fruit of his mature reflections not only upon books but also upon men and women. The commerce of books and the habit of intense reflection and self-analysis have fitted him in a degree that has never been excelled to fulfill the function of an author as he has specially conceived it—as that of an ironical critic, namely, who from a quiet and sheltered nook of observation can meditate at his ease upon the clamor and the folly—occasionally pathetic, but more often purely ridiculous—of his fellows in the dusty market-place."

The Books of Turkey

WHAT MAY BE FOUND IN A CONSTANTINOPLE BOOKSHOP

TURKISH books, as one finds them in a Constantinople bookshop, are described by Mr. Henry Otis Dwight in the June *Forum*. "Turkish books fall into two separate literary periods, unless the comparatively insignificant writings of the last fifty years be rated as of a third period." The first period ends with the conquest of Constantinople. During this time the center of Turkish literary activity was in Turkestan. Authors who belong to this period and whose works still circulate in Turkey, are: Timourleng, or Tamerlane, Ulugh Bey, his grandson, and Baber, his great-grandson, the founder of the Mongolian empire in India. "The works of weightiest influence belonging to this first period, and still in circulation in Turkey, are religious writings of the great Muslim mystics of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who lived in Bokhara, Tashkend, and Samarcand."

The second period, that beginning with the conquest of Constantinople, is characterized chiefly by the work of historians, or more strictly annalists, whose value is in the material they have collected rather than in any genuine historical work they have done. "It is a singular fact," says Mr. Dwight, "that the change of the center of Turkish literary activity to Constantinople involved a change of style which has proved a serious hindrance to the literary culture of the Turks. The salient characteristic of Turkish writings of the second, or Constantinopolitan, period is the appearance in Turkish books of a new language, not genuine Turkish, and not spoken anywhere to this day, unless by courtiers in the most formal moments of state functions.

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"Separation from practical connection with life and from the interests of the common folk marks the work of Turkish writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the relation of the learned men to the common people distrust lingers in the very air, as though the common people ought not to be trusted with books. Even the dictionaries of the Turks seem to have been devised with satanic ingenuity of arrangement to prevent their use by the ignorant. The government fosters the same idea by its prohibition against any translation into Turkish of the Koran and the classics of the immediate successors of the Prophet. The separation of writers from the interests of the people has reacted upon the learned, bringing upon them a sort of mental paralysis like that which marked the attitude of the early scholastic philosophers of eleventh-century Europe."

American Press Illustrators

SOME EXAMPLES OF NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS

THE great improvement that has been made in recent years in the art of newspaper illustrating is commented on by Mr. Will. Jenkins in the June number of the *International Studio*. Mr. Jenkins opens his article with the statement that this improvement "has been made possible by two principal influences. Firstly, the development of public interest in pictorial matter brought about by the magazines, which had so largely opened their pages to the clever black-and-white draughtsmen of the time; and, secondly, a more vital reason, that of a national characteristic of deeply interested curiosity, which makes the American mind so keenly responsive to 'live news,' eager for detail, and quick to grasp the anecdotal side of pictorial art. Thus the 'illustrated' newspaper has become a component part of the social condition of the American people. Each man of the staff is a specialist in some line—portrait, society, yachting, naval, military sport, or humor, and must also, if need be, suddenly fill the place of one of his fellow-workers, and make presentable drawings of any of the enormous range of subjects with which a newspaper deals, often under most trying conditions."

Boston Herald

COURT SCENE BY W. THORNDIKE

New York Herald

ALPHONSE DAUDET. BY MR. STEIN

The credit for the advance in this field of art "is due not only to the artist, who has so carefully and conscientiously developed a suitable and effective group of methods conforming to new conditions, but also to his brother workers, the photo-engraver, stereotyper, and printer, who have greatly assisted him by enlarging the possibilities of their respective processes. In this connection it may be interesting to state that whereas not long ago the complete transition from the drawing to the final blocks required a time limit approaching hours, the facility with which it can be done now resolves itself into a question of minutes. The drawing from the artist's hand passes through a wonderful time-saving system of rapid plates for the photo process, rapid formulas for developing and fixing, rapid-drying electric fans, and, most marvelous of all, an 'etching machine," whereby a system of sprays of acid is thrown upon the zinc, which is eaten away in a few moments, and the 'cut' is then ready for the stereotyper, who, again, has learned to do his work in a space of time which suggests something of 'black art.'"

Philadelphia North American

COLUMBIA AND CONSTITUTION BY C. HOPACKER

Mr. Jenkins deprecates the excessive use of photographs in the place of drawings. "If the users of photographs base their claims on their journalistic or news value, their argument will not stand comparison with the results shown by the artist journalist, who, with his facility in sketching, can grasp more clearly, and set down his story with more convincing force, than is possible to any photographer. Moreover, he possesses that most valuable power, the elimination of unimportant detail and of adding emphasis to the essential facts, such as only the practical journalistic eye could select and set down with the clearness so necessary to any newspaper statement. The whole subject is one to be judged from the journalistic standpoint. Tame and unsatisfying, indeed, would be the text matter of a paper having no discerning writers to 'enliven' the presentation of its facts in news. This, then, is exactly what the camera can not do, but the artist can do so with taste and style."

Of the examples of newspaper illustrations presented here, Mr. Jenkins says: "Mr. Stein is best known for his striking rendering of portraits. His dashy, 'etchy' system of lines is especially suited to the interpretation of exact but delicate modulation of color, light, and shade, as in this portrait of Alphonse Daudet from the work by Carrière. There is much feeling of the original paint in this drawing. Ability to strongly express character—or sometimes greatly emphasize it—is in many subjects a valuable qualification to the newspaper artist. In the example of Mr. Thorndike's work, illustrating an incident in a criminal trial, this has been necessary. Most of the actors in this scene—judges, counsel, witnesses, prisoner, etc.

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—had previously become familiar to the public through the many illustrations published during the trial; it then became necessary to have each person depicted in such a manner as to be easily recognized by the readers, and any peculiarity of face or figure forcibly drawn. This artist has also done excellent work as a political cartoonist. The drawing of a yacht race, "Columbia and Constitution," by Mr. Hofacker, is representative of his clever work in marine subjects, and is from pencil sketches 'on the spot.'"

Richard Strauss and His Music

GUSTAVE KOBBE, in the June *North American Review*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

RICHARD STRAUSS—a new name to conjure with in music! His banner is borne by a band of enthusiasts like those who, many years ago, carried the flag of Wagner to the front. Something new certainly has been achieved by Strauss. It forms neither a continuation of Wagner nor an opposition to Wagner. It has nothing to do with Wagner, beyond that Strauss appropriates whatever in the progression of his art the latest master has a right to take from his predecessors. Strauss is, in fact, one of the most original and individual of composers. He has been a student, not a copyist, of Wagner. Thus, where others who have sat at the feet of the Bayreuth master have written poor imitations of Wagner, and have, therefore, failed even to continue the school, giving only feeble echoes of its great master, Strauss has struck out for himself. With a mastery of every technical resource, acquired by deep and patient study, he has given wholly new value and importance to a form of art entirely different from the music drama. The music of the average, modern Wagner disciple sounds not like Wagner, but like Wagner and water. Richard Strauss sounds like Richard Strauss.

One first looks at Richard Strauss in mere amazement at the size of what he has produced. "Thus Spake Zarathustra" lasts thirty-three minutes. "A Hero's Life" forty-five. This initial sense of "bigness," as such, having worn off, one becomes aware of marvelous tone combinations in orchestral effect. Listening again, one discovers that these daring instrumental combinations have not been entered into merely for the sake of juggling with the orchestra, but because the composer, being a modern of moderns, has the most modern message in music to deliver, and, in order to deliver it, has developed the modern orchestra to a state of efficiency and versatility of tonal expression beyond any of his predecessors. Richard Strauss scores, in the most casual manner, an octave higher than Beethoven dared go with the violins. While he has increased the technical difficulties of every instrument, what he requires of them is not impossible. He knows every instrument thoroughly, for he has taken lessons on all; and, therefore, when he is striving for new instrumental effects he is not putting problems which can not be legitimately solved. His "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" makes, possibly, the greatest demand of all his works on an orchestra. But, if properly played, it is one of the most bizarre and amusing *scherzos* in the repertoire.

What is the difference between classical and modern music? Write a chapter or a book on it and the difference still remains just this: Classical music is the expression of beauty; modern music the expression of truth. Modern music seems entering upon a new era with Strauss. It is beginning to illustrate itself, so to speak, like the author-artist who can both write and draw. Today, music not only expresses truth, but represents it pictorially. It was like a man of great intellectual activity, such as Richard Strauss is, to select for musical illustration the Faust of modern literature—Nietzke's "Zarathustra." The composer became interested in Nietzke's works in 1892, when he was writing his music drama, "Guntram." The full fruition of his study of this philosopher's works is "Thus Spake Zarathustra." But this is not an attempt to set Nietzke to music, not an effort to express a system of philosophy through sound. It is rather the musical portrayal of a quest—a being longing to solve the problems of life, finding at the end of his varied pilgrimage that which he had left at the beginning, nature deep and inscrutable. "A Hero's Life" is another work of large plan. Like "Zarathustra," it derives its importance as an art work from its eloquence as a musical composition. In "A Hero's Life" we hear (and see, if you like) the hero himself, his jealous adversaries, the woman whose love consoles him, the battle in which he wins his greatest worldly triumph, his mission of peace, the world's indifference, and the final flight of his soul toward the empyrean. All this is depicted musically with the greatest eloquence. The battlefield scene is a stupendous massing of orchestral forces.

At the age of thirty-eight, Strauss occupies a commanding position in the world of music. He has achieved it through a remarkable combination of musical technique and inspiration coupled with rare industry. His ideals are of the highest. His intellectual activity is great. He seems a man of calm and noble poise, of broad horizon. It would be presumption to speak of "expectations" as to one who has accomplished so much. For the great achievements already to his credit are the best promise for the future.

Various Topics

THE TWO GREATEST MANUSCRIPTS in America according to the *Bookman*, are the manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, which is in the Government archives, and which has become illegible, and the life of Benjamin Franklin, written by himself (the only manuscript entirely in his own handwriting), which changed hands a few weeks ago and was added to a private collection in New York city. The Franklin manuscript was discovered in France some years ago, in the possession of the descendants of M. Le Vaillard, to whom it had been given by William Temple Franklin, Franklin's grandson.

BOOKS AND THERAPEUTICS: The *Lancet* ought to take up the question of medicinal literature and prescribe the proper books which shall soothe or stimulate the pulses of hospital patients. In her "Lights and Shadows in a Hospital," Mrs. Terton shows how empiricism practices on disease with a book. There was a melancholy man, depressed with rheumatism, in her cottage hospital. The point was to cheer him up. Ordinary hospital literature was no good. At last said the nurse, "I shall read him 'Three Men in a Boat,' and if that doesn't amuse him, I shall give him up as hopeless." So she read, till finally "a reluctant smile came over his face, and he said, with slow satisfaction: 'I do think they be three rum 'uns.'" That was the turning-point in his illness. He recovered completely, and left the hospital a bright and cheerful man. Mr. Jerome, when critics sneer at him because he is not M. Maeterlinck, will henceforth be able to retort that Maeterlinck will not cure rheumatism. What would be the best book for, say, St. Vitus' dance? Something very soothing would be required.—*Academy*.

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SCIENTIFIC

The Seventeen-Year Locust

PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS PERIODICAL PEST

THIS month, according to the reckoning of entomologists, various parts of the United States will begin to resound with the shrill whistle of one of the largest and most destructive broods of periodical cicada, or seventeen-year locusts, known to scientists. Already they have appeared in Maryland, New York, the northern part of New Jersey, and sixteen other eastern, southern, and central states, together with the District of Columbia. Mr. Lowe, of the New York agricultural experiment station, has written an elaborate treatise on the subject, from which the following facts are taken.

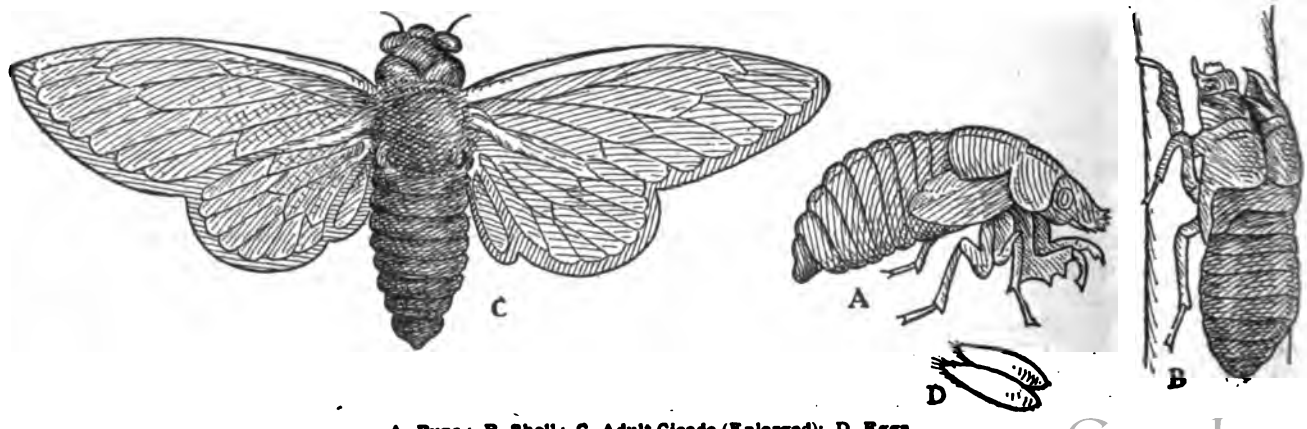
The interesting habits of the cicada, their appearance in great swarms, and the noisy way in which they proclaim their presence early attracted attention. The species is a native of America, and legend has it that the aborigines of the continent were acquainted with its periodical appearances, but the first authentic record is found in Moreton's "New England Memorial," in which it is stated that the Puritans observed a swarm at Plymouth in 1633. The first person to make a study of the species was the pioneer in natural science, Linné (or Linnæus), who described it in 1758 and gave it the scientific name of Cicada septendecem. The difficulty, however, of following a number of individuals through the long life under ground prevented a thorough knowledge of the insect's subterranean life until the comparatively recent investigations of the late Dr. C. V. Riley, former entomologist of the department of agriculture, Washington, and those of C. L. Marlett, assistant entomologist at Washington. The work of these two men has resulted in throwing much light on the entire life history of the seventeen-year locust.

Like all other species of insects, the periodical cicada passes through the egg, larva, pupa, and adult stages. The principal difference in the life history of the cicada is its long life under ground. There are many others that are known to live nearly a year in the soil, and there are a few, such as the common white grub, the larva of the May beetle, which remain three years in the ground before emerging, but no other insect known can equal the periodical cicada for longevity. The eggs are deposited in the twigs and young branches of both fruit and forest trees and vines. In fact, all kinds of trees are attacked except evergreens. They are deposited well into the wood in two double converging rows. The color is pearly white, and they measure one-twelfth of an inch in length. Although affected by weather conditions, the period of incubation is from six to seven weeks. When the larva is fully matured within the egg and ready to emerge, the eggshell gives way and permits its escape.

The newly hatched larva is an awkward, somewhat spider-shaped creature, one sixteenth of an inch in length. The most striking peculiarity of the insect, both in the larval and pupal states, is its prominent, lobsterlike front legs, with which it digs its way into the ground. Soon after the larva is free it looses its hold on the twig and drops to the ground. After reaching the ground the first impulse of the young larva is to get beneath the surface. During its long underground life it grows many times its length. It lives within a cell of compact earth, which is usually formed so that one or two fine roots of a food plant run through the roof walls in easy access of the insect's beak. It may thus obtain nourishment by thrusting its beak into the tissue and sucking the sap.

The pupa resembles the larva in its advanced stages, but the rudimentary wings have become prominent, while the front legs are much developed, and are well fitted for digging. Observations have shown that the usual depth is from twelve to eighteen inches below the sod, although there are records of pupæ coming up from the bottom of a cellar and through cinders five feet thick. A case is reported where one was found ten feet below the surface. When ready to abandon the subterranean life, the pupa digs upward toward the surface of the ground. The pupa, when it first appears above the ground, is soft bodied and creamy white in color. In the course of a few hours it finds a suitable support upon which it can climb, and to which it can securely cling. The skin hardens rapidly, and in a short time the adult escapes, leaving behind the empty pupa skin. The adult cicada is about three inches from tip to tip of the wings, and the body is about an inch in length.

Under some circumstances, not yet well understood, the pupæ build chimneylike huts on the surface of the ground, just before abandoning subterranean life. These huts may open at the top or be closed at the top and open at the sides. The hut is in reality a



A, Pupa; B, Shell; C, Adult Cicada (Enlarged); D, Eggs

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continuation above ground of the channel in the earth made by the pupa.

The so-called song of the cicada is produced by the male only. Each male has two song-producing instruments, one on each side of the basal segment of the abdomen, underneath and concealed by the wings. They are quite complex, but each consists principally of a corrugated, earlike drum, which, controlled by a powerful muscle, may be made to vibrate rapidly. While the males are sounding their ear-splitting choruses the females are doing damage by depositing eggs on the twigs of trees. The real injury resulting from the periodical visits of the seventeen-year locust is not so great as is the general belief. The tendency in the future will be for less and less injury. Two or three natural causes are operating to bring this about. In the first place, the periodical cicadas are not migratory. They fly only short distances, and one generation after another lives in almost identically the same place. Entomologists hold to the supposition that originally the cicada was uniformly distributed in the eastern part of the United States. Gradually, by the breaking up of the forests for cultivation and the arrival of a few individuals a trifle earlier or later than the general swarm, the tendency was to divide them into broods. The continuance of this subdivision, together with the extermination by the plough, will in time tend to make the species extinct.

The Last Word on the Diet Question

THE RESPECTIVE MERITS OF VEGETARIANISM AND MIXED DIETS

L. KUTTNER, in the *Berliner Klinik*, discusses the respective merits of vegetarianism and mixed diets. His conclusions may be summarized as follows: (1) that a mixed meat diet is natural and most suitable to man, because vegetable foods are more bulky, more irritating, and less assimilable; moreover, animal food stuffs produce more heat.

(2) Impartial investigation has proved that, given judicious choice and preparation, strict vegetarianism is not only sufficient to maintain condition, but even to increase weight. Successful experiments are, however, few and far between, and the subjects do not as a rule compare favorably with those who eat mixed or animal diets in their power to put on weight and resist disease.

(3) That a modified vegetarian diet (that is, one supplemented by such animal products as milk, butter, cheese, honey, and eggs) is suitable (*a*) for corpulent constipated patients deficient in intestinal activity, but it is not to be recommended in the case of young growing people with a tendency to *embonpoint;* (*b*) in certain cases of alcoholism; (*c*) it is followed by brilliant results in dyspepsia and intestinal affections of nervous origin; (*d*) particularly to be recommended in idiopathic neuralgias, as well as those having a gouty basis; (*e*) useful in the treatment of headaches and other disorders dependent on constipation in neurasthenic, hysterical, and epileptic patients; (*f*) as the pulse-rate is diminished under a vegetable diet, it is to be recommended in conditions of abnormal irritability of the heart (arising from emotion, excessive muscular action, sexual excitement, etc.), and in exophthalmic goitre; it is contraindicated in all conditions of heart weakness due to arterio-sclerosis, myocarditis, etc.; (*g*) a marked addition of vegetables to diet should be considered in many cases of insomnia nervosa, urticaria, psoriasis, and occasionally scrofula.

(4) That to achieve a favorable result in absorption a reasonable combination of animal and vegetable food stuffs is essential. For all healthy and for most sick persons a mixed diet (different in degree and constitution according to the patient) is to be recommended.

(5) As a guide to the arrangement of a suitable modified vegetarian diet, the following may be of value: (*a*) In weak, broken-down patients with chronic catarrhs or an inclination to ataxy of the stomach, a vegetarian diet must be gradually approached, and must only be maintained temporarily (say for six weeks); (*b*) in gastric neurasthenia, and especially in habitual constipation in patients of good physique, a vegetarian diet may be instituted less gradually, and may be maintained for a longer period.

Nervous Crises among Animals

M. HENRY COUPIN, in *La Nature*, Paris. Translated and condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

A VETERINARY surgeon, M. Lepinay, has just called the attention of the society of hypnotism and psychology to the importance of the mental pathology of animals. Nervous troubles among beasts may be produced as among us by different causes. First, there are intense moral emotions, and the fear which horses have of steam engines, automobiles, etc., has frequently produces lameness and false paralysis, of which the true origin has often passed unperceived. The fear of correction among small animals and the joy of again seeing the loved master has given birth to crises more or less persistent which have been ascribed to epilepsy in many cases.

A dog, whose history M. Lepinay gives, was put out to board at the commencement of the holidays each year, and upon his return to his home great care was necessary that the dog and its mistress did not come immediately in contact, for if they did a nervous crisis occurred which lasted for several months. Here is a case of nervous trouble provoked by fear, and related by Dr. Hygyer, the subject being one of his canary birds: The bird was singing happily in its cage, when a cat suddenly entered the room, threw itself upon the cage, and knocked it to the floor. The doctor put the cat to flight before the bird was wounded, or even touched, but the shock had been such that the canary lay without movement or voice on the bottom of the cage, and only after sprinkling it with cold water was life restored. It then became alive, and in a moment or two commenced to hop and jump as before. It had, however, become suddenly mute, complete aphonia having developed. This condition persisted for six weeks, and then as suddenly as he had lost it the bird regained his voice and again exercised his full musical powers.

A traumatic shock can also produce hysteria. Very often a dog which is the victim of an accident becomes lame without there being any symptom to explain the manifestations, and after killing the animal the autopsy has disclosed no lesion sufficiently serious to produce the malady. Dr. Hygyer presents another case having the same origin. A cat, nine months of age, was bitten by a dog. The cat sank down at once, as if paralyzed, and from this time moved only by dragging its hind quarters, the posterior third of the trunk and the hind legs being completely paralyzed, as well as the tail. Two months after the accident a servant, wishing to

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see if paralyzed cats, similarly to well cats, always fell on their feet, threw the poor beast from the first-story window. The cat fell on its feet and scampered away on all fours. The blow of the new emotion had completely cured its paralysis.

Lightning striking a stable has often produced insignificant burns and wounds, followed by excesses of grave hysteria, most frequently a paralysis or a contraction. These accidents have been especially studied by M. Huet, and in his accounts one observes undeniable nervous troubles. M. Arueh, of the veterinary school of Milan, has related several cases, the subjects being dogs, which manifested very accentuated nervous troubles under the impression of fright, rebuke, or jealousy.

The Aluminum Welding Process

Harper's Weekly, New York. Excerpt

YET another nerve-racking device of modern progress seems doomed. We need no longer ride on pounding trolley-cars; the flat wheel, which can, under proper auspices, exert such a pleasing concussion on the trolley-rider's nerves as it goes thumping along, is an anachronism, so to speak. At the last meeting of the New York chemical society a representative of the German thermite company gave an exhibit of one of the most interesting discoveries, or rather processes, of recent years. It was simply the enormous heating power of powdered aluminum when burned with some substance rich in oxygen. Its scientific value lies in the fact that by this means it is possible to obtain the highest temperatures yet reached by man, exceeding, it seems, the temperature of the electric arc. The practical value of the Goldschmidt process lies in the fact that it affords a portable supply of intense heat in any desired quantity, and that, for example, a boy can carry round a can of it and weld tramrails or broken steamer shafts, or other trifles, in place. All that is needful is to jacket the shaft or rail or whatsoever with the aluminum mixture, and touch it off with a match. So intense is the heat generated that a huge steel casting will melt to run like water in a few seconds, and the most refractory one turned to a liquid. The application of the process to the welding of street rails is, of course, but an incident, but it is a boon. By this means rails may be welded together as cheaply as put together by a common noisy joint. As the wheels then have no rail ends to hammer on, the ordinary jar of running is immensely reduced, and flat wheels become almost unknown. This system is already in successful use in Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, and all the great German cities; it is time that it should be introduced here, and it can not come too soon. We commend the subject to every trolley-line manager in America.

RELIGIOUS

Spain and the Holy See

Translations for PUBLIC OPINION

ANOTHER ministerial crisis—only postponed on account of the accession of Alphonso XIII—is shortly expected in Spain. The Madrid press is unanimous on the subject, particularly since *El Siglo Futuro*, the official Catholic organ, has openly disclosed the position taken by the Vatican concerning the enforcement of the law regulating the status of the religious congregations. This law enacted September 19, 1901, at the suggestion of Señor Gonzalez, secretary of the interior, was intended to prevent the French religious congregations, who left France, from invading the Spanish provinces. The Gonzalez law provided that all the religious congregations located or intending to locate in Spain, should ask from the government an authorization to do so, such request for authorization to be formulated in terms almost identical with the provisions of the law recently enforced by the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry in France. The Spanish congregations were granted a delay of six months to apply for the authorization of residence. The Spanish government manifested at first the intention of strictly enforcing the law, but it appears that some secret arrangements were made with the Vatican.

El Siglo Futuro publishes the text of an official statement made by the archbishop of Heraclea, nuncio of the pope in Madrid, the salient points of which plainly characterize the attitude of the Vatican. The nuncio says: "Religious congregations, not authorized until now by the government, will have to comply with no other formality than to effect 'civil inscription' which can not be refused to them. This formality accomplished, they will be recognized by the government and as such will be included in the category of recognized congregations. This basis, accepted by both parties (Vatican and Spanish government), will constitute the point of departure of other negotiations." The above declaration was issued a few days before the accession of the king, and a long time after the delay of six months granted to the congregations had expired. *El Liberal*, referring to this formality of "civil inscription," remarks that not a single one of the unauthorized congregations has applied for the authorization. For this reason it considers the new arrangement made with the Vatican as a mere dodge to evade the main provisions of the law. *El Liberal*, as well as the other liberal organs, complains that "The Holy See has taken advantage of the advent of the king to emphasize the dependence of Spain on the pope. There is no doubt," they assert, "that the government has practically surrendered to the congregations; and furthermore that Señor Canaljas, the secretary of agriculture, who is in favor of enforcing the law, has not even been consulted in the matter."

The liberal press blames mostly Señor Mouret, who has replaced Señor Gonzales as secretary of the interior. The Madrid correspondent of the Paris *Temps* considers "the attitude of the Vatican as very conciliatory," in fact it says that "the pope has only acted through deference to the queen regent," his intention having been to prevent unpleasant religious complications at the time of the expiration of the regency. The contention of the Holy See, according to the Paris paper, is "that the congregations which have obtained the authorization of residence should be recognized by the Concordat; furthermore this authorization can not be refused if the congregations effect "civil inscription." The Madrid correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, reflecting the opinion of the Spanish liberal press, sent the following comment to his paper: "It

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is a foregone conclusion that the liberal government of Spain can not accept this interpretation of the law, because the authorization reduced to a simple formality of 'civil inscription' would be a silly joke against which all the liberal elements would energetically protest. If Señor Sagasta shows, in the course of his negotiations with the Vatican, the energy displayed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau in France under similar circumstances, he will find that the Vatican will concede all points and prove to be very conciliatory because the Vatican dreads above everything to see the liberal movement in Spain assuming the character of an open fight against the influence of the church." So far, however, the tone of the Spanish press shows that the Gonzalez law is considered as a dead letter. It has been ignored from the start by the congregations which are as powerful as ever, the majority of the high clergy being recruited from their ranks.

The opinion in Spain is rather divided on the subject. The liberals are for the strict enforcement of the law; the ultramontane Catholics advocate the interpretation of the law according to the views expressed by the Vatican, because in their estimation they have everything to gain in reopening a discussion of article 45 of the Concordat, providing, as a matter of course, that the "civil inscription" is a prima facie evidence of the legal status of the congregations. The moderates, with Señor Mouret at their head, are satisfied with the status quo; they are willing to admit for granted the formality of "civil inscription," trusting that matters will adjust themselves through the convenient process of the "fara da se." A ministerial crisis has already been averted on this account; the question, however, is a complex one, and the presence of Señor Mouret in the ministry may prove a stumbling block to a satisfactory solution.

German Missions in Africa

Deutch *Kolonialzeitung*, Berlin
Transmitted and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WITH the exception of the missionary station of Dar-es-Salaam, which dates from 1890, Catholic missions in east German Africa commenced with the year 1894. Since this time missions have been founded at Lukuledi, Nyanga, Iranga, Peramiho, Kolosini, etc. Members of the Benedictine and Saint-Ottilie orders have furnished the missionaries for these divers stations which apparently are in a prosperous and rapidly developing condition, at Dar-es-Salaam an orphan asylum being joined to the mission as well as a school of religious instruction at the head of which are a Benedictine father, an examiner, and three lay brothers. The latest of these missions, the one at Kolosini, has a domain of three hundred and forty hectares on which more than one hundred Negro families live, most of whom have embraced the Christian religion. The religious school which is joined hereto instructs annually about fifty young people, who are destined to teach or preach among their fellows and who receive a careful education. The orphan asylum at this place shelters nearly one hundred and sixty children who, besides their daily lessons, work in the garden and at the trades of carpenter, shoemaker, blacksmith, and mason. Further, they are also employed in the agave plantations. The young orphan girls are received in a special establishment at Dar-es-Salaam at which place the missionaries in 1899 constructed a large and handsome church.

Dr. John H. Barrows

THE CAREER OF A PROMINENT PREACHER AND EDUCATOR

THE president of Oberlin college, Dr. John H. Barrows, died at Oberlin, June 3. Dr. Barrows was born in Medina, Michigan, on July 11, 1847. After studying theology at Yale, Union, and Andover theological seminaries, he undertook home missionary work in Kansas. After nearly three years of educational and church work in Kansas he was pastor of the First Congregational church, in Springfield, Illinois, for a year. Prior to taking up the presidency at Oberlin, in 1898, he had been for fourteen years the pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Chicago. He was most widely known, however, for his services as one of the prime inaugurators and the presiding officer of the World's Congress of Religions held at the time of the Columbian exposition in Chicago. In 1896 he attracted much attention by receiving the first appointment to the Haskell lectureship established under the direction of the University of Chicago. On this appointment he traveled in India and Japan, delivering one hundred and thirteen lectures. On his return to this country, Dr. Barrows delivered many lectures, including the Morse course at the Union theological seminary on "The Christian Conquest of Asia." Dr. Barrows was one of the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and one of the advisory council of the Chautauqua system. He was also president of the Council of Seventy of the American Institute of Sacred Literature. His published works were: "The World's Parliament of Religions," "A World Pilgrimage," "Christianity, the World Religion," "The Christian Conquest of Asia." "I Believe in God," "The Gospels as True Histories," and a life of Henry Ward Beecher, said to be the best brief biography of the Brooklyn preacher.

DR. JOHN H. BARROWS

The Chicago *Evening Post* says of Dr. Barrows: "He believed that Christianity was the best religion for the world, and he preached this belief around the world. He was a man of many parts, but we shall remember him best for his broad Christianity, his charity of thought and act, his readiness to find good in everything." "There were those who feared that Dr. Barrows' zeal in the project to gather men of all religions in a congress at Chicago, and his intimate association with the scholarly men of other faiths, would make him less of a Presbyterian," says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. "It was a time of sentimental

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phrase making and of much talk about a cosmic religion and the brotherhood of man, but Dr. Barrows said to the greatest gathering of religionists that the world had ever seen: 'We are met as conscientious and truth-seeking men in a council where no one is asked to surrender or abate his individual convictions, and where, I will add, no one would be worthy of a place if he did.' This was the keynote of Dr. Barrows' religious policy. He held to it when he went to India and Japan to deliver his course of lectures on comparative religions, and if any of his old friends believed that in his enthusiasm he was in danger of being carried off his feet they had their answer when this champion of toleration and this pleader for a better understanding among differing faiths was elected president of the most Puritan of western colleges."

The Church and Expansion

WHAT CHURCHMEN NOW THINK OF AMERICAN RULE IN THE PHILIPPINES

IN the course of his testimony before the senate Philippine committee, Bishop Thoburn, the Methodist Episcopal missionary bishop of India and Malaysia, referred to the American occupation of the Philippine islands as an act of God. He is reported to have used the phrase, not in the ordinary legal sense as meaning something unusual or calamitous, but as describing a course of action beneficently ordered. The bishop's statement moves the Minneapolis *Tribune* to remark: "From the beginning of this Philippine business, the churches have been in the forefront of the movement for American expansion, and have confirmed the doubtful and encouraged the faint-hearted with the boldness and fervor of the militant saints we read of in the history of early movements of national expansion. The militant churches have been most outspoken; but none of them has been really backward."

A somewhat different view of the matter would seem to have been taken by the members of the American Unitarian association, in session recently in Boston. This body adopted a resolution to be presented to the president and congress, in which, after making "generous allowance for all the undoubted embarrassments of the situation," the president and congress are besought "to take such prompt and efficient measures as may replace the present measures of coercion with a policy of conciliation and good will."

Another incident serving to show indirectly what at least one member of the church thinks of this matter is a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Duryea to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* in reply to a request to join in a "protest against the conditions in the Philippines revealed by testimony before the senate committee." Dr. Duryea said, in part: "My sense of justice to the American troops in the Philippines will not permit me to sign the protest. The tendency of this senate inquiry is to make the army bear the blame of an immoral policy of subjugation begun four years ago. The conduct of our soldiers as a whole has been, under the horrible conditions of life in the islands, remarkably praiseworthy." A recent issue of *Zion's Herald* has the following brief comment on the attitude of the Methodist church: "The Methodist Episcopal church, from its board of bishops to humblest layman, is a unit in hearty and enthusiastic support of President Roosevelt in completing the work in the Philippines handed down to him by the lamented McKinley. This is no time to bark at the president's heels."

The Condition of Religion in New York City

REV. WALTER LAIDLAW, in the *Evangelist*, New York
Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE non-Christian population of New York has grown proportionately more in the last ten years than its Christian population. Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Turks, and miscellaneous Asiatics have increased 165 per cent, and fully half of this increase, of course, is non-Christian. The Hebrew growth of New York in the last decade has been astonishingly large. There are today not less than 650,000 Jews within the limits of Greater New York, an increase of nearly 100 per cent in ten years. This growth is continued by the arrival of every immigrant-bearing ship; 66,172 Hebrew-jargon-speaking immigrants landed at Ellis island between June 30, 1900, and April 1, 1902, in addition to 40,000 other Jews, speaking Polish, Slovak, or other dialects; and the Hebrew birth-rate is so much higher than the Protestant birth-rate that it is altogether likely that New York's Jewish population will soon reach one million. The lower East Side of Manhattan island is, of course, the main Hebrew quarters, but the Jews comprise over 25 per cent of the population in assembly districts as far north as Eighty-third street, and there is not a district above Forty-second street on the upper East Side, where they are less than 13 per cent of the entire population. They have today at least 286 organizations in Manhattan and Bronx, and 29 more in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. There are 247 organizations south of Fourteenth street and east of Broadway. The Hebrew property throughout Greater New York which is exempted from taxation amounts to $6,538,525, and the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic properties are the only ones that exceed these figures.

Roman Catholicism has greatly distanced Protestantism in growth in New York since 1890. This is true both concerning property and membership. The exemptions of Roman Catholic churches and institutions in 1901, throughout Greater New York, were $38,774,075, while the total Protestant exemptions were but $74,687,570. The Roman Catholic church in 1890 claimed 25.3 per cent of the population of Manhattan and the Bronx, and in 1901 27.8 per cent. The Protestant communicants in Manhattan and Bronx in 1890, on the other hand, were 8.9 per cent of the entire population, and in 1901 are only 8.3 per cent. Roman Catholicism has grown 12.9 per cent faster than population, while Protestant communicants have grown 6.1 per cent less than population. Throughout Greater New York the Roman church claims 954,602 persons, and the Protestant communicant membership is 332,546. Of the entire population of New York at the time of the federal census, viz., 3,437,202 persons, the Federation of Churches estimates that 1,206,955 were practical or hereditary Roman Catholics; 589,012 Hebrews, the balance actual or potential Protestants, making a potential Protestant population of 1,632,335.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY now has 7,000 branches, with a membership of 150,000 adults and 400,000 junior members. In a recent anniversary address before the managers of the society, the Archbishop of Canterbury declared that in England the cause of temperance had made real progress during the year. The fact that parliament was considering the Children's bill was a good omen. The Licensing bill also showed that the pressure was great enough to compel the government to move.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, JUNE 2

DOMESTIC.—Nearly 80 per cent of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen in the anthracite region obeyed the order to strike; by using non-union men, many of whom are clerks and bosses, the operators, with their force of more than three thousand special policemen, were able to keep their pumps going.... Oregon held its state elections; the Democrats elected their candidate for governor, the Republicans winning on the rest of the ticket....The United States supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the national bankruptcy law....President Roosevelt held conferences with a number of Republican senators, at which he urged action on Cuban reciprocity and isthmian canal legislation at this session of congress, and pointed out the necessity for party harmony.

FOREIGN.—In the house of commons Mr. Balfour, and in the house of lords Lord Salisbury, read the terms of peace agreed upon in South Africa, there being general approval of the liberality of the conditions....Soldiers charged a party of strikers at Lemburg, Austria, killing three and wounding forty persons....The courts have decreed the judicial separation of the Prince and Princess of Monaco.... Sixteen persons were killed and four wounded by an explosion of gas in an ozokerite mine in the province of Galicia.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3

DOMESTIC.—Señor Quesada was confirmed by the Cuban senate as minister to the United States....A general strike of the employees of the United Traction company, controlling nearly all the street car lines in Rhode Island, began at midnight....Dr. John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin college, died.... The Bethlehem steel company has received the contract for building the steel tubes for the Pennsylvania tunnel under the North river....Twenty persons were injured, several probably fatally hurt, in Chicago by street fights between the police and sympathizers with striking teamsters....Ten former volunteer soldiers were released from the Leavenworth prison under the decision that convictions of volunteers by regular officers are illegal.

FOREIGN.—Waldeck-Rousseau's ministry resigned at Paris....President Kruger and the Boer delegates in Europe conferred at Utrecht in reference to the peace terms, but made no public statement....A London cablegram states that War Secretary Brodrick said in parliament that the total number of Boer prisoners was 25,565.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4

DOMESTIC.—The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert has been chosen to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote, as British ambassador at Washington, and Señor de Ojeda is to succeed the Duke de Arcos as Spanish minister....Señor Buencamino, the Filipino leader, finished his statement in support of American sovereignty in the Philippines before the house committee on insular affairs.... Justice Chester, of New York, granted an injunction against several western meat firms doing business in this state.

FOREIGN.—The king created Lord Kitchener viscount and asked authority from parliament to make him a money grant of £50,000....Eight miners were burned to death by an explosion of gas at Guest, Keen & Co.'s colliery, at Dowlais, Wales....The Tokyo foreign office received information that the Singapore government has declared Hong Kong plague-infected, and quarantined all ships coming from there after May 17.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5

DOMESTIC.—Coal guards shot a boy in the anthracite fields; the operators are gaining on the water in the mines, and expect to get them clear....The convention of the National Association of Military Surgeons was opened in Washington, President Roosevelt making an address to the delegates....The president sent a report to congress on British operations at Chalmette, Louisiana, holding that there has been no violation of the neutrality laws....Governor Taft was received by the pope and stated the objects of the mission; the pontiff expressed his approval of the American government's plans....John F. Jewell, of Illinois, was nominated for consul at Martinique....The Chicago striking teamsters compromised with the meat packers.

FOREIGN.—M. Combes has undertaken the task of forming a new French cabinet....General Collozo, the last prominent Cuban to oppose the presidency of General Palma, pledged his support of the government; a reform movement was initiated by the dismissal of all the Cienfuegos police....Emperor William and many other notables took part in the ceremonies marking the restoration of Marienburg castle....Sir William Cotton, prominent in London politics for a generation, is dead.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6

DOMESTIC.—The new constitution was formally adopted by the Virginia convention by a vote of ninety to ten, two Republicans voting for it....The instructions given to Governor Taft for conducting negotiations with the Vatican regarding the friars' lands in the Philippines were made public by Secretary Root....The strikers in the anthracite region were quiet, but the tone is for riots and acts of serious disturbance; many workers quit work, and mines are filling with water.... Floods, caused by excessive rainfall, did great damage in South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska.

FOREIGN.—The names of the new French ministers under the premiership of M. Combes, were announced; the new ministry has a strong Radical and Socialist element in it....The British government decided that, owing to his age and infirmities, Mr. Krüger would not be required to acknowledge British sovereignty, and that all the Boer delegates in Europe could return to South Africa....Boer officers in the Bermuda prison camps were released on parole.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7

DOMESTIC.—The ambassadors of Germany and Russia presented a joint note to Secretary Hay, proposing concerted action by the powers against anarchists; the secretary expressed President Roosevelt's hearty sympathy with the movement....The navy department will probably take no action in the case of the officers of the *Chicago* accused of misconduct at Venice, Admiral Crowninshield having disapproved the recommendation for a court-martial....An outbreak of violence occurred in the West Virginia soft coal field and a mine boss was killed by strikers.... The whaleback steamer *Thomas Wilson* and the wooden steamer *George G. Hadley* had a collision just outside the Duluth canal and the *Wilson* sank within less than a minute, nine men losing their lives.

FOREIGN.—M. Rouvier accepted the portfolio of finance in the Combes ministry in France, and the new cabinet was presented to President Loubet at the Elysée palace.....The Boer commandoes in South Africa continue to surrender under the terms of the peace agreement....A British committee on military training and education condemned the practices of Sandhurst and Woolwich, and demanded an army system of promotion for merit.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8

DOMESTIC.—The grant of eighty thousand acres of land in Bolivia to the Bolivian syndicate of New York is causing trouble....Gonzalo Quesada, Cuban minister to Washington, sailed from Havana on the *Morro Castle* on his way to his post.

FOREIGN.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and many other distinguished persons attended a peace thanksgiving service at St. Paul's cathedral, London. ....On the eve of the peace meeting of Boers at Vereeniging, South Africa, sixty arrests were made in Pretoria of persons engaged in an extensive plot to blow up government buildings and General Kitchener's residence.

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The Books of The Week

FACTS AND COMMENTS. By Herbert Spencer. Cloth, pp. 292, $1.20. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"THE volume herewith issued I can say with certainty will be my last." For this if for no better reason it will have many readers among the more thoughtful of humankind; the last words of Herbert Spencer even upon subjects which, as he puts it, are relatively trivial, can not fail to be of deep interest. Have the processes of age changed his views or his outlook? This is the question in the mind of the reader when he takes up the book, and he is quickly answered in the negative. Only in the final brief chapter on Ultimate Questions is there even a glimmer of a change. With the coming of old age, he admits that there is an increasing tendency to speculate upon the riddle of existence, a speculation which takes common forms among old people. But, "after contemplating the inscrutable relation between brain and consciousness, and finding that we can get no evidence of the existence of the last without the activity of the first, we seem obliged to relinquish the thought that consciousness continues after physical organization has become inactive. . . . And then the consciousness itself—what is it during the time that it continues? And what becomes of it when it ends? We can only infer that it is a specialized and individualized form of that Infinite and Eternal Energy which transcends both our knowledge and our imagination; and that at death its elements lapse into the Infinite and Eternal Energy whence they were derived."

The first chapters are those described as relatively trivial. They refer to such subjects as the over-trustfulness of the public in lawyers and banks, the passing of old scenes and old things to make way for new and practical, but not always interesting, innovations; to the misuse of words (unkindly called "Americanisms"), and to the corruption of music. If these chapters do nothing more, they exhibit an intensely practical side of a mind whose strongest bent is toward generalizations and abstractions. In the eighth chapter, Feeling vs. Intellect, we come upon some comments of great importance. Because, it is pointed out, the brain is the organ of the mind, it is assumed that the brain is chiefly if not wholly the organ of the intellect. "The error is an enormous one. The chief component of mind is feeling. . . . The body of even our thought-consciousness consists of feelings, and only the form constitutes what we distinguish as intelligence." This is familiar enough; it is in the application of these facts that the importance of the comment lies. To the error referred to Mr. Spencer attributes most of the failures in education; by it is shown the futility of mere instruction as a moralizing agent. "Were it fully understood that the emotions are the masters and the intellect the servant, it would be seen that little can be done by improving the servant while the master remains unimproved. Improving the servant does but give the masters more power of achieving their ends." This, of course, is not an argument against education, but against undue faith in teaching.

Mr. Spencer's old bogey, militarism, reappears in the chapters on Patriotism, Imperialism, and Slavery, Re-barbarization, and Regimentation. The case against imperialism is put effectively in the illustration of a prisoner with bound hands and a cord round his neck being led home by his conqueror. "The one, you say, is captive and the other free? Are you quite sure the other is free? He holds one end of the cord, and unless he means to let his captive escape, he must continue to be fastened by keeping hold in such a way that it can not be easily detached. He must be himself tied to the captive while the captive is tied to him." The trend of athleticism, the popularity of blood-thirsty literature, and all sorts of appeals to "our latent savagery," the ideas and feelings and institutions appropriate to a peaceful life. replaced by those appropriate to fighting life, these are the evidences of "re-barbarization," and we are told that "If there needs a striking illustration of the result, we have it in the dictum of the people's laureate that the lordliest life on earth is one spent in seeking to 'bag' certain of our fellow men."

The chapters on the Origin of Music, Developed Music, Meyerbeer, and Some Musical Heresies are of especial interest, and besides those subjects we have mentioned there are many others on which the comments of the greatest mind of the age can not fail to be stimulating as well as interesting.

TERRORS OF THE LAW. Being the Portraits of Three Lawyers, "Bloody Jeffreys," the "Bluidy Advocate Mackenzie," "The Original Weir of Hermiston." By Francis Watt. Cloth, pp. 129, $1.25. New York: John Lane.

OF the three men described here, "Bloody Jeffreys" is probably the most generally execrated, and for that reason Mr. Watt's plea in his behalf is the less likely to find favor. But it must be said that the author has made out a good case even for Jeffreys. He was the judicial agent of the restored Stuart, and he was on the bench to find for the crown whenever there was the slightest taint of treason attaching to the accused. Of the manner in which he treated the prisoners at the bar, Mr. Watt can only say that it was little if any worse than that of every other judge of the same day. It was a rough age, and one not to be judged by the standards of today. The others are less known, but their judicial mission was practically the same as that of Jeffreys and they are to be viewed and judged in the same light. Mr. Watt's style and method of treatment are sufficiently legal to give the appearance of accuracy and sufficiently human to make very interesting reading.

THE TRUST: ITS BOOK. Being a Presentation of the Several Aspects of the Latest Form of Industrial Evolution. By Charles R. Flint, James J. Hill, James H. Bridge, S. C. T. Dodd, and Francis B. Thurber. With Numerous Expressions of Representative Opinion and a Bibliography. Edited by James H. Bridge. Cloth, pp. 255, $1.25 net. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A COLLECTION of special pleadings for the trusts. The point made by all of the writers that industrial combinations are good and necessary is not disputed at the present time, except by a few negligible individuals and a handful of irreconcilable newspaper editors. The real point of the controversy as it presents itself now is as to the conditions under which these combinations are to be allowed to exist and do business. This is not discussed in this volume. If any reader is so far misled by reading the list of authors as to imagine that he is to have a few pages from the inside history of trusts, he is doomed to disappointment. Most of the things said, while eminently true, are platitudinous and unnecessary.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY AND CIVICS in the Elementary and Secondary School. By Henry E. Bourne. Cloth, pp. 385, $1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A MOST excellent guide for the use of teachers who know history but do not know how to teach it. Part I contains chapters on The Meaning of History, The Foundation of Historical Scholarship, The Facts of Most Worth, and The Source Method. It also contains a description of the methods of teaching in vogue in the schools of Germany, France, and the United States. The suggestions as to the use of original sources are valuable to all students, whether elementary or advanced. The second part consists of a list of suggested courses for the study of history of all periods.

A PASTEBOARD CROWN. A Story of the New York Stage. By Clara Morris. Cloth, pp. 370, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

OUT of Miss Morris's store of knowledge of the life of the stage, she might readily, it would seem, have written a more unusual story than this, for here we have only the old tale of the actress who is made by a manager not wholly inspired by disinterested devotion to art. And as always happens, the actress finds that her fame has been dearly bought. The crown is so thinly coated with tinsel that its base materials are clearly recognizable. The story, such as it is, is, however, very well told, and it conveys a lesson without in any way marring its interest for those who are in no danger of falling victims to the allurements of the stage.

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A PRINCE OF GOOD FELLOWS. By Robert Barr. Cloth, pp. 340, $1.50. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

JAMES V. of Scotland, is the prince of good fellows, and the tales in this book celebrate the many adventures of which he was the hero—if we may believe Mr. Barr. However difficult the position into which the lively disposition of the king entangled him, he is sure to come out of it with flying colors and with credit to his traditional goodness of heart as well as to the quickness of his wit and his sword. The tales afford several hours of very agreeable entertainment.

MARGARET BOWLBY. By Edgar L. Vincent. Cloth, pp. 436, $1.50. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co.

A STORY of the rise to power of an honest politician, who, throughout, was more or less dependent upon a feminine assistant, Margaret Bowlby. There is some life-like work in the book and there are portions which are crude; things do not happen so fortuitously in this world and especially in corrupt legislatures as Mr. Vincent would have us believe, and yet his recital of the events of the sessions during which his hero distinguishes himself, are life-like enough to have been drawn from actual experiences.

POEMS. By Robert Underwood Johnson. Cloth, pp. 270, $1.20, net. New York: The Century Co.

THESE verses are the expressions of the feelings of a deep and quiet artistic nature, but not of a strongly emotional or passionate one. There is an intellectual realization of the power of the primitive sensations, but no evidence of a personal experience of them. For that reason they will appeal only to a small class of readers. There is none of the vivid emphasis or over-emphasis that is often necessary to carry conviction when verse is the vehicle of argument or propaganda.

MR. WHITMAN. A Story of the Brigands. By Elizabeth Pullen. Cloth, pp. 352, $1.50. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co.

MRS. PULLEN has written a very amusing book under a title that at first suggests a more or less serious narrative. We shall not deprive the reader of the pleasure of coming unawares upon the surprises the story affords, but we can assure him that these surprises and some amusement besides await those who follow the experiences of Mr. Whitman among the Italian brigands.

SYSTEMS OF ETHICS. By Aaron Schuyler. Cloth, pp. 464, $1.50. Cincinnati, O.: Jennings & Pye.

THE chief value of this book is in its historical survey. This portion is clear and comprehensive, and traces the history and growth of ethical schools rapidly and clearly. The portions on theoretical and practical ethics are in no sense exhaustive, and the survey of opposing systems and arguments is insufficient to combat the arguments of other schools or to uphold its own.

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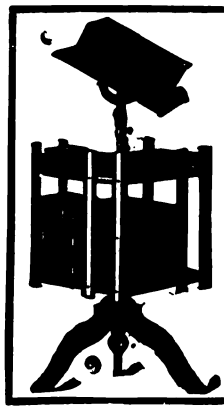

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THE GATE OF THE KISS. By John W. Harding. Cloth, pp. 404, $1.50. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co.

A HISTORICAL novel of the days of King Hezekiah and Sennacherib is about as far back as anyone is likely to care to go. The author would seem to have scored in this way, if in no other. But in many other ways the story is worthy of consideration. There are the usual beautiful woman and the customary man of superhuman strength, but beyond this there is a distinct departure from the dusty path worn by the other novels of the historical school; for the woman is a traitress in the pay of the Assyrian king, and the man, a Jew, perishes miserably in exile, after he has revenged himself on the woman for her betrayal of himself and his country.

MON ONCLE ET MON CURE. Par Jean de la Brete. Edited for school use by Elizabeth M. White. Cloth, pp. 222, 50 cents. New York: American Book Co.

A DELIGHTFUL, vivacious French story with all that is supposed to pertain thereto, minus the immorality. The book has been crowned by the French academy, and is now carefully edited for school use. It is safe to say that no book could have been chosen which better illustrates the French language in its purity as well as its idiom.

THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION. By T. R. Sullivan. Cloth, pp. 257, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Two young New York men waver between devoting their lives to the making of money and the study of painting and music. The painter decides early in favor of his art and the musician comes to the same conclusion later on, after he has failed to make a go of it in Wall street. The theme is promising, but the treatment is unsatisfactory.

THE SEIGNEUR DE BEAUFOY. By Hamilton Drummond. Cloth, pp. 259, $1.50. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Seigneur of Beaufoy was a great French noble of the time of Charles VII, and here are some stories of the more famous of his exploits. They were very exciting exploits and these are very good stories, as good as anything of the kind since the publication of "The Exploits of Brigadier Girard."

THE BOOK OF VEGETABLES. By George Wythes. Cloth, pp. 106, $1. New York: John Lane.

COMPILED with the same serious regard to completeness and accuracy this volume is a valuable addition to the other treatises of the series to which it belongs. As gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, the author has had a large experience to which he adds a broad knowledge.

STRAY LEAVES FROM A BORDER GARDEN. By Mary Pamela Milne Home. Cloth, pp. 340, $1.50. New York: John Lane.

A SWEETLY told chronicle of a garden's history in dark and bright weather. The book speaks not only of the garden, but

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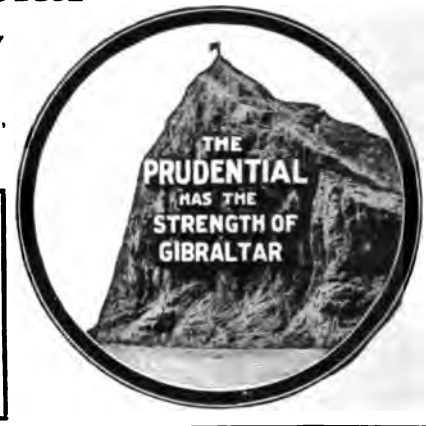

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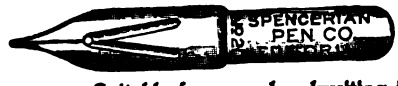

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of the personality of the author as well, and we see one who is deeply in love with her flower-friends and with the wealth of fancy which exists in her century-old home and its surroundings.

A REMEDY FOR LOVE. By Ellen Olney Kirk. Cloth, pp. 227, $1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A STORY of excellent intent and good execution, the chief character being a man who after the space of twenty years becomes, for a second time, a lover. The book furnishes innocent amusement and a mild lesson.

THE TRUTH IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. By Herbert Ernest Cushman, Ph.D. Cloth, pp. 64, 60 cents. Boston: James H. West Co.

A DEFENSE of Christian Science which leaves the subject in a state of obscurity and inconsistency, notwithstanding the author's assertions to the contrary.

DANIEL WEBSTER. By Samuel W. McCall. Cloth, pp. 124, 80 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS is a reprint of the elaborate oration delivered by Mr. McCall at the Dartmouth college centennial observance last year of the graduation of Daniel Webster.

BUELL HAMPTON. By Willis George Emerson. Cloth, pp. 420, $1.50. Boston: Forbes & Co.

A RATHER turbid novel with an intricate plot and a humanitarian purpose. Notwithstanding manifest defects of plot and construction, the book is not without interest.

ASA HOLMES. By Annie Fellows Johnston. Cloth, pp. 215, $1. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THIS book brings to life a current in literature which we had believed to be about spent. It is merely the ordinary rustic tale with little wit or wisdom to recommend it.

THE STORY OF CHINA. By R. Van Bergen. Cloth, pp. 224, 60 cents. New York: American Book Co.

THE history and present condition of China are briefly sketched. The author's long residence in that land lends considerable weight to what he has to say.

LOVE'S COMING OF AGE. By Edward Carpenter. Cloth, pp. 162. Chicago: Stockham Publishing Co.

AN INTERESTING little essay on marriage, its possibilities, and dangers. The book is clear, logical, and well directed.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, June 7

Peace in South Africa has greatly improved the outlook. Foreign industrial markets will quickly benefit by the development of that country, while a return to active gold mining will have a helpful influence in monetary circles. Owing to the present exceptional home consumption, producers in this country may not be able to take advantage of the opportunity immediately, but even the indirect effects must be beneficial. Domestic conditions still have but the one drawback of labor disputes, which have reduced the earning power of a large force. Additional profit sharing and numerous advances of wages are reported, but new controversies have broken out elsewhere. Outside the limits of this influence there is little cause for complaint. Orders are large, and distribution is less interrupted by the shortage of cars. Railway earnings for May show an increase of 6.8 per cent over last year and 17.4 per cent over 1900. A stagnant stock market and the holiday account for the decrease of 41.9 per cent in bank exchanges at this city compared with last year's figures, but at other leading cities, where speculative influences are less of a factor, clearings for five days were only 15.5 per cent less than in the full week of 1901.

STEEL AND IRON

Contrary to expectations, the leading producers maintained their conservative position by making no advance in the price of steel rails for delivery in 1903, notwithstanding the very material rise that has occurred in pig iron. Much new business has been placed during the past week, although consumers have found difficulty in booking orders for delivery in 1902. This is especially noticeable as to structural material and railway supplies. Interruption to work at blast furnaces was not wholly averted, but the loss in output did not reach a large figure owing to prompt concessions on both sides. Practically no orders were accepted for pig iron, however, owing to the uncertainty as to the extent of the strike. In tubes, pipes, and kindred lines there is much activity, with quotations fully maintained.

COTTON AND WOOL

Textile goods are firmly held, with stocks well under control. Buyers still show a disposition to hold back orders, yet better terms are not indicated by the condition of supplies. The fall print basis has been established, at least for the time. Inquiries are larger for export grades of cotton goods, but sales in all lines are limited. Quiet conditions are also reported in woolens, some cancellations following the better deliveries by mills recently idle through strikes.

STAPLE PRICES

	June 6, 1902	*June* 7, 1901
Flour, straight winter....	$3.75@$4.00	$3.50@$3.65
Wheat, No. 2 red	‡79⅞c.	80⅜c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	70⅜c.	48½c.
Oats, No. 2	45⅝c.	32½c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	65¾c.	59½c.
Cotton, Mid. upland.....	9⅜c.	8⅜c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3¼c.	2⅜c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X.....	23c.	23@24c.
Wool No. 1 combing.....	26c.	25c.
Pork mess, new.....	$18.25	$15.25@$16.25
Lard prime, cont't.....	10.60c.	8.70c.
Butter ex. creamery	22½c.	19c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	9¾c.	9½c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°.....	3.44c.	4⅛c.
†Sugar, granulated.....	4.41c.	5.55c.
Coffee, No. 7, ob'g lots....	5¾c.	6⅜c.
Petroleum, rfd, gal.	7.35c.	6.90c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$20.50	$16.00
*Steel billets, ton.....	$35.00	$24.50
Steel rails	$28.00	$28.00
Copper, lakeing., lb	12⅜c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	30.12½c.	28.72c.

*Pittsburg. †Net. ‡New crop to arrive.

CORN AND WHEAT

Satisfactory weather in the leading producing regions had a depressing influence on grain quotations, and last week's advance was lost. Cash prices were slow to react, owing to the extremely strong statistical position, but the next crop options fully reflected the progress at the farms. Wheat was marketed more freely than in recent preceding weeks, but western receipts of 2,444,205 bushels fell far short of the

BODY HEAT

Reduced 20 Degrees in Summer

Never eat heavy carbonaceous foods for the morning meal, for these foods should follow and not precede hard work.

The best morning foundation is Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit, a cup of Postum Food Coffee and possibly a couple of eggs prepared to suit the taste —this breakfast is sufficient to satisfy the hardest worker, either of brain or muscle, until the noonday meal.

Particularly is this true at the present season of the year, when meat and other fatty foods increase the internal heat of the body and make the summer day still more disagreeable.

Grape-Nuts come to you from the grocer ready to serve, having been fully cooked at the factory by food experts and this saving in time and exertion is appreciated by the housewife as well as the economy, for being a concentrated food, four teaspoonfuls is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal for one person and costs only one cent.

A booklet of excellent recipes is found in each package of Grape-Nuts from which many easy and delicious warm weather dishes can be made for luncheon and supper that are not only nutritious but pleasing to the palate.

A trial of the above selection of food for ten days will prove to anyone that health and vigor, an active mind and a keen enjoyment of the pleasures of summer will take the place of poor digestion, a dull brain and that heavy, draggy feeling caused by improper food during the hot weather.

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For a copy of Four Track Series No. 3, "America's Summer Resorts," send a 2 cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York; or
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3,468,842 bushels in the same week last year. Exports from all ports of the United States were 3,743,244 bushels, while the movement a year ago was most exceptional, reaching 5,646,597 bushels. Western receipts of corn were 3,475,403 bushels, against 4,713,010 last year, but the comparison as to Atlantic exports was 68,887 bushels, against 2,169,697 in 1901.

FAILURES

Business failures for the week number 153, as against 163 in this week last year.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, June 7

THE MONEY MARKET

There were during the present week some renewals of demands for money at the interior, while the treasury also absorbed money from the banks. It was estimated on Friday that the net movement of funds during the week resulted in a loss of upward of $250,000 to the New York clearing house institutions. On the other hand, speculative activity is so light that unless there have been some large borrowings by syndicates the aggregate loans should show no increase, and perhaps a slight decrease. Owing to the very moderate demand for accommodation, the tone of the money market throughout the week has been comparatively easy, call loans having ruled at about 3 per cent. Rates are slightly firmer at 4 per cent for thirty to ninety day arrangements and 4¼@4½ for longer maturities. There was considerable inquiry for commercial paper, principally from out of town, but the offerings of choice names were on a limited scale, rates for endorsed bills receivable being 4@4½ per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York stock market is firm but dull, although the more threatening aspect of the coal strike caused selling for both long and short accounts in the early part of the week. Commission-house business is greatly restricted, but the peace in South Africa and the good crop news, together with continued gains in railroad earnings, create confidence in the future and discourage selling by investment holders of securities. Some good buying is reported in Union Pacific and the granger and Pacific stocks. Specialties, like Consolidated Tobacco fours, or Canadian Pacific, have, however, been the active features of the week, pool operations being responsible for the movements in these securities. Bonds are firm. Foreign exchange is higher on limited offerings of bills, demand sterling being 4.87½.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending June 5 (five days) amount to $1,798,296,971, a decrease of 11 per cent from last week and a loss of 32 per cent from the same week in 1901. Exchanges outside of New York, $737,875,383, show a loss of 1 per cent from last week and a decline of 13 per cent as compared with the like week last year.

Various Topics

The Union Pacific railroad company has increased its holdings of Southern Pacific stock from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000.

William E. Nichols & Co., the bank stock specialists, of 15 Wall street, have just published a statistical compendium of New York bank and trust company stocks. The tables include the capital, surplus, deposits, earnings, dividends, yearly increase, book value, and net return to investor.

Directors of Chicago & Northwestern railway company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent and 1 per cent on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, with 1 per cent extra on the preferred, thus bringing up the year's distribution on the two classes to 7 and 8 per cent respectively. This is more than holders of either common or preferred shares have received since 1884.

WHY DON'T THEY GO?

A Way to Push off the "Hang on's"

Perhaps some day you will wake up to the fact that coffee is quickly and surely doing the business for you. You wonder why the symptoms of disease which grow more and more pronounced do not disappear, but hang on in spite of all the medicines you can take.

Fixed organic disease may result if you keep up your present course, and yet it is an easy thing to give up coffee and get well. Have your cook make Postum Food Coffee strictly according to directions, and that is easy. Use enough of it and boil long enough to bring out the taste, then you will find that the famous food drink will satisfy your coffee taste and the old troubles gradually disappear.

There are hundreds of thousands of cases in America that prove the truth of this statement.

A gentleman from Columbus, Ga., says, "My wife had been an invalid for some time and did not seem to yield to any sort of medicines. She could not eat anything without distress, and naturally was badly run down in every way.

Finally we concluded that perhaps it was the coffee that hurt her, so she quit it and went on to Postum, also began using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. She immediately began to improve and kept gaining strength and health, now she can eat heartily of anything she wants, vegetables and anything else, without hurting her. She has gained nearly thirty pounds since she made the change.

I saw such an improvement in her health that I decided to quit coffee myself and you would be surprised to see the change. I have gained in flesh about twenty-five pounds, and have entirely lost the old, dull headaches that I used to have so much.

Our two children are very fond of Postum. You can use my name if you like." T. M. Coggin, 1220—10th Ave., Columbus, Ga.

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PUBLIC OPINION

CONTENTS

The Week 739

AMERICAN AFFAIRS
The Oregon Election 740
The Indiana Democrats 740
The Passage of the Philippine Bill 741
Reducing the Army 741
Cartoons 741-743
Representation and Colonial Government 742
Lynching and Philippine Barbarities 742
Congressional Summary 743
The New British Ambassador 744

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
The Terms of Peace in South Africa 745
The Outbreaks in Portugal 746
"The Last Word of Islam to Europe" 747
The New French Cabinet 747
The Fate of the Young Polanders 747

SOCIOLOGICAL
An Industrial Absolutism 748
Are Wages Declining? 749
The Growth of Luxury in America 749
Civilization and the Birth Rate 750
The Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference 750

LETTERS AND ART
A Literary Nihilist 751
The Books of Turkey 751
American Press Illustrators 752
Richard Strauss and his Music 753

SCIENTIFIC
The Seventeen-year Locust 754
The Last Word on the Diet Question 755
Nervous Crisis among Animals 755
The Aluminum Welding Process 756

RELIGIOUS
Spain and the Holy See 756
German Missions in East Africa 757
Dr. John H. Barrows 757
The Church and Expansion 758
The Condition of Religion in New York City 758

The News of the World 760
The Books of the Week 764
Business and Finance 765

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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 25
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
June 19, 1902

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message in behalf of Cuba may not have the desired effect in bringing into line those who oppose tariff concessions to the island, but it is generally thought that the president's action will result in legislation of some kind being passed without further delay. The main features of the message are given on another page together with three expert estimates of its probable effect, Things have come to a strange pass when the fate of a piece of legislation should remain doubtful after it had been demonstrated that this legislation was demanded by a vast majority of the people of the country, representing all political parties and including the president of the political party dominant in congress. But up to this time we have never had such things as "Beet-sugar Men" to deal with.

SENATOR ELKINS'S joint resolution providing for the annexation of Cuba to the United States and the construction of the island into a state of the union is regarded merely as an effort to befog the tariff issue. Senator Elkins has been a leader in the fight against a twenty-per cent tariff reduction in favor of Cuba. He now comes forward with a measure which will wipe out all tariff duties on Cuban products—that is, it will if it should ever become a law. No one, however, considers the possibility of Cuban annexation at this date, and the resolution being looked upon as a means of further delaying action looking to the relief of Cuban industry, it may be doubted if the Cubans will be able to see the joke involved in Mr. Elkins's proposal. It is the climax of discourtesy toward the republic just established and can not fail to be offensive to the Cuban people.

THE senate agreed to vote on interoceanic canal legislation today, Thursday. It was time that some action was taken on the several measures before it—the Nicaragua bill, the Panama bill, and the proposal to leave the selection of the route to the president. For if we may judge from the expressions of the press, the country is weary of the delay caused by the squabbling in congress over the route, and demands that a canal shall be built across the isthmus at one point or the other. The volcanic scare raised by the Panama advocates has not materially reduced the number of partizans of Nicaragua, the latter route is still the choice of the majority. But whichever route is selected, the difficulties of construction are sure to be so great that the choice will sooner or later be deplored, and, realizing this, the public demands that we begin one canal or another at once.

THE house accomplished some important work last week: it passed the so-called anti-anarchy bill for the protection of the president and high officials and to suppress anarchy; killed the government Pacific cable bill, and adopted the senate irrigation bill, which is substantially in accord with President Roosevelt's recommendations and meets, we believe, the demands of the west. It provides for a fund for reclamation purposes to be formed by the sale of public lands in arid-land states; in a sense land is to reclaim land. Only five per cent of the receipts from the special land sales are to be reserved for any other purpose than reclamation, and this five per cent is to be devoted to public education.

WEST POINT'S centennial celebration served to give the institution a much-needed advertisement. We doubt if half the people who read the accounts of last week's ceremonies ever realized before the many reasons why the nation has cause to be proud of its military academy. It is the oldest and most efficient institution of its kind in the world. Foreign military authorities are in the habit of sneering at the American army, but they refer to the organization, the rank and file. The American officer is recognized as the equal of the officer of any army, and this is an acknowledgment of the excellence of his training school. This is reason enough to be proud of West Point, but there are many others to be found in the account of the centennial ceremonies.

COMMENTING upon the effort under way in Great Britain to counteract the power of Mr. Morgan's shipping combination, we mentioned the United States shipbuilding company as one of the elements likely to exert an important influence in this industry. This combination of shipbuilders grows steadily in scope, its latest feat being the acquirement of the Bethlehem steel plant, which enables the new concern to boast that it is the only one in the world that can build, arm, armor, and completely equip a battleship. Mr. Lewis Nixon, who seems to be more successful as a shipbuilder than he was as leader of Tammany Hall, announces for the new company that "notice is served upon Europe that even in shipbuilding we propose to go to the front," and everyone will hope that the expectations of Mr. Nixon and his associates will be fully realized. We have much to do before we can claim to rank with Germany and England in shipbuilding.

THAT President Roosevelt wants to do something to bring the coal strike to an end is to be expected. But what are his powers in this respect? Conciliation has been tried and has failed, and it does not seem to lie within the power of the president to do anything that has not been done in this direction. Not long ago, however, an extensive strike in Boston was brought to an end merely by the publication of the two sides of the controversy; these were obtained by an impartial agency and the force of public sentiment did the rest. The commissioner of labor, who has been investigating the strike at the direction of the president, may be able to perform a feat similar to this. In the meantime 165,000 men and boys remain idle, and frequent outbreaks of violence show that the worst stage of the strike has not been reached.

THE sitting of the French chamber of deputies on Thursday when for the first time the new ministry faced the new legislature, is described by a correspondent as "a ministerial bull-baiting." Another corrrespondent says that the impression obtained by watching the sitting is that the new Democratic social elements that came into the chamber as the result of the recent elections have made the essembly more like a political mass meeting than anything heretofore seen in the Palais Bourbon. Epithets of the most violent description were hurled at the new premier by Royalists and Nationalists, but the government nevertheless received a vote of confidence carried by 329 to 124, which is said to represent the majority upon which the cabinet can normally rely.

CLEAR political skies are promised for coronation week, not only in Great Britain but in the world at large. The Boers are surrendering rapidly and in such numbers that the estimates of the number of Boers in the field during the war have been increased to 80,000. Of more importance than these surrenders, which now number over 10,000 men, is the fact that the burghers are displaying an excellent temper toward their conquerors, a more or less contented acceptance of the result, and an evident determination to settle down under the new régime and if possible bring about Dutch control of the federation of South Africa after the immediate effects of the war have passed away.

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AMERICAN

West Point's Centenary

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY ACADEMY OBSERVED WITH GREAT CEREMONY

THE one hundredth anniversary of the United States military academy at West Point was celebrated last week. President Roosevelt and many members of the administration, army and navy officers, a large representation from the diplomatic corps, and other distinguished guests participated in the ceremonies. The president in his address asserted that "not merely has West Point contributed a greater number of the men who stand highest on the nation's honor roll, but I think beyond question that, taken as a whole, the average graduate of West Point during this hundred years has given a greater amount of service to the country through his life than has the average graduate of any other institution in this broad land; and of all the institutions in this country none is more absolutely American, none more, in the proper sense of the word, absolutely democratic than this. Here we care nothing for the boy's birthplace, for the boy's grade, for his social standing, here we care nothing save for his worth if he is able to show it. Here you represent with almost mathematical exactness the country geographically. You are drawn from every walk of life by a method of chance, meant to insure, and which in a great majority of cases does insure, nothing but active youth. Here you came together as representatives of America in the higher and more peculiar sense than can possibly be true of any other institution in the land, save your sister college that makes similar preparation for the service of the country on the seas."

A GLIMPSE OF THE OLD AND NEW WEST POINT

Ambassador Porter followed the president. Secretary Root then spoke, defending the American soldier, claiming that the record that they had made in the Philippines would be counted to their honor, and concluding with the promise that they should not be condemned unheard. The greatest enthusiasm of the day was evinced when Ambassador Porter said that "the soldiers of the Philippines, after making the name respected throughout the foreign world, had become the objects of the envenomed shafts from carping tongues at home. But the shafts have not even pierced their honest khaki uniforms," he continued. "When the embittered assailants are moldering in their graves the people of the United States will be looking for marble white and pure enough to adorn the graves of our fighting men in the Philippine islands."

The academy was organized under the act of March 16, 1802, with Major Jonathan Williams as the first superintendent, but it did not go into operation until the middle of June. During the century of the academy's career the number of cadets admitted has been, 8,504. When this year's class receive their diplomas, the graduates will have numbered 4,121, and 373 cadets will be left in the academy. Of the 4,067 men who had passed through the institution before last summer, 1,900 are living and 1,400 are in active service in the army.

"The whole country," says the New York *Tribune*, "joins with pride and sympathy in the commemoration exercises, rejoicing in the fame of the military academy, and, above all, in the spirit which it exemplifies and inculcates. Since its earliest days the school has never failed to justify its existence, though there have been times when it has enjoyed too scanty a measure of public and official appreciation. It recently passed through an experience which it was feared might leave it exposed to some lasting antagonism, but precisely the opposite effect was produced by the congressional inquiry, and it is undoubtedly today an object of stronger interest and admiration than ever before. The large appropriation to augment and modernize the material equipment of the academy which the present congress has just voted is a decisive recognition not only of its intrinsic worthiness, but of the estimate in which it is held by the people of the United States."

"For the patriotism which has inspired it, for the valor of its graduates in war, their usefulness in peace and the high ideals of personal honor which with rare exceptions they have cherished and exemplified, the thanks of the country are fairly due to the military academy at West Point, which now celebrates its hundredth anniversary," says the New York *World*. "For the same reason that this is the most unfortunate season for an attack upon the army, it is the most fortunate season for the graduates of West Point to be celebrating the centenary of that school of labor and duty which so few of them, when they were actually her nurslings, looked upon in the light of an Alma Mater. The country is with them in their rejoicings on this centennial day, and with them will delight to honor the academy to which the nation owes a debt which it can never discharge and which it is only now beginning fully to acknowledge." This is the comment of the New York *Times*. The Pittsburg *Times* comments upon the adaptability of the West Pointer whether in peace or in war. "In peace as well as in war the West Point graduates proved the value of the academy. They performed great engineering works that assisted in developing the resources and commerce of the country, and others which added to its security in time of war. The people are deservedly proud of West Point and its graduates and will sympathize heartily in the rejoicing of the latter over its centennial." The Minneapolis *Journal* asserts that "the great military academy at West Point stands as an illustration of the transcendent quality of the national power."

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Quay's Triumph

THE SENATOR'S CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR EASILY DEFEATS HIS OPPONENT

A MOST interesting political contest came to an end in the Pennsylvania Republican state convention, June 11. The boss-ship of Senator Quay was at issue, and Judge Pennypacker's nomination for governor is a personal victory for Quay. John P. Elkin was formerly one of Quay's chief lieutenants, and when he became a candidate it was thought he was the senator's choice. After delegates friendly to Elkin were elected in several counties, Mr. Quay advised against the attorney general's candidacy. Mr. Elkin declined to withdraw. Mr. Quay then made a public declaration against his candidacy, and when Judge Pennypacker was suggested for the nomination, the senator endorsed him. Elkin was backed by Governor Stone and other members of the state administration. In the convention Judge Pennypacker received 206 votes to 152 for Elkin.

The platform endorses the administration of President Roosevelt, reaffirms loyalty to the principles of protective tariff, declares for pure and honest ballot reform, condemns trusts, approves the action of the president and attorney general in proceeding against the beef trust, and makes no mention of the state administration.

The *Inquirer* (Rep.) was Elkin's only supporter in Philadelphia, and in consequence greatly deplores the result, charging that bribery and corruption alone could have accomplished Mr. Elkin's defeat. The *North American* (Ind. Rep.) exclaims: "Quay a conquerer of corruption, iniquity overthrown by iniquity, virtue made the willing creature of vice—when was more sardonic spectacle presented to an amazed people? Dominating it all is the figure of a small, old man with seamed face and bent shoulders. Fate reserved for his last days the greatest triumph of his career. That which the whole people could not do he has done. For years futile assault has been made upon entrenched government. At his bidding the walls are razed and the defenders scattered. He has served himself first, but the state also, in destroying the evil power of the Stone-Elkin ring. Of this victory the spoils assuredly are his, and no less the dishonor of the means employed." The Philadelphia *Press*, Republican to the core but always an opponent of Quay, favored the nomination of Pennypacker because he was the better man, while the nomination of Elkin promised a continuance of the present réglme. "We accept and welcome Judge Pennypacker for what he himself is," says the *Press*. "We know his quality. The bench, the bar, and the people of Philadelphia and of the surrounding country know it. The people of the whole state will come to know and applaud it. Come in what way he may he bears no man's impress. His mold is wholly his own. His nomination saves the party from a break, and his governorship will save the state from shame." Notwithstanding the fact that the opposition to Quay's dictatorship within the Republican organization never appeared so formidable as at this year's convention, the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "Never before was his personal power manifested with more crushing force. His victory over all classes of opponents is complete and overwhelming. Little regret can be felt for Elkin's failure, except that his effort was made through a popular appeal that commanded some sympathy. Otherwise he represented no principle that was distinguishable from Quay's."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) declares the result as "A triumph for the people over all the influences of patronage, deposit of public funds and manipulation of public contracts." While the *Post* (Dem.) attributes the result wholly to the "handling" of money. The Elkin faction was not a whit more scrupulous than Quay, but they did not have the "ready cash." "This convention may become historic as the culmination and climax of all that is treacherous, base, and corrupt in Pennsylvania politics."

The Maine Republicans

NO voice was raised save in favor of Governor John F. Hill as a candidate for a second term at the Maine Republican state convention, and the members of the party from the First district, who met before the state delegates were called to order, unanimously renominated Representative Amos L. Allen. The platform adopted eulogized President McKinley, praised President Roosevelt, expressed faith in the protective tariff, declared for ship subsidies, congratulated Cuba on independence, and approved the policy in the Philippines. The convention also adopted a resolution "demanding" faithful and impartial enforcement of the prohibitory law, and recommending the enactment of a direct primary law by the next legislature. The temperance plank was the subject of a warm debate between members of the committee of credentials and finally those who championed sterner measures succeeded in having the resolutions as originally drafted amended to read "demand" instead of "favor." The amended plank was adopted by the convention without dissent. A plank favoring direct primaries also was added. Secretary Shaw made a speech at the convention.

S. W. PENNYPACKER

"IT WAS A CINCH"
—*Philadelphia North American*

JOHN P. ELKIN

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Governor Taft's Reception at Rome

GOVERNOR TAFT'S mission to Rome to effect a settlement of church problems in the Philippines, has begun with promise of success. He was assured that the vatican would meet the question involved in a conciliatory spirit, and a commission of cardinals was appointed to consider the subject. The Boston *Pilot* (Catholic) says that "the appointment of this mission was an act of political wisdom, and its good results will astonish those unhappy bigots who live in fear that justice to Catholics means the transference of the seat of civil government to the vatican." In the opinion of the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) "The friendly feeling toward the United States expressed by Pope Leo gives ample assurance that his great influence will be exerted to aid our government in the Philippines, he having intimated no objection to the policy made necessary by our constitution in respect to the separation of church and state. The visit of Governor Taft to Rome was most judicious and may confidently be expected to have most beneficial results."

JUDGE TAFT

Referring to Governor Taft's instructions, an outline of which was given in PUBLIC OPINION last week, the Chicago *Inter Ocean,* with the possibility in mind that it might be asserted that the mission usurped congressional authority, says that Secretary Root's instructions are "flawless even from the viewpoint of the most sensitive congressman or the most captious churchman. They constitute an admirable public document drawn to meet a case without precedent in our history, covering negotiations of the greatest delicacy and importance, in accordance with the recognized principles of traditional American policy." The Chicago *Chronicle,* though strongly anti-expansionist, asserts that "the government of the United States should be the only landlord in the Philippines. Use of the land, not its proprietorship, should be granted to individuals, and grant of use should be made only to actual occupiers, who will pay their rent directly to the government of the United States. Only thus can the monstrous evils of oppressive or speculative landlordism be kept out of the Philippine islands under their new political connection. Only thus can the rights of the real purchasers of the lands, the people of the United States, be protected. Only thus can the people of the United States do their full duty to the people of the Philippines." The *Chronicle* thinks that this is the only way in which a just distribution of the church lands can be secured.

L'Independance Belge (Brussels), thinks it sees a change in the attitude of the vatican toward the Anglo-Saxon race: "The recent sending to Rome of a special mission from America, conducted by Governor Taft of the Philippines, has made it possible for the pope to see the possibility of the establishment of a United States legation near the Holy See. *L'Italie* foresees an evident agreement between the vatican and the United States, an agreement which is manifested by the reported choice of Archbishop Keane, one of the most ardent defenders of Americanism, for the archiepiscopal seat of New York, which became vacant on the death of M. Corrigan. This attitude of the vatican does not surprise us." *L'Independance* adds, "The church understands that the Latin races are menaced with decadence, that she can not count on the unreserved support of France, and she wishes to rely on the Anglo-Saxon race, whose influence will tomorrow be all powerful."

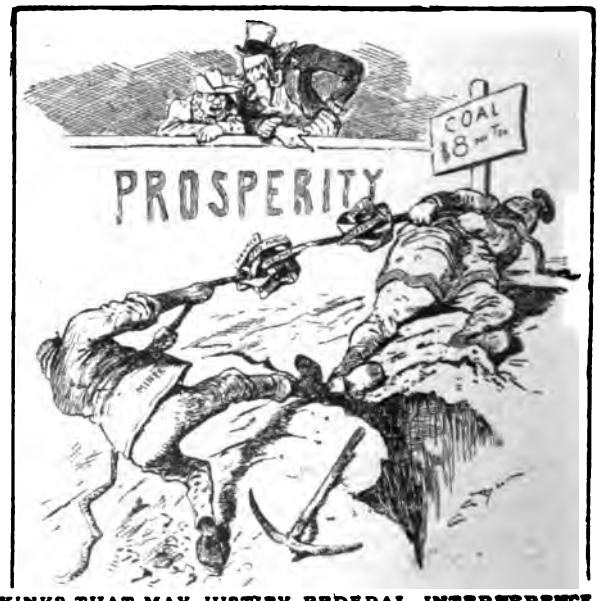
The Cuban Tariff "Bombshell"

THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY GENERAL WOOD AND THE SUGAR TRUST IN AID OF CUBAN RECIPROCITY

AT a hearing before the Cuban relations committee of the senate last week, the fact was brought out that General Wood, in his official capacity as governor of Cuba, had paid the United States export association $2,800 for circulating arguments in favor of tariff concessions to Cuba. The fact was also brought out that the sugar trust, through Henry J. Havemeyer, had contributed $2,500 for the same purpose.

General Wood has made this explanation of his payment to the export association: "I did authorize the expenditure of $2,800 and much more, all for the purpose of presenting the case of Cuba and her economic needs to the American people in order that justice might be done her. I considered myself, as much as does Mr. Palma today, in honor bound to defend the interests of the island, and I should have betrayed my trust and failed to properly use the authority I had as military governor of the island had I not used every proper effort to obtain for Cuba those commercial relations on which her stability and prosperity as a nation depend. Mr. Thurber was simply a distributing agent through the lists of the New York export association, which I used as I would have used a directory to distribute such matter as I considered suitable to convey to the people of the United States a correct undestanding of the needs of the people of Cuba.

The New York *Press* (Rep.), points to the "disclosures" before the senate committee as proof that the sugar trust is the principal influence behind the demand for Cuban reciprocity. The *Press* demands a congressional investigation of General Wood's action.



KINKS THAT MAY JUSTIFY FEDERAL INTERFERENCE
—*New York World*

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The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), takes the same view, and calls attention to the fact that Mr. Havemeyer stated before the Cuban committee that he had no interest in the tariff reduction bill, and had done nothing to advance it. "Mr. Thurber's statement does seeem somewhat at variance with the sworn statement of the principal officer of the sugar trust."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that "the enemies of the administration have diverted the investigation from its original object into an inquisition that obviously has for its purpose the defeat of reciprocity by means of delay, and by the hope of so befogging the issue that the few doubting members of the senate and house—if there are now really such among the 450 members of congress—will become so confused as to welcome an opportunity to cause a postponement of definite action on the reciprocity proposition to the next session or the next congress."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) believes that General Wood "acted with the best intentions." But the governor erred. "His right to urge reciprocity may have technically included the privilege of taking funds from the insular treasury for that purpose, but it is strange that he should not have foreseen the criticism which such an expenditure was bound to inspire. No wrong was meant, but much harm may be done." Mr. Havemeyer's contribution is of "far less moment," the *Eagle* says: "That the trust favored Cuban reciprocity has never been concealed."

"Does anybody believe that if the sugar trust had seen a prospect of gaining millions through an enactment of congress it would have contented itself with a picayune subscription to the funds of Mr. Thurber's literary bureau?" The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) asks. "Those who are familiar with the methods of trust lobbies when the game is for big stakes will see the absurdity of such a proposition. The objects to which Governor General Wood devoted the money granted to the export association were perfectly legitimate. The interests of the island were to be advanced by the creation of a sentiment in these states in favor of reciprocity, and the publication and distribution of literature, statistical or otherwise, was a proper exercise of governmental power." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) concedes that Senator Teller has scored in the game of debate and agitation, but not in the field of serious argument. General Wood's error of judgment changes nothing. "It does not affect the main issues. It alters neither the basis nor purpose of the broad policy summed by the measure for the relief of Cuba and for the discharge of the obligations of the United States. The needs of the island and the duty of this country remain all they were, unchanged and unaltered." The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) comments in the same vein: "It would have been in better taste and more tactful if General Wood had eschewed hired assistance in endeavoring to carry out his benevolent purpose, but his action was not corrupt, since he did not attempt to buy over an adversary but simply paid for the professional services of an expert. Even if General Wood has made a mistake his error ought not to affect the merits of the contention that we ought to grant that relief to Cuba which was the inducement that caused her to accept the Platt amendments."

THE SENATE PHILIPPINE BILL OFFERS GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE BAD FILIPINO.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

The President's Message on Cuba

A PLEA FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent a special message to congress, Friday, urging the passage of a Cuban reciprocity bill at the present session. "No American industry will be hurt," he said, "and many American industries will be benefited by the proposed action," and he asked for legislation on the ground both of duty and self-interest. He said that provision can be made to guard against the possibility of the benefits from tariff concessions going to the sugar trust instead of the Cuban planters "without having recourse to a measure of doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate."

Opinions differ as to the effect the message will have on the Cuban legislation. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "The president's message has cleared the atmosphere perceptibly. It sounds the tocsin for which his party leaders in the senate have been waiting. Straight reciprocity with Cuba is now a party measure, and the beet sugar Republicans must come into line or openly support the Democratic obstructionists. It is not believed that many of them, either in the house or the senate, will care to break with the party organization over beet sugar, as they did a few years ago over free silver coinage. At any rate, it is now certain that not a sufficient number of them will longer advocate the specious makeshifts of a rebate in the senate and a confusing tariff revision in the house to threaten the administration's clearly defined Cuban policy with defeat."

The New York *Times's* Washington correspondent differs from the above opinions. "The prevailing view," he says, "is that the breach in the Republican ranks has been widened by the president's action, and that there is far less chance for the passage of the administration reciprocity bill than there was before the message was read in congress. The purpose of the message was to make a final appeal to the Republican senators and representatives who have favored the rebate plan and opposed reciprocity, to come into line with the administration. The information was emphatically conveyed that the president had taken a hand in the fight between the two Republican factions, and so placed himself that he would necessarily have to 'stay put.' Heretofore the beet sugar senators had not been without hope of converting the president to the rebate bill. Notwithstanding the effect of the president's message seems to have been diametrically

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the opposite of what it was expected to be, the administration men are confident that ultimately it must produce a strong effect upon the beet sugar men, because it is a serious matter for a Republican congressman to finally separate himself from the administration, and that, they claim, will be the result if any beet sugar men continue to hold out. One effect of the message was to solidify the Democrats against the bill. Heretofore the administration has been counting on a few Democratic votes. It will not get them now, it is believed."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says "The message has noticeably cleared the air, by making Cuban reciprocity more than ever a party measure. The message, while nominally addressed to congress, was really addressed to his own party, and there was considerable truth in Senator Bailey's jesting suggestion that it should be referred to the Republican caucus. The prevailing opinion is that the Republicans in the senate will get together on some very moderate measure, satisfactory to the president—perhaps the compromise outlined above. Its passage through the house is still seen to be much more difficult than through the senate, and it is too early to make any prediction as to final results."

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

JUNE 9.—In the senate Mr. Harris (Rep., Kan.) spoke in favor of the Nicaragua canal route; Mr. Simmons (Dem., N. C.) advocated the proposed Appalachian forest reserve; consideration of the naval appropriation bill was begun. The house passed the so-called anti-anarchy bill by vote of 175 to 38.

JUNE 10.—The senate passed the naval bill, carrying more than $78,000,000; the house provision that one of each class of ship shall be built at government yards was struck out. The bill to transfer forest reserves to the control of the agricultural department was killed, in the house, on motion of Chairman Cannon, of the committee on appropriations, who warned the house against extravagant expenditures; consideration of the Corliss Pacific cable bill was begun.

JUNE 11.—F. B. Thurber, president of the United States export association, testified before the senate sub-committee on Cuban relations that he had been paid by the military government of Cuba for his advocacy in this country of a reciprocal reduction of duties upon Cuban products and American products imported into Cuba. The senate reached an agreement to vote on the Nicaragua canal bill June 19. The Corliss bill, providing for government construction of a Pacific cable, was killed in the house.

JUNE 12.—Debate on the Isthmian canal bill continued in the senate. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) attacking the Panama project, and Mr. Fairbank (Rep., Ind.) proposing a bond issue to pay the cost of canal construction. Consideration of the bill providing for irrigation of arid lands in the west was begun by the house.

JUNE 13.—A special message was received from President Roosevelt urging the passage of a Cuban reciprocity bill at the present session. The nomination of General William Crozier to be chief of ordnance of the army was considered by the senate. The senate bill providing for irrigation of arid lands in the west was passed by the house with slight amendments.

JUNE 14.—The house amendments to the irrigation bill were agreed to by the senate, thus finally passing that measure, and the District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed. A resolution calling for a statement of the cost of the Philippine war was laid on the table in the house by a party vote; nearly two hundred private pension bills were passed.

Various Topics

IT PAINS US to perceive that the postmaster at New Orleans is to resign on account of ill health. We never knew that a southern Republican could become so sick and live.—Washington *Post.*

IS IT WICK-ED? Now we have a lamp trust. Turn it down.—Minneapolis *Times.*

Why not snuff it out?—*St. Joe Gazette.*

Or blow it up.—Baltimore *American.*

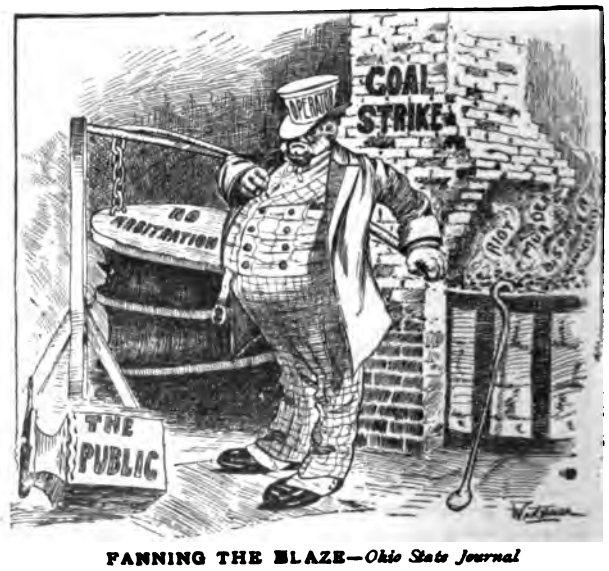
COMPARATIVE VALUATION.—"Be not like dumb driven cattle!" exclaimed the graduation girl. "No chance of it!" muttered the cynic in the back row of the auditorium. "I'd like to see the day when I'm worth as much as sirloin and porterhouse."—Washington *Star.*

THE DEFEAT OF the Corliss Pacific cable bill may be said to have again put the seal of indefinite postponement on the much-advertised project of the government going into the telegraph business. So long as it can be shown that private enterprise can do the business cheaper and more efficiently than the government can, the movement to nationalize it will be up against a potent argument.—Boston *Herald.*

BUYING DELEGATES IN PENNSYLVANIA: The straits to which Quay has been driven were shown by the direct steal of four delegates by the state committe acting under his orders. Two of these are in Luzerne and two in Schuylkill. The genuine Schuylkill men had been offered eight thousand dollars each and refused to be bribed, so they were simply thrown out.—Harrisburg Correspondent Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

HUNGER IN CUBA.—There was no session of the Senate yesterday, public or secret. Nor will there be a session today. The sections will meet and the scheme of the personnel will be approved, a matter that keeps a phalanx of aspirants with their mouths open, and which is the reason why the portal of the building occupied by the senate is perpetually crowded, although the usher at the entrance announces that there will be no session.—*La Republica Cubana.*

NOT A TIMELY SLOGAN.—Mr. Hanna's slogan for the coming campaign is: "Keep on letting well enough alone." This will be an interesting campaign cry for the people who are unable to obtain meat as food because of the exactions of the trusts. It will also be an interesting cry for the consumers generally whose income has undergone no material increase, but whose living expenses have doubled because of the control which the trusts have over the necessities of life.—Omaha *World-Herald.*



FANNING THE BLAZE—*Ohio State Journal*

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FOREIGN

The Elections in Japan

M. J. TÉBLA in *L'Illustration*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

AS it operates today the parliamentary régime of Japan does not possess any serious dangers because it was effectively shackled by those who created it. First, suffrage is restricted, and second, the ministers are only responsible to the mikado. To be an elector it is necessary to be twenty-five years of age and to pay $10 direct tax, licenses not included, and to be eligible for election the same tax is required, and it is necessary to be thirty years of age. Thus in a population of forty millions there are scarcely 300,000 electors, and but 300 persons who are elected to public office.

A POLITICAL MEETING

During the elections the labor is divided among all. Immediately upon the closing of a session, even when the elections are not in sight, the principal orators of each group divide themselves into small bodies and disappear to conquer the opinion of a new district or to strengthen that of one which vacillates. There is nothing more interesting than these political meetings in the country. In any improvised place, tavern, or theater, a platform is erected. On one side two chairs are reserved for the police and in front are the stenographers, whose trade is no sinecure when one considers that the *summum* of eloquence consists in pronouncing the greatest possible number of syllables in the *minimum* of time. In the middle a small, low table covered with a cloth and having on it a stone teapot and a glass awaits the orator or orators, of which I have seen as many as twenty-eight. Behind, long white streamers carry the name of the speakers and the subject to be developed.

The first speaker arrives and bows to the spectators who do not stir, and then the storm breaks. I one day heard a young and fiery débutant forget himself so far as to shout to the public: "Yes, gentlemen, such a minister is a thief." The policeman, who up to this time had heard without moving many sarcasms thrown in his direction, now arose with great gravity and said a few words in a low voice to the orator. "Gentlemen," the latter replied, "the chief of police requests me to retract the word which I have just spoken. Although the word of the sage should never re-enter, let us make a concession, let us take back the word and keep the idea." This sally was followed by great applause and cries of "Bravo."

The natural corollary of political meetings are the Konshinkwai or "meetings to warm friendship." In election times these meetings rage violently, for Japanese philosophers know that the gratitude of the stomach is one of the most solid in the world. Liquor is plentifully imbibed, the food is forgotten, faces become inflamed, the eyes bloodshot, cries mingle, and the meeting becomes a bacchanalian orgy in the midst of dances and enraged howls.

The meetings and the banquets prepare for the elections under the control of the Soshi. The Soshi of the present time are the descendants in a direct line of the famous Ronin of the feudal epoch of whom everyone has heard. The imperial restoration has not suppressed the Ronin, it has transformed him into the Soshi. The latter is the mimic of the former, and not being able to live independently and by adventure they have attached themselves to private persons and political parties, receiving a regular pension, or at least subsistence and support. In return they are the servants for all delicate and difficult work, and at the time of the elections each candidate has an armed guard of these men who keep watch over him, guaranteeing him from any assault that might be attempted by the Soshi of the adverse party. Armed simply with a cudgel or a blade prudently concealed in a hollow cane, they visit the electors at their homes, and by means of promises or intimidation buy their votes. The day of the ballot arriving they drag the reluctant voters to the mayor's office, and for fear of trickery they guard the ballot-box and escort the officer who carries it to the chief place. If on the way they encounter their adversaries bloody battles follow.

SOSHI ESCORTING THE BALLOT-BOX

Elections are relatively very expensive for the candidates. It is estimated that the cost is between $3,000 and $6,000, for independently of the traveling expenses, the drink money, and the banquets, the votes are expensive. Before the law of 1896 on electoral corruption I have seen votes rated from $3.30 to $6.60, and even more, according to the candidate and the district. It is also true that once sure of their commission the deputies seek to regain their money by means of the secret funds which the minister uses to obtain a majority. This is not surprising when one considers that the salary of a deputy is but $1,056. Although there are people whose hands are always open for the receipt of bribes, there are also many who hotly pursue the politicians who corrupt the morals of Japan.

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Revolutionary Movements in Russia

Translations for PUBLIC OPINION

RIOTS are such a common occurrence in the Russian empire that the European press nowadays seldom pays much attention to them. Furthermore, the task of securing accurate information is not an easy one, on account of the rigorous scrutiny of the censorship. The recent outbreaks in southern Russia, however, as well as the revolutionary demonstrations in Moscow, have assumed such serious character that even the Russian newspapers state that the "dominion of the czar is on the eve of an extraordinary insurrectionary movement." Outsiders, they say, "can have but a faint idea of the terror which prevails from the Baltic to the Black sea." "Peaceable people are afraid to go out; the police invade private residences at all hours of day and night in search of conspirators, and no one feels safe from arrest." The professors of the lyceums who were never molested are now closely watched, and many of them have been imprisoned in the fortress of St. Petersburg. There is rebellion in the army, and official orders have been issued in the *Messenger of the Government* to the effect "that the troops are to obey the commands of their chiefs regardless of sex, age, or rank." A regiment which refused to fire on a mob mostly composed of women and children was decimated; that is, one man in ten was shot, and what was left of that regiment was sent to Siberia.

NICHOLAS: "Ah, Now I and My People Are At Peace"
—*Simp'issimus, Munich*

The labor agitation in Moscow began a long time ago, but until it became revolutionary in its tendencies the attitude of the officials remained passive. A peculiar phase of the situation is that the manufacturers are as dissatisfied as their employees. They have declared to General Trepow, the chief of police of Moscow, that they can not resume manufacturing under present conditions. M. Plehwe has issued a statement to the effect that the labor agitation has ceased. According to the *Invalid,* there is only a suspension of hostilities due to the fact that "the workingmen have left Moscow for the holidays; they are returning now and a renewal of the troubles is daily expected."

Anent the scenes of vandalism which occurred in southern Russia, particularly in the governments of Pultowa and Kazkow, the official report published in the *Messenger,* the official organ of the government, leave no doubt as to the motives which led the peasants to open rebellion. They were hungry and unable to secure food except through organized pilfering. Once started, they attacked openly the castles of the landlords, stole the provisions, and burned a number of farms.

The *Independance Belge* compares this outbreak of the Russian peasantry to the French "Jacquerie" of the middle ages. "It is a revolt," says the Belgian organ, "of those who have nothing against those who possess something. These foraging expeditions in which weapons are used for pillage and destruction are more serious than the riots in the cities, because they show that the masses are moved by the revolutionary spirit." The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), which announces this fact, comments upon the assertion made by the *Novoe Vremya* that there is nothing political about the revolutionary outbreaks of the peasants; it says that "these outbreaks are undoubtedly the result of a secret agitation which has lasted for a long time." The same paper announces that Tolstoy sent to Nicholas II a letter in which he begged him "to allow the peasants to represent their own interests in the legislative bodies." The czar is said to have answered that "there was a good deal of truth in Tolstoy's letter." The *Anzeiger* explains that the letter referred to was delivered under hand by a member of the imperial household. "This state of affairs is heartbreaking," says the *Independance Belge,* "and it indicates that the living forces of this great and marvelous empire are annihilated by a regimen which does not answer the aspirations of a modern people. Nicholas II needs to be freed from the bad influence of his advisors. Free people alone are able to take care of the development of their prosperity, based on social peace."

The Situation in the Balkans

Translations for PUBLIC OPINION

THE political crises in Bulgaria and Servia are attracting a good deal of attention in Europe, particularly in Austria-Hungary. The *Neue Freie Press,* summing up the opinion of the press in Austria, says that the situation is exceedingly critical, full of danger, and that no one can feel assured that Austro-Hungarian and Russian influence in the Balkans will be able to prevent the early realization of the ambitious projects of Bulgaria and Servia.

So far no one seems to be able to foretell to what extent the action of the revolutionary committees in Servia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia can be controlled. Emperor Francis Joseph, referring to the situation in the Balkans in his message from the throne, said the understanding between Austria-Hungary and Russia was absolutely satisfactory because it insured the maintenance of the *statu quo.* Count Goluchowski, secretary of foreign affairs, asserted, however, that the *statu quo* in the Balkans "could not be considered as a final solution of the question, because the conditions now prevailing would not withstand events independent of the will of Russia and Austria-Hungary." The

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Young-Czechs party opposes the *rapprochement* between Russian and Austria-Hungary, but its leaders think that the greatest disturbance is likely to result from the designs of Italy in the Adriatic and in the Balkans. Under these conditions they point out "the anomaly of an *entente cordiale* with Russia co-existing with the triplice. This is also the opinion of many Italian papers.

The *Independance Belge* says that "if a conflict should take place in the Balkans, the agreement to maintain the *statu quo* would naturally cease to exist; Austria-Hungary and Russia would each recover their independence of action, and try to profit by the complications to increase their influence. As soon as Russia believes," this paper adds, "that the time has come for her to realize certain projects, she will push Bulgaria into immediate action, and the state of affairs will change altogether. Austria-Hungary will have to go to war or part with her influence in the Balkans."

Europe's Economic Crisis

DEPRESSION IN RUSSIA, GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ELSEWHERE

THE Springfield *Republican* calls attention to the fact that the industrial depression on the continent of Europe continues. It is severest in Russia, which has suffered from several successive crop failures, and between acute distress in the rural districts and widespread unemployment in the cities, the spirit of revolution waxes strong. The assistance of the public treasury has alone prevented general bank failure and worse financial distrust even than exists. Industry in Austria-Hungary is in the midst of a period of depression nearly as severe as that which afflicts Russia. Switzerland, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries are similarly situated, while in Germany, whose crisis has attracted more attention, there is no relief as yet from the downward trend of credit and enterprise. The liquidation still goes on, and the end is not in sight.

Dr. A. Braun, of Stuttgart, writes in the current number of the *Yale Review* on the economic crisis which has spread over continental Europe and more especially as to its origin and extent in Germany. The account of the industrial and speculative development in that country, which culminated two years ago in the collapse of the mortgage banks, followed by the general breaking down of credit and the drop of the iron and steel, the electrical and other industries, from a state of feverish activity to one of deep depression, is singularly like what might be written of the United States for the past four or five years, barring the collapse from which we have thus far escaped. The syndication of industry on an extraordinary scale went on there as here; and always with it a growth of labor unionism and labor troubles, which continued up to the time when the storm broke.

The same rapid diversion of industry from agriculture to manufacturing, trade, and transportation has been experienced in Germany as in the United States. During the past twenty years the German population in gainful occupations has increased 17.8 per cent; but in agriculture the increase has been less than 1 per cent, while in manufacturing it has been 29.5 per cent, and in trade and transportation 48.9 per cent. There followed at the same time, and particularly within the past decade, a tremendous capitalizing of industrial projects and speculation in the securities representing syndicated enterprise. From 1897 to 1900 the stocks and bonds of German industrial companies listed on the domestic exchanges increased from 356 to 670 million marks. Securities of all kinds were listed during the four years to the amount of 11,018 million marks. "The few men," says Dr. Braun, "who prophesied reaction during the period of brilliant trade prospects were laughed at and derided. Even Socialists, hypnotized by the brilliant results of an unexpected expansion of industry and trade, began to believe in the possibility of an unbroken continuance of good times."

The crises came in the early months of 1900, and as usual quite unexpectedly. The syndication of industry, which was supposed to have brought in a new era from which crises had been banished, proved to be a source of weakness rather than strength. It had stimulated an overspeculation and an overproduction of plants and products, whose existence was not detected until the break came. The collapse of credit began with the failures of certain banks which had marketed among the people great quantities of land mortgage debentures, or stocks secured by blanket mortgages, and which had turned the capital thus raised into numerous syndicate undertakings. Since then the distrust has been spreading to include nearly all securities and ventures, and the liquidation still goes on two years after the first break.

Mr. Chamberlain's Imperial Tariff Scheme

BEFORE the house of commons adopted the registration duties on grain and flour, last week, the chancellor of the exchequer, after saying that the only object of the tax was income, added that his remarks were to be construed without prejudice to the impending colonial office conference, which he hoped would promote a freer trade between Great Britain and the colonies. The chancellor also explained that while the war was over there were so many extraordinary expenditures remaining that the government had not seen its way clear to surrender any of the revenue it had prepared to raise before peace was declared. The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech in the house of commons is taken to indicate that Mr. Chamberlain has won a victory in the cabinet for his imperial tariff schemes. It is understood that at the coronation conference, which opens on July 2, Mr. Chamberlain will inform the colonial premiers that the British ministry will welcome the day when the colonies shall be enabled so far to forego the revenue from duties on British goods as to establish free trade within the British empire. Awaiting that day, the British ministry will adhere for the present to a policy of widening the area of indirect taxation, as exemplified by the new taxes on coal, sugar, wheat, and flour, and if the colonies shall approach the question of sharing the cost of the defence of the empire in a co-operative spirit, the British ministry, in the interests of a free trade within the empire, will be prepared to exempt them from all taxes on imported produce, placing the colonial producer on the same footing as the British producer. It is suggested that imported meat and timber will come under duties in the next budget, Australasia, and Canada largely benefiting at the expense of the United States and the Argentine. The Liberals intend to offer determined resistance to what they regard as a momentous departure on the part of Great Britain towards protection."

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SOCIOLOGICAL

Negro Colonies in New York City

MARY RANKIN CRANSTON, in the June *Southern Workman*, Hampton, Va. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

NEW YORK'S oldest Negro colony, which has been in existence for twenty-five years, is situated in Harlem and is bounded by 97th and 103d streets and 2nd and 3d avenues. There are several smaller ones of more recent date, one at 6th and 7th avenues and 26th and 33d streets, another between 36th and 44th streets and 7th avenue, westward to the Hudson river. A still smaller colony is found in 47th street, between Broadway and 8th avenue, contiguous to the residential, retail-store, club-house, and theater district. Today a large number of Negroes live in the section of the city bounded by 61st and 62d streets and 10th and 11th avenues. The last census shows that this block contains more people than any other in the city, having a population of about four thousand individuals. Without exception, agents say that Negroes are not allowed to occupy houses until the tenements are really unfit for human habitation. After these quarters have become so dilapidated that white tenants will no longer live in them, they are rented to the colored people, invariably at a higher rate, although, generally speaking, Negroes are good tenants and take far better care of property than a certain class of our white immigrant population. Absolutely no conveniences except washtubs are to be found in these tenements, not even ranges or bathtubs. For these accommodations, or rather for the lack of them, tenants pay from nine to fifteen dollars for three rooms and from fifteen to twenty dollars for four rooms, according to location.

The great majority of New York's sixty thousand Negroes earn small wages, and the high rents reduce the family income so materially that a large number find it necessary to take boarders. In the 13th assembly district, comprising a part of what is known as the Tenderloin, the Federation of Churches found over six thousand Negroes. Nineteen per cent of these live in one and two room tenements, 37 per cent in three rooms, and 44 per cent in four or more rooms. One-fourths of these pay less than ten dollars a month, two-thirds pay from ten to twenty dollars and always from one to two a month more than white tenants. If the rooms were of good size with ventilation this would not be such a poor showing, but when it is known that four hundred are inside rooms and that six hundred and fifty-five have only one window, the deplorable condition of these tenements will be understood. The lodging system is the greatest deterrent in the Negroes' efforts for pure living in New York. Family life is conceded to be the Negroes' gravest weakness, and by taking strangers into the privacy of their homes and permitting the consequent intimate association with their growing children, domestic life is destroyed and demoralization ensues, as is liable to be the case whether the family be black or white.

In view of the vast improvement in tenement-house construction for white people during the past ten years it is strange that, until recently, nothing has been done for the "brother in black." Philanthropists have built improved tenements, lowering rents at the same time, and lodging houses supplied with comforts and conveniences have been erected, but none of them for the Negro. At last, however, a promise of better things can be seen. The City and Suburban Homes company, which has built several model tenements for white people, has broken ground for a similar structure for Negroes. This will be an exact counterpart of the company's white tenements, and will be let at the same rentals for similar conveniences.

PROSPEROUS NEGRO COLONY, EAST 103d STREET

POOR NEGRO COLONY, EAST 97th STREET

Training Schools in Philanthropy

PRACTICAL PREPARATION FOR CHARITABLE WORK

SOME ways of securing an adequate preparation for philanthropic work are explained by Mr. Jeffrey R. Brackett in the June number of *Charities* (New York). One of the first mentioned is a "study class, like the one Miss Zilpha D. Smith, general secretary of the Boston associated charities, has led for three years. It should consist of not over a half-dozen persons. Those of some experience are preferred. It does not merely read—it studies certain books and papers, experiences are compared, customs are probed, good ways are proved. A condition of membership is per-

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sonal work for the uplift of a family in distress. The first thought is to get the right conception of the aim of the associated charities, the next is to see the social conditions within which it works; the rest of the time is given to study from various points of view of problems of charity and correction."

A slightly different sort of work was undertaken by a class organized by Dr. P. W. Ayres, of Cincinnati, in the summer of 1894. "The class visited and studied somewhat the charitable and correctional institutions of the city and several industrial establishments; were made familiar with the principles and methods of the associated charities, each member having the opportunity of taking 'some particular family in charge, over whom he or she was to have particular guardianship'; and undertook to make investigations and reports upon the sweating system and tenement houses in Cincinnati for the state bureau of labor, several members being commissioned as agents of the bureau."

In the same year the Hartford school of sociology was opened under the society for education extension, for the purpose of supplementing university instruction in sociology by a three-year course. "The plan included lectures by many eminent specialists, seminaria, and throughout the third year, under the direction of the general secretary of the Hartford charity organization society, who had been an instructor at Johns Hopkins university, (1) a course in general economics as a foundation for the study of sociology, (2) a sociological conference weekly, (3) fieldwork for training in special investigations and visitation of institutions, (4) a special conference of friendly visitors for practical philanthropic work."

One of the best-known schools is the summer training class conducted by the charity organization society of New York city. The aim of this class is to prepare men and women for charity work as a life-calling, and not merely as a subject of incidental interest or activity. In the three annual sessions that have been held "seventy students from seventeen states in the union have attended these courses. Of these, twenty-two have entered the paid service of charity organization societies in different cities, two are general secretaries, one is an assistant general secretary, eight are residents in settlements, of whom three are head workers, two are in kindergarten work, two are in the paid service of churches, three have given courses of university lectures based upon the work of the school, fifteen hold paid positions in the work of other societies and institutions, and the remainder are serving as volunteers in their respective communities. The school merely gives a bird's-eye view of the wide field of opportunities, with points of special interest carefully pointed out by those who know them well. The program is arranged by a very representative committee and carried out under a director with the coöperation of chosen representative workers, so the danger of attempting too much with insufficient experienced direction is minimized as much as possible."

Women's clubs are giving considerable attention to charitable and correction work, as shown in the bulletin of the United States department of labor in July, 1899, in a report on the "attitude of women's clubs and associations toward social economics." "Over 1,200 clubs responded to inquiries. Four hundred and thirty-one said that they studied 'sociology, political economy, or philanthropy,' and 425 said that practical work was being done in all or one or two of those subjects. The women's clubs of Illinois, numbering 225 or more, and representing some 20,000 members, are, by a large majority, interested in philanthropic work.

"Enough illustrations have been given to indicate plainly the educational movement, of which proper supervision of charities is a part, which has been going on with increasing momentum in our land in the recent past. It touches law, it can not be separated from civics, from religion. It is a part of the spirit of the times. The illustrations which have been given are in part factors, in part expressions of it. They have come about with the growing centralization of administration, with the growth of the scientific spirit and method in all fields of knowledge, with the spread of recognition of the interdependence of men. The movement, with all its weakness as yet, is truly a mighty one in meaning, and seems to be only in the beginning."

Princeton's New President

WOODROW WILSON ELECTED TO SUCCEED DR. FRANCIS L. PATTON

WOODROW WILSON

PRINCETON university has elected a new president in record time. At a meeting of the board of trustees, June 9, Dr. Francis L. Patton, who has been president since 1888, presented his resignation without warning, and within an hour Professor Woodrow Wilson, of the chair of jurisprudence and political economy, was chosen to succeed him as recommended by the retiring president. The reason given by Dr. Patton for his resignation was his desire to devote more time to literary work. He will remain in the university as professor of Biblical instruction, ethics, and philosophy of religion. Woodrow Wilson, the new president, was born at Staunton, Virginia, in December, 1856. He began his academic studies at Davidson college. In 1875 he went to Princeton and was graduated with high honors from the institution. From Princeton, President Wilson went to the University of Virginia, where he studied law for several years. Afterward he practiced law in Atlanta, Georgia. Leaving his Atlanta law office he went to Johns Hopkins to devote his whole time to his chosen studies. While at Johns Hopkins he wrote his work on "Congressional Government," which was published in 1885. The work has passed through many editions. In 1886 he received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins and was professor at Bryn Mawr from 1885 to 1888. In 1887 Wake Forest college, North Carolina, made him an LL.D., and in 1888 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Wesleyan university. In February, 1890, he was made professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton. Just before leaving Wesleyan Professor Wilson published his study of contemporary government called "The State."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* [illegible] attention to two significant facts in the election of Professor Wilson. "Princeton has broken away from the tradition which has demanded that the presidents of our colleges be clergymen, a fact which President Eliot of Harvard will not fail to note, and the trustees, [illegible] the advice of Dr. Patton, have adopted another of Mr. Eliot's ideas in giving one who has made teaching his profession the great prize in the educational world that was at their disposal."

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The fact that teaching has been the new president's business also seems important to the Boston *Transcript*. "Few men are better grounded than he in politics and history. In those respects he probably has no superior. He understands Princeton thoroughly from the standpoints both of student and teacher, and he is entirely in touch and in sympathy with the educational thought and methods of the day."

An intelligent comment is that made by the New York *Evening Post*. "President Wilson's specific task is to direct an overgrown small college, with a due regard for inherent tradition and for educational progress. And this, we believe, is for the moment the great problem of American education. The principles of university polity are fixed; an administrator has only to learn them and to follow the great examples. But the future of the American college is absolutely undefined. Are we to accept the logical implications of the free elective system, with its theory of the equality of educational values, and make the college merely a step to the university, as the German gymnasium is? Or are we to determine the capacities of raw lads by some occult process of divination, and assign them to their appropriate 'groups' of studies? Or, again, are we to hold to the traditional theory of disparity of educational values, and retain, with such modifications as new conditions prescribe, the old disciplinary course? Princeton has followed this latter way hitherto."

Against a National Divorce Law

MRS. STANTON OPPOSES A UNIFORM LAW AS HOSTILE TO THE INTERESTS OF WOMEN

MANY arguments have been advanced to show the desirability of uniform divorce legislation throughout the United States, but the other side of the case has not hitherto been presented in concrete form. This is now done by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in *Collier's Weekly*. Mrs. Stanton complains that most of the suggestions for the change have come from judges and bishops, and "as judges and bishops are proverbially conservative, their tendency would be to make the laws in the free states more restrictive than they now are, and thus make it more difficult for wives to escape from unhappy marriages. The applicants for divorce are chiefly women, as Naquet's bill, which passed the chamber of deputies of France, some years ago, abundantly proves. In the first year there were three thousand applications, the greater number by women. Unhappy husbands have many ways of mitigating their miseries impossible to wives, who are financial dependents and burdened with children. Husbands could easily leave the country and invest their property in foreign lands. Laws affect only those who respect and obey them, and those made to restrain unprincipled men fall with crushing weight on women. A young woman with property of her own can now free herself from an unworthy husband by spending a year in a state having liberal divorce laws, and in due time marry again. Because an inexperienced girl has made a mistake, perhaps owing partly to her advisers, shall she be denied the right to marry again?"

In view of the sources of the suggestions for a uniform law, Mrs. Stanton thinks that "we may infer that the proposed national law is to place the whole question on a narrower basis, rendering null and void the laws that have been passed in a broader spirit, according to the needs and experiences in certain sections of the sovereign people. And here let us bear in mind that the widest possible law would not make divorce obligatory on any one; while a restricted law, on the contrary, would compel many, marrying perhaps under more liberal laws, to remain in uncongenial relations. As we are still in the experimental stage on this question, we are not qualified to make a perfect law that would work satisfactorily over so vast an area as our boundaries now embrace. I see no evidence in what has been published on this question of late by statesmen, ecclesiasts, lawyers and judges that any of them has thought sufficiently on the subject to prepare a well-digested code or a comprehensive amendment to the national constitution."

The Dispensary System in Alabama

JAMES E. TIMMONS, in the *Outlook*, New York. Excerpt

THE first agitation of the dispensary question in Alabama, a state which has been slow to take hold of innovations, came about through the desire of conservative thinkers, enthusiastic workers, and faithful adherents to the prohibition cause to effect some reformation in the handling of the liquor traffic. The leader of the forces was Senator Frank S. Moody, of Tuscaloosa, who introduced a bill to give certain counties the privilege of establishing dispensaries. The reception of the measure was not encouraging to its supporters. However, it received greater support than was expected at first. Many good men feared that we would have a repetition of the troubles experienced in South Carolina. To many it carried with it the idea of the state going into the liquor business, and this was repugnant. To others it looked like a compromise with the devil. Some predicted that it would grow into a powerful political machine which would wield an influence for evil. The actual operations of the system since its establishment in certain towns have proven that all these fears were groundless.

The dispensary system in Alabama does not cover the entire state. Each town or city is given the privilege of voting on the question. Local option governs in this matter. It has been the rule of the dominant party in the state for years to let each locality decide for itself, and the party still adheres to this plan. The dispensaries are selected as follows: Three names of citizens are selected by the county commissioners, and these names are handed to the town council, who select one from the three. The essential features of the system are: Unbroken packages, no drinking allowed on premises, no sales to minors, to drunkards, or to those under the influence of liquor. Some of the acts call for a requirement that has proven inoperative—namely, that only one sale shall be made to the same person in one day. The bottles sold are all full measure, and prices are twenty-five per cent lower than in saloons by reason of this fact. All sales are cash, no credit being given to any one.

Some of the benefits accruing from the system have been increased appropriation to public schools, special funds for road improvement and other community interests. One town has abolished city taxation, and is using half the proceeds of the dispensary to establish a sewerage system and put in water supply. So it will be seen that the "business" end of the system is highly satisfactory. While this is true, it is equally true that the moral life of the towns is much better. The "blind tigers" have been driven out in the majority of places. The dispensary has no bar-room attractions. It is open from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. If one wants liquor, it is there for sale, but it can not be drunk there.

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LETTERS & ART

The Making of a Picture

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL PRELIMINARY STUDIES

AN article by Mr. Henry E. Fyffe in the June number of the *Brush and Pencil* (New York) gives an account of the preliminary labors of the artist that must be gone through before he is ready to give final form to his picture. The illustrations which accompany the article and explain the author's meaning as well as, if not better than, his words, are studies and the finished picture of Sir E. J. Poynter's "Sea Nymphs."

"The average art lover who visits a gallery to enjoy the pictures exhibited is usually the creature of impressions," says Mr. Fyffe. "He sees a canvas, and approves or disapproves, extols or condemns, and rarely gives himself the trouble of asking why. Indeed, if he should ask why, the probability is he could not give a satisfactory reason. It is the general effect that elicits his admiration or excites his tacit or expressed criticism. To the artist himself, however, reasons are all-important. He knows how fatal is the mistake of bad composition, of falsely placed accents, of a wrong disposition of high lights and low lights, of ill-advised arrangements of color. He knows that in painting, as in other fields of human interest, it is but a step from the beautiful to the repellent, from the sublime to the ridiculous. He knows the value of covering up the evidence of his toil and travail, and what a trifle will often divert the spectator's mind from a noble idea pictorially expressed to the mere mechanics of execution. The happy effects must seem as though they came spontaneously, by inspiration. An author may blue pencil his own copy, cross out, amend, interline, paste in new sentences or paragraphs if necessary, and the kindly printer comes as an intermediary between him and his reader. The artist's only recourse is to make careful preliminary studies, and even these can only be made tentatively, subject to such modifications as may be necessary when the various figures entering into a composition are given their proper position and the many studies are coördinated into a well-balanced whole.

"The various studies entering into the 'Sea Nymphs' speak volumes for the conscientious, painstaking labor of Poynter, but only an experienced artist would appreciate the difficulties encountered by the veteran painter and understand the modifications made necessary in the final grouping of the studies. In the recumbent nymph in the foreground, the changed disposition of the high lights will be observed, necessitated by the requirements of the picture as a whole. The separate upturned arm in the study tells of an unsuccessful experiment. It was doubtless the painter's thought to have the nymph's arm in that position, but the angle of the arm coincided too nearly with the angle of the leg, and the parallel lines had to be abandoned. Otherwise the effect would have been almost fatal.

"Presumably Poynter started with the merest outline, just a few hints here and there to fix the idea he wished to express. Then followed separate studies of the animate and inanimate figures entering into the picture; then the coördination of all the figures in the composition. Concessions had to be made all along the line—concessions to the

THE FINISHED PICTURE

STUDIES FOR SIR E. J. POYNTER'S "SEA NYMPHS"

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figures themselves to the composition, to the coloring. No change was made hastily or without adequate reason. Just as a change of a word in a paragraph often necessitates numerous other changes, so in the evolution of the picture a change of form or accent in one place necessitated corresponding changes in other places. Of all this toil and trouble the finished painting in its magnificent beauty gives no hint or suggestion, and it would have been a rare treat to any lover of art to have watched the progress of the work and noted its gradual transformation from a series of pictures into one, from sketches in themselves beautiful into a painting still more beautiful."

Youth and Literature

London *Academy*. Excerpt

A YOUTH is convinced, sub-consciously, no doubt, that because his impressions are keen and vibrantly new, he has only to record them to achieve literature. He is doubly deceived. In the first place he can not record them. Of all his experiences none is so notorious as that which finds him baffled in the moment of putting pen to paper. The mountain labors, the mouse emerges. This is because four-fifths of his imagined message is the mere tingling of his nerves. The current which seems ready to break into memorable words is of his body; its intellectual part is too thin to bear separation, and if by reason of youth there be a delusion of outflowing strength this, too, is all a matter of red blood and saltatorious hope. Secondly, if he does write with a certain abundance and expression, he is debarred from producing literature by the flatness of his mind. He produces it no more than a mirror produces art. A naïve logic would say that no account of the world can be so true as that which is rendered by a young and sensitive mind to whom the world is newly revealed. And if the human mind were nothing but a mirror, doubtless a new one would be the best reflector. Inasmuch, however, as the mind is a haunted, brooding, and progressive microcosm, the opposite, or nearly the opposite, is the truth. Irony may speak of life as a game of shadows and sensations; but her remarks are no more effective here than summer lightnings over a thronged city.

The exclamations and profundities of youth can never become literature, because their energy is partly the incommunicable energy of young blood and partly the inchoate energy of young brain. In every school the newcomer is conveniently ignored or snubbed. His astonishment is not interesting. His questions will answer themselves. His information is insipid, and his conclusions are "side." In the school of literature it is the same. Sensitiveness, eagerness, and gusto are nothing until they are taken under the control of understanding. Only the push of sorrow and experience can convert a young man's cogitations into the stuff of books. But when this arrives the impulse may have gone, the *afflatus* may have fled; and the youth who promised to be a great writer may have become not even a great reader. Such things have been.

Can the veritable writer be distinguished in his early and volcanic outpourings? It is a question of much interest, and one which may be presumed to appeal to a multitude of literary beginners. Our suggestion is that he can not. So long as the writing of a young man or woman is essentially youthful, impulsive, and volcanic his future, or hers, is uncalculable. The difference in the merit of produced specimens of writing will have no sure significance. The precise age of the writer can not be a criterion, for age is here to be measured by development rather than by years. There are astonishing differences in the rate at which minds mature, and in the durations of youth. Moreover, a deeper doubt than any which criticism can discuss is involved. Call in the palmist rather than the critic. We do not believe that the most astute critic can be trusted to know whether work done at this incandescent age is an end or a beginning; whether the current that leaps in the morning sun is but the emptying of a cup, or the outflow from an inward tarn of genius, exhaustless, sparkling, and divine.

It is a curious reflection, then, that your crudely exuberant writing youth is often producing work equal to the work produced at the same age by men whose names are planetary. For a few years, and as it were contemporaneously, he is the equal of—who knows, Shakespeare himself?—but let us say of Byron, Dickens, Landor, Mr. Meredith, M. Maeterlinck. They increased and he may decrease, but meanwhile his work baffles inference and repudiates contempt.

How to Learn to Draw

CHARLES DANA GIBSON, in the *New Liberal Review*, London. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

I THINK the teaching of drawing is an over-estimated profession. It doesn't seem to me as if I could teach—as if I would feel it would be exactly honest to teach. What can a teacher do? If you are a born illustrator, you will know your own mistakes better than anyone can tell you about them. If you do not see your mistakes, nobody can ever help you to be anything. If your own work looks quite finished and perfect to you, or if it looks wrong and you can not tell exactly what is the inaccuracy or lack, you may depend upon it that you were not born to be an illustrator. To my mind, just so much instruction in drawing is necessary as is needed to tell the child who is learning to write which letter is which, and how to pronounce and recognize it. That once learned, the child will go its own sweet way, and develop a handwriting such as no one in the world can exactly duplicate. So it is with drawing. When the first fundamental instructions are over—which anyone who can draw can give you—you are your own master, and will draw or not as you were born to do.

Just as the way to learn to write is to write, so the way to learn to draw is to draw. I think it is best to begin with objects in the room, and with figures; any objects, any figures—it does not matter. But draw one over and over again; draw it from all sides; draw it big, and draw it little, and draw it again. Then go to something else, and then come back to it later the same day. Put them all away till the next day, and then find the mistakes in them. The more mistakes you can detect, the better able you are to draw. In all this work observe one rule: Never mind about drawing a thing as you may possibly have been told to do in the course of instruction. Draw it the way it looks to you. You will see it differently as you go back to it again and again. If you do not see it differently, you can not see your own mistakes, and that is positive proof that for you fame is waiting at some other door—or, at any rate, that it will not come to you from art.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN FULL: At the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the National Academy of Design the list of academicians, limited to 100, was filled for the first time in the history of the organization.

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Few Good Novelists

AN ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF WRITERS OF FICTION OF THE FIRST RANK

A SHORT time ago there was a discussion among librarians and those interested in libraries, notably, Mr. Carnegie, as to the propriety of placing some restrictions on the purchase of fiction by public libraries. The same problem leads Mr. John Cotton Dana, in a recent issue of the New York *Times Saturday Review,* to make some interesting statements anent the probable number of novelists whose works would seem to be really worth reading. The article is a comparison of the number of authors actually read by frequenters of public libraries with the number worth reading. According to Mr. Dana: "Libraries, established and maintained at public expense, for the purpose of general improvement, are finding that from 70 to 80 per cent of all the books they lend each year are novels. Taking a few typical libraries for example we find that they contain, with total collections of from 80,000 to 120,000 volumes, between 5,000 and 10,000 different titles of fiction, adult and juvenile; and that these 5,000 to 10,000 stories have been written by from 1,200 to 3,000 different authors. Are there 3,000 or even 1,200 writers of good novels, or have there ever been so many in the whole history of English literature, even if you include writers of stories translated from other languages? And have all the writers of novels of the last two centuries produced 10,000, or even 5,000, different story books for old or young worthy of a place on the shelves of any public educational institution? I believe not.

"An examination of the lists of fiction of many libraries, and some experience in reducing longer lists to shorter ones, led me some years ago to the conclusion that there are in existence in English today not over 2,000 good novels, including those for young people, and that instead of there being from 1,200 to 3,000 writers who have produced good novels, there are not more than 800. I believe anyone, no matter how conversant with novels he may be, who attempts to make a list of fiction in English of more than 1,500 titles will find long before he reaches that limit that he has passed out of novels of the first rank into novels of the second rank, and even into novels of the third, fourth, and fifth rank. The most carefully selected list of its size as yet published in English is Sonnenschein's 'Best Books,' issued in 1891. This contains 50,000 entries of the best books on all conceivable topics. It mentions of the writers of novels, including in foreign languages only those which have been translated into English, a total of 295 only; and of English and American writers of novels a total of only 193. Mrs. Oliphant, in her 'Literary History of the Nineteenth Century,' finds fifteen novelists worthy of mention."

The Plethora of Unread Poets

SIDNEY LOW, in the June *Cornhill,* London. Excerpt

I CAN never consider the subject of contemporary poetical production in England without a sense of bewilderment. It piques my curiosity more than it rouses my interest, and presents me with a whole series of problems which I am powerless to solve. On the one hand, I seem to see indications of an extraordinary absorption in verse composition, while there are, at the same time, facts which might point to absolute public indifference. "This is not a poetical age," it is said; and it is an opinion which one would be disposed to accept without much question. You do not see any particular proof that poetry is widely read. But then, was there ever an age when more verse was produced? I can not answer the question, and perhaps nobody else can, for I suppose that statistics of the metrical output of various literary periods have not as yet been compiled. It may be that, when the comparative method has been as scientifically applied to literary history as it has been to economics, we shall get tables of verse averages, giving us the curve of poetical fertility from decade to decade. We may discover that poetry, like matrimony, bears a close relation to the price of bread, and that the number of lyrics published varies inversely with the increase in the importation of grain. In the absence of these particulars I will only observe that the intelligent student must find it difficult to account for the mere quantity of poetry poured out to a presumably unpoetical generation.

Considering the extraordinary interest taken in almost every other literary form, the public indifference to verse is curious. There are, I believe, some few living poets—I suppose not more than three or four at the outside—whose works do command a sale which would not be held to signify absolute failure in the case of a second-rate novelist. But their experience is quite exceptional. Taking the whole body, we may assume that they write not only without reward—poets have often done that—but even without recognition.

The lack of poetry is in the reading public, which has apparently lost its taste for the oldest and most characteristic art-form of the Anglo-Celtic race. Why this should be so is, as I began by saying, a riddle which I do not profess to be able to read. If I might venture on a tentative and partial solution it is this, which may perhaps be thrown into the form of a question. Has the music of the written word been drowned by the deeper music of tones and numbers? Has the more persuasive, more intellectual muse paled before the passionate charms of her younger sister? The art of Beethoven and Bach is not nobler or more perfect than that of Virgil and Dante, of Milton and Shelley. But it may be that it strikes more easily to the heart of our generation. Does poetry share with sculpture the disability that waits on plastic art in an age which has lost the sense of form, the delight in symmetry? Our hurrying emotions, our tense and quivering nerves, can not pause to dwell on line and curve and balance, or to taste the cold perfection of ordered rhythms, of exquisite description, of subtle allusion, of carved and pinnacled and fretted language. The poet, like the sculptor, makes his appeal to the senses and the passions through the mind, the imagination, and the memory. But the composer goes straight to the fevered modern soul, nor does he demand from it that kind of tranquil and intelligent coöperation, without which verse is like the tinkling of a cracked cymbal, the beat of an untuned drum.

AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION: A remarkably interesting autograph manuscript of John G. Whittier was sold at auction in New York lately. It consists of twenty-two verses of four lines each of his beautiful poem "The Eternal Goodness." Another interesting item in the same sale was a fine four-page letter of Oliver Wendell Holmes, dated December 29, 1855, relating to his address to the New England society and discussing his views of slavery. Still another item of great interest was a letter of three pages written by Washington Irving to Daniel Webster in regard to the former's recent appointment as minister to Spain.

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SCIENTIFIC

The Effect of Wind on Lake Levels

REMARKABLE OBSERVATIONS ON LAKE ERIE

THE great changes in level of the water of Lake Erie, due to the prevailing westerly winds, constitute, on account of the shallowness at both ends of the lake, a serious menace to navigation. A report by Prof. Alfred J. Henry, recently published as a bulletin of the weather bureau, gives the results of observations, and is summarized in the last issue of the *Engineering Record*.

The frictional action of the wind on the surface of a body of water is manifested in various ways. First, a surface current is produced in the direction in which the wind blows. Second, it piles up the water on the shore which is directly opposed to the flow of the current and in the case of lakes and other landlocked bodies of water depresses the level of the water on the weather shore. Third, it alters the temperature of the surface waters both by mixture and the importation of waters having different temperatures. Of these effects the first named is by far the most important. It seems probable that the first effect of a strong wind upon the waters of the lake is to transfer from one end toward the other sufficient water to disturb the condition of hydrostatic equilibrium which existed before the wind began. Shortly after the maximum force of the wind has been exerted the lake tends to return to a state of stable equilibrium. The water that has been piled up on the leeward shore of the lake will immediately recede, although the velocity of the wind may continue high for several hours after the water falls. A condition of stable equilibrium is reached by a series of rockings of the water of the whole lake about a nodal line passing through the center of the lake, the water at either end rising and falling alternately until a condition of rest is attained.

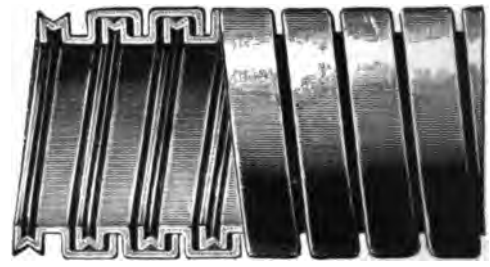
A November storm gives a good example of the action of the water with a strong westerly gale blowing. The wind at Buffalo attained a maximum velocity of 80 miles per hour from the west at 1.37 p.m., and continued to blow at an average of over 60 miles per hour until nearly 8 p.m. The level of the lake rose sharply and the water in the canal backed up so that it reached the streets in the south portion of the city. The rise began at 8 a.m., when the wind had attained an average velocity of 36 miles per hour and continued until 4 p.m. At that time the lake level had risen 8.4 feet above the stage at 8 a.m. This extreme height was not long maintained; the water began to fall shortly after 4 p.m., and continued falling as rapidly as it had previously risen, so that by midnight the stage was 2 inches lower than at 8 a.m. The oscillation was completed in 16 hours. The reflex wave that began immediately after the primary wave had subsided reached a moderate height only, viz., 2 feet above zero.

The level of the lake at Amherstburg (at the western end) did not begin to fall sharply until 10 a.m., when the stage of water was 22 inches above zero. The fall continued until 4 p.m., reaching a stage of 33 inches below zero, a range of 4 feet 7 inches. The rise at Amherstburg began at 5 p.m., nearly an hour after the fall had begun at Buffalo, and the water rose as sharply as it had fallen, passing beyond the initial stage and reaching a height of 34 inches above zero. This oscillation was completed at Amherstburg in 16 hours. The extreme difference in level between the two ends of the lake at any one time was 13 feet 1 inch. It should be noted that the crest of the rise at Buffalo was reached just as soon as the wind began to slightly abate. The average velocity from 3 to 4 p. m. was 66 miles per hour. During the next hour it fell to 62 miles per hour, and the level of the water sank 2 feet 8 inches. In the succeeding two hours, although the wind was blowing with a velocity of 61 miles per hour, the level of the water continued to fall at the rate of over a foot an hour.

Metal Hose

Scientific American, New York. Excerpt

METAL is about the last thing one would regard as a substitute for rubber, and particularly where great flexibility is a quality which was absolutely essential; but this has been done recently, and a hose has been manufactured out of a steel tape which has all the flexibility of a tube made of rubber, and also several advantages which the rubber does not possess, such as great durability in all classes of service and the power to resist the action of heat and corrosion as well as that of acids and other chemicals. It is, therefore, adapted to the conveying of steam, compressed air, water, oils, acids, alkalies, gases, benzine, naphtha and gasoline.



METAL HOSE

No rubber whatever enters into the manufacture of this hose. It is constructed entirely of a metal tape which is rolled up in the form of a spiral, so that the edges overlap and fit into each other without in the least interfering with its flexibility. As the tape is rolled up it forms a groove for the reception of a packing which is completely enclosed in the metal as it rolls, where it remains fully protected from external or internal wear and tear. The packing causes the tubing to be perfectly tight, while the jointing induces a flexibility superior to that of a rubber hose of equal dimensions. As this hose will not kink, crust or blister, it can always be relied on to deliver its full capacity, which is greater than that of a rubber hose of the same dimensions, all connections being outside.

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The single hose is recommended for all ordinary purposes; but where it is designed to convey air or steam under pressure, a double hose is made which will, it is claimed, resist a pressure of three thousand pounds to the square inch. This is constructed by placing one metallic hose within another, the coils of each running in opposite directions. This combination enables it to withstand the hardest usage successfully. While this hose is just being introduced into this country it has been in actual use long enough in Germany, where it originated, to demonstrate its serviceability. It has been adopted by the German navy and by the North German Lloyd. It has also done excellent service at the Liverpool docks, where over one thousand feet of it are used to convey steam from the boilers to the grain elevators.

Metallized Textiles

Engineering, London

A METHOD of metallizing textiles electrically, which is said to afford the possibility of impregnating the thickest piece of cloth, either thoroughly or only on its surface, with any kind of metal, has been invented by Dr. K. Donalowski, of Russia. The object is attained by an electrical process of separation of the different salts from a given metal by accumulation of the separated metal in a cathode. There can be used copper, iron, silver, nickel and any of the metals which can be separated from their salts by electrolytic action. The textile has to go through a preparatory treatment before ready for the process of metallization; consisting of impregnating the salt with a solution of the salt of a certain metal. After the cloth has been impregnated, it is submitted to treatment with oxidized sulphur, which causes the metal to be separated from the solution in a sedimentary mass, which, being very fine, intrudes into the cloth, uniting closely with its fibers, and settling down on its surface. When the cloth is thus made ready it is put into an electrolytic tub filled with a solution of the salt of the kind of metal which is to be coated upon it, and brought in contact with the positive surface of an electrical device. The power of the current, as well as the contents of the tub, has to be regulated for each case, respectively.

"The Right Man and the Left Man"

Condensed and Translated for PUBLIC OPINION

FROM experiments reported in the *Bulletin de l'Academie des Sciences*, it resulted that in ninety cases out of a hundred the right and left leg of man were of uneven length. This fact was demonstrated by directing a blindfolded individual to walk toward an object placed directly in front of him at a comparatively short distance. The individual would in the majority of cases unconsciously change his course to the right or to the left, and a measurement of the legs would show that one of them was shorter than the other; to this was attributed the inability of the blindfolded subject to walk on a straight line.

These experiments proved to a certain extent how it is that people lost in the woods or in the open generally return to their starting point while trying to find their way. Mr. E. Rollet, of Lyons, who has made extensive researches on the subject, came to the conclusion that man is seldom, if ever, symmetrical in stature. *L'Illustration* (Paris) has summarized in a recent issue the researches of the Lyons scientist. This gentleman ascertained first that "at the point of view of length there is a great difference between the right and the left side of the body. In 93 subjects out of 100, taken at random, the humerus is longer on the right than on the left side. The same thing is true of the forearm, the two superior limbs being equal in length only in one case out of one hundred; the difference is from 8 to 22 millimeters in favor of the right side. The preponderance of the right side is also observed in the structure of the face, the right of which is more voluminous; this characteristic is found in the Venus of Milo. That the left leg is longer than the right was proven by actual measurements taken on 5,141 German recruits."

The conclusion of Mr. E. Rollet is that the superior limbs are "rightist" and the inferior limbs "leftist." The reverse is true of the monkeys. Among other animals equality generally prevails; when the limbs are unequal, however, the preponderance exists on the left side. "Man is rightist, and the monkey is leftist. The lion kills his prey with his left foot; the parrot seizes his food with the left foot also."

The higher development of the right arm is undoubtedly due to the greater use to which it is put. Why the right arm is used more than the left has never been satisfactorily determined. It is supposed to be due to education in infancy, left handedness occurring when the right member is injured in such a way as to lead to the employment of the left hand to an extent that produces a life-long habit.

Harmless Tobacco

Revue Scientifique, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

M. HIRSCHBERG mentions in the *Bulletin de Therapeutique* a discovery which the hygienists and the physicians, as well as the incorrigible smoker, will appreciate. In all previous methods of denicotinization the tobacco has been rendered insipid and has possessed a disagreeable flavor, so that up to the present all the so-called "inoffensive tobaccos" have found but few users. The method of M. Gerold, of Halle, the celebrated pharmacologist and toxicologist, however, is very different, as it renders the tobacco inoffensive by neutralizing the nicotine without destroying flavor or taste.

The tobacco leaves are treated with a solution of tannic acid which fixes the alkaloids in such a manner that the nicotine and essences of the plant are neutralized and rendered harmless. It appears that this does not destroy the flavor of the tobacco, but to reproduce the perfume damaged by the tannin the tobacco is dipped in a decoction prepared with the plant *Origanum vulgare.*

To determine whether or not the tobacco was poisonous after preparation according to Gerold's formula moderate smokers, aged from twenty-two to twenty-four years, of good health and non-alcoholic, were submitted to the following experiments: First, the pressure of the radial artery was measured and the pulse was registered. Then the young men were given cigars which had not been subjected to any preparation, and consequently contained active nicotine. The arterial pressure was again measured, and again the outlines of the pulse were taken. Fifty experiments gave the following results: After the cigars which had not been prepared

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there was a lowering of the arterial pressure and an enfeebling of the pulse. After the prepared cigars the arterial pressure and the pulse suffered no modification.

A few minutes after the injection of five centigrams of an active tobacco infusion under the skin of a vigorous frog weighing from thirty-six to thirty-seven grams, there was observable a state of apathy and laziness, and after twenty minutes a state of complete catalepsy. It was only after one hour that the frog slowly manifested his normal activity. The same quantity of neutralized infusion injected into a frog under identical conditions had for result only a little lassitude, and this at the end of ten minutes only; there was no apathy and no catalepsy. On his own part M. Bardet gives some very interesting observations on the neutralized tobacco from a smoker's point of view.

1. The cigars kept the taste of the tobacco, it being difficult for any one to perceive any difference between cigars of the same quality.

2. Wishing to make relative trials of the lessened, if not neutralized, action of this tobacco, M. Bardet smoked in one day from ten a. m. to six p. m., fifteen cigars. He did this with complete impunity, whereas he had never been able, before or after, to smoke more than two ordinary cigars in the same length of time.

3. A prepared cigar was given to a young boy of sixteen years of age who more than once had been made ill in attempting to smoke, but this time there was no disagreeable sensation.

Up to this time the statement that all the nicotine could be left in a cigar and yet the cigar rendered harmless, has been paradoxical, but scientifically nothing opposes the fact that a preparation may fix the alkaloids in such a way as to render them non-volatile.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, a Russian specialist has decided, plays less havoc with the eyes than other forms of artificial light. He bases his deductions on the fact that damages to the eye are proportioned to the frequency of the closure of the lids. He found that the lids close in a minute 6.8 times with candle light, 2.8 times with gas light, 2.2 times with sun light and 1.8 times with electric light.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON THE AURORA AND THUNDER-STORMS: An interesting abstract from Danish papers of the work of Professors Ekholm and Arrhenius shows the existence of a monthly variation in the fall of atmospheric potential according to the moon's revolution period. The aurora appears to have a well-defined periodic variation with a maximum at new moon and a minimum at full moon. Elaborate calculations were made to eliminate the effect of the moon's light. The result showed a pronounced variation of the aurora with the declination of the moon in the northern hemisphere.—*Terrestrial Magnetism.*

RELIGIOUS

Religious Condition of the Middle West

AS VIEWED BY AN EXPERT OBSERVER FROM THE EAST

THE series of articles in the *Outlook* on Religious Life in America, by Mr. Ernest Hamlin Abbott, is continued in the current issue by a study of the religious condition of the middle west, or the eastern west, as Mr. Abbott calls it. Mr. Abbott finds conventionalism to be the keynote of the churches in this region.

"True religion and undefiled, in the eyes of the dwellers in that part of the west, is to conform to certain standards of thought and conduct. Such religion is displayed in the services of the churches. Among Episcopalian churches, on the one hand, ritualism flourishes; in non-ritualistic churches, on the other hand, there thrives an equally strong conventionality, though of opposite appearance. The surplice is inadequately replaced by the white tie; the vaulted nave by the semi-circular auditorium with opera chairs; images of the saints by blackboards, maps, and stereopticon screens; Gregorian tones by an easily recognizable type of anthems furnished by publishing houses at so much a month. These and other like symbols of religion which I might name are not all found in every church, but they might be combined to form an ideal to which most of the churches which I saw are tending. In religious thinking, too, conformity is the rule. The questioning spirit which will not down even in the southwest exists also in this land of broad acres and growing cities, but it is on the defensive. When it becomes too active, it crystallizes into one of numerous new and strange sects, of which the land yields more than its share, and ceases to have any portion in religion pure and undefiled. Eloquence, of a sort that must meet the test of the summer assembly platforms which are within reach of most of the people, rather than thought, is the primary essential in making a sermon acceptable. The successful minister must have business enterprise. The preacher who 'warms up to his subject' and is efficient in raising a debt 'challenges admiration.'

"The combination of traditionalism and enterprise, of conventionality and 'hustle,' is what gives distinctive character to this large region which may be called the eastern west. It has come into its enterprise by inheritance, for not long ago it was pioneer country. But with the years its unconventional manners have become stereotyped and developed into new conventions. The nonconformist has made of his nonconformity a new conformity. It is the history over again of the Protestant freeing himself from an infallible church only to set up in its place an infallible Bible—of the Puritan fleeing from an established church in England only to set up an establishment of his own in America."

One of the most "enterprising" churches visited by Mr. Abbott in a city to which he gives no name, was the "Central Church of Christ," belonging to the denomination known colloquially as "Campbellite" and also as "Christian" and "Disciple." One characteristic of this church was its remarkable growth in numbers, attributed by Mr. Abbott to "parochial unselfishness." On this point he compares it with the Congregationalists. "Among Congregationalists the local church is living unto itself. It may, and usually does, give largely to missions, but its chief interest is in its own prosperity. A small Congregational church almost invariably feels the competition, rather than the assistance, of a neighboring rich church of its own denomination." This Central Church of

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Christ was called by its pastor semi-institutional. "The building contained two reading-rooms, each with its own function; a recreation-room, with games; classrooms for the use of the Bible school, week-day classes, and various church clubs; and a gymnasium, besides the pastor's office, the church auditorium, and the lecture-room.

"Another church of the same type, but not by any means so obviously successful, I saw in a Wisconsin city. I had made an appointment to meet the pastor at the church, but missed my appointment because, when I reached the place to which I had been directed, I could see no sign of a church. After a fruitless search, I returned to the place and discovered that what I had taken to be an elegant clubhouse or apartment-house was in fact the church. Within, except for the main auditorium, the building was appropriate to its exterior—tasteful parlors, a good library, convenient classrooms, two kitchens, office-rooms for the pastor and officers of the church, and a small theater, with stage complete. Its comparative inactivity was due to at least two causes: one was that, being a Congregational church, it did not have the coöperation of other churches; the other was that its success had in some respects threatened its ruin, for one after another of its projects had so outgrown the capacity of the church that separation became necessary, and energy formerly exercised under the church organization had necessarily been withdrawn. The very appearance, therefore, of inactivity was in this instance a demonstration of the value that this church had in the community."

The College of Cardinals

As Constituted At Present

AT the papal consistory held June 9, the pope bestowed the red hat of the cardinal on the following: Monsignor Martinelli, formerly papal delegate in the United States; Prince Archbishop Skrbensky, of Prague, and Prince Bishop von Prezyna, of Cracow.

According to the Boston *Herald*, "counting in the three cardinals just appointed, the college at the present time consists of sixty-eight members, the full number being seventy, but it is rarely the case that the full number is appointed. Of these sixty-eight, Italy has forty-one, Austria-Hungary eight, France seven, Spain five, Germany two, Ireland two, England one, Belgium one, and the United States one.

"While the government of the Church of Rome can not be controlled by the laws of inheritance, it is, as will be seen above, strongly national so far as its central administration is concerned. It would be necessary to go back for centuries to find a pope who was not of Italian birth, while in the distribution of the highest honors of the church it has been the rule to keep the Italian prelates constantly in the majority. It is to the conceded credit of those Italians who have been members of the college of cardinals, and those of their countrymen who have been raised to the high dignity of the papacy, that in spite of this national coloring the church has been able to hold itself measurably free from contentions and discords due to national jealousies. If Italy had been a great and aggressive nation, such as Germany, Russia, France, or England, it is doubtful whether this harmony could have been maintained. One is compelled to judge of questions such as this on the practical ground of results attained, and the wonderful ability shown by those who have had control of the affairs of the Roman Catholic church makes it open to doubt whether anything approaching an equal success would have been obtained if the controlling force in this great religious organization had not been men who through long descent were possessed, as these Italian prelates have been of great diplomatic skill."

Chinese Jews

A Colony at Kaifengfu

FOR a number of years it has been known that there was a colony of Jews at Kaifengfu, in an interior province of China. An effort to establish communication with them about fifty years ago was thwarted by the Tai-ping rebellion. A similar attempt was made in 1900 by a regularly organized committee of Jews at Shanghai, and messages were interchanged through Chinese messengers, but the Boxer rising brought this communication to a premature end, although not until some members of the colony had actually been induced to visit Shanghai. The visitors expressed themselves as anxious to establish close relations with their co-religionists and to take up the practices of their ancient religion.

N. E. D. Ezra, in the June *Menorah* (New York), recounts what has been learned of the colony through messengers, and through the colonists who visited Shanghai. "As to whether any of them knew anything of their religion, they said that for a long period before the Tai-ping rebellion they were gradually declining and their religion was getting forgotten, and at present they do not observe any of the ordinances of their religion, nor do they observe the idolatrous practice of the heathen. With regard to the number of Jews still remaining, they said that quite a number had gone out of Kaifengfu on business and had thus been lost, but those that they know who are members of the seven clans in the colony do not number more than 140 adults. They are at present in such a deplorable condition that they have no leader, no synagogue, and no schools in which to educate their children. With regard to their synagogue they have been told by their fathers that once upon a time they had a place of worship, which was the heart of their community, but for a considerable period the buildings have been completely destroyed. The ground on which the synagogue was erected used to be in the name of one of their people, but at the time of the Tai-ping rebellion the title deeds were lost. It is now a water hole with a stone standing alongside; on this stone the names of Abraham, Moses, Adam, etc., are mentioned, with an account of their religion.

"They have a few traditional commands that they still remember and are even trying to observe. They are under no circumstances allowed to use heathen musical instruments in marriage. They are to take out sinews before preparing the meat for their food and are prohibited to eat pork. One man stated that he remembered his father telling him that in the olden days, when they entered their synagogue, they always took off their shoes. They never knew of the existence in any parts of the world of any Jews besides themselves. Their first knowledge of their outside co-religionists was when they received the letter which the Shanghai Jews sent to them. They denied that any of their sect has embraced Buddhism or Mohammedanism, but it is true that the few who had left Kaifengfu have never been heard of and these they consider as lost."

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British Religious Statistics

Christian Work, New York

THE British census returns, with one exception, are very complete. "Religious profession" is not registered in England or Scotland, but it is in Ireland, where the population is overwhelmingly Catholic. In England the great plurality, but not the majority, is Episcopal. The *Quarterly Register* gives these figures:

	Church Sittings	Communicants
Baptists	1,287,424	353,083
Congregationalists	1,645,092	403,711
Presbyterians	166,391	76,071
Wesleyans	2,224,057	564,324
Primitive Methodists	993,909	187,260
Calvinistic Methodists	455,349	158,114
Salvation Army	540,000	no return
United Methodist Free churches	381,872	81,464
Methodist New Connexion	167,946	37,383
Bible Christians	153,600	30,257
Society of Friends	no return	17,346
Six smaller bodies	123,579	36,919
Total	8,139,219	1,945,932
Episcopal church	7,000,375	1,974,629

In the England-speaking world, omitting all non-Protestant bodies, these figures are given:

	Communicants	S. school scholars
Methodists	7,659,285	6,961,529
Baptists	5,454,699	2,586,692
Presbyterians	3,916,450	3,087,713
Congregationalists	1,201,254	1,455,100
Total	18,231,688	14,091,034
Anglican and daughter churches	3,367,052	

The Methodist church, therefore, ranks as the largest non-Episcopal body of English-speaking Protestants in the world; the Baptist church ranks next; the Presbyterian comes third; at a considerable distance behind comes the Episcopalian, the Congregationalist bringing up the rear.

Churches Prepare for the Summer Campaign

TENTS TO BE USED DURING HOT WEATHER

MENTION has been made occasionally in the religious press of summer evangelistic services being conducted in tents in different parts of the country. This work has hitherto been unorganized and sporadic, but this year systematic plans have been made, and the efforts of different cities are being coordinated. The movement for systematization originated with the Presbyterian general assembly; a committee has been appointed, consisting of Mr. John H. Converse, Drs. George B. Stewart, J. Wilbur Chapman, and John Balcom Shaw, to prosecute the work.

The *Evangelist* (New York) tells what has been done so far. "A recent tour of the secretary of the committee brings to light the determination of Christians in many cities to engage in this work next summer. Cleveland presbytery has appointed a committee and heartily endorsed and recommended the work to the churches of the city. It is proposed to secure two tents, which will be put in operation as early as may seem best. A half dozen or more ministers in that city are planning to preach in the open air. At Toledo initial steps have been taken and a systematic canvass will be made to awaken interest and secure equipment. Chicago is contemplating a general union movement. The plan is to have a union movement in which each denomination will bear its own share of the financial burden and coöperate in the organization of workers and in facilitating the tabulating of results. The Presbyterians of the city have in contemplation the erection of at least three tents, and the movement is taking such a firm hold on the workers of our church that they may be able to have five or six tents. In St. Louis the Presbyterians are planning to have five or six tents. The other denominations are considering plans and methods for a similar movement, and a committee has been appointed representing all the churches, looking toward a union movement. This committee will plan and provide for evangelistic work during the World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis during 1903. In Indianapolis steps are being taken by business men toward the inauguration of summer work in such a way as to enlist the sympathy and active coöperation of all who are concerned in the spread of Christianity. In Pittsburg, a stronghold of Presbyterianism, committees have been appointed by Allegheny and Pittsburg presbyteries for the organization of some especially interesting evangelistic work. It is expected that not one pastor alone, but pastors of all the various denominations will unite in this work."

Various Topics

A LARGE GIFT: The daily press notes the significant fact that Henry Cole, one of the oldest real estate men of Denver, Colorado, is to enrich the Methodist churches of that city by a gift of over $350,000. The interest of the fund is to be divided—fifty per cent to evangelistic work, twenty-five per cent for buildings and improvements, and the balance for charities.—*Zion's Herald.*

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY: The eighty-sixth annual report of the American Bible society, which has just appeared, is cheerily optimistic. The income of the society shows from each distinctive source of revenue—individuals, churches, auxiliaries, and bequests—a substantial gain for the past year over the year previous. The total receipts for the year 1901-02 was $433,173. The aggregate of the year's issues was 1,723,000 volumes, of which a little more than one-third were distributed in the United States. The remainder went to foreign mission countries. One recent advance movement of the society has been the establishment of a special agency at Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of circulating the Bible among the colored people of the south. Rev. J. P. Wragg has been appointed superintendent and he is rapidly organizing an extensive force of colporteurs.—*Interior.*

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, who died in New York, June 7, had a remarkable and diversified career. He built up a Unitarian church in Boston with a large congregation, which disbanded a few years ago, after his successor, Dr. M. J. Savage, left it. Dr. Hepworth went to New York in 1870 and was pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, from which he withdrew after two years, declaring his belief in the divinity of Christ, and organizing the Church of the Disciples, which continued in the Congregational denomination for several years. He has been for nearly twenty years connected with the New York *Herald*, writing brief editorial sermons for its Sunday edition. He made an investigation of the Armenian massacres in Turkey a few years ago, bringing home valuable information. As a preacher and author he exercised a large influence for good. He was sixty-nine years of age.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, JUNE 9

DOMESTIC.—Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, presented his credentials in London to Lord Lansdowne....The hospital of St. Luke's society, in Chicago, was burned, and thirteen patients and one doctor were killed....Two prisoners in an Oregon jail, in a successful effort to escape, killed three guards and wounded another prisoner who tried to stop them. ....President Palma signed the amnesty bill giving Americans in Cuban prisons or under trial in that country their liberty....The opening exercises of the centennial anniversary of West Point were held....A short but severe fire in Saratoga resulted in the death of five persons and a property loss of $300,000. ....President Roosevelt nominated two major generals and six brigadier generals in the regular army, including successors to Generals Brooke and Wheaton and Surgeon General Sternberg.... Professor Woodrow Wilson succeeded Dr. Francis L. Patton as president of Princeton university.

FOREIGN.—The pope, at a consistory bestowed the red hat on three prelates, one of them being Cardinal Martinelli. ....The German reichstag has passed the third reading of the bill abolishing the dictatorship in the reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine)....At a fire in the heart of London nine girls were burned to death and fifteen persons were injured.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10

DOMESTIC. — Cambridge university. England, conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Whitelaw Reid....The Arkansas Democratic state convention, in session at Little Rock, renominated Gov. Jefferson Davis....President Roosevelt in a letter to the National Unitarian association said that there was now "almost no policy of coercion" in the Philippines....The New York court of appeals unanimously affirmed the conviction of John Most of publishing an anarchistic and dangerous article in his paper....In a collision on the Southern railway at Juliette, Georgia, two persons were killed and many injured.... Swarthmore college increased its endowment fund to $400,000.

FOREIGN.—The grain tax clause of the budget passed the committee stage in the house of commons, despite the averments of the Liberal leader that it meant the end of the policy of free trade.... Revised figures of the British budget placed the total expenditure at about $882,000,000 and the revenues at $762,000,000, a consols loan of about $150,000,000 being proposed to meet the deficit and for a contingent fund....The policy of the new French ministry was set forth before the chamber of deputies by Premier Combes, who said that economy would be promoted and friendly foreign relations would be favored.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

DOMESTIC.—C. F. W. Neely, after serving two years in prison in Havana for complicity in postal frauds, was set at liberty under the terms of the amnesty act....Francis B. Thurber testified before the senate sugar investigating committee that he had received three payments from the military government of Cuba, and one from President Havemeyer of the sugar trust for his efforts in behalf of reciprocity.... Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, was nominated for governor on the first ballot in the Pennsylvania Republican state convention; the platform pledges the state party's support to Roosevelt for president in 1904; Senator Quay was made chairman of the state committee....The state department was informed that the foreign ministers at Peking had agreed to a reduction of the claims for indemnity against China....A tornado in Illinois and Iowa caused great damage.

FOREIGN.—The king and queen of England, with a distinguished company, were the guests of Ambassador Choate at the American embassy in London. ....Colonel Arthur Lynch, M. P.-elect for Galway, landed in England from France, and was arrested and subsequently arraigned for high treason in a London police court....Commandant Kemp, with his commando of nineteen hundred men, surrendered in South Africa....Mussolino, the noted Italian brigand, was sentenced at Lucca to life imprisonment.... Sidi Ali, the Bey of Tunis, is dead.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12

DOMESTIC.—The beet sugar Republican senators held a conference at which it was decided to attempt to pass the house Cuban reciprocity bill, with the amendment abolishing the sugar differential....President Roosevelt presented diplomas to cadets at West Point....A large force of militia was called out to prevent streetcar railway employees at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, from obstructing tracks and assaulting employees; a man and a boy were shot and fatally injured.

FOREIGN.—British cotton manufacturers have organized for the purpose of encouraging cotton growing in British colonies and protectorates....The British steamer *Lady Joicey* was wrecked in the Straits of Magellan.... Pan-German leaders in the Austrian reichsrath engaged in fisticuffs....The French chamber of deputies voted confidence in the new ministry....The rebel force which has been investing Kwei-Lin, capital of the southern province of Kwang-Si, has been defeated by the Chinese imperial troops.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13

DOMESTIC. — Captain S. C. Lemly, judge advocate general of the navy, has applied for retirement, on the ground of disability incurred in the line of duty ....Major L. W. T. Waller, who arrived from the Philippines on the transport *Warren*, said he left Samar a howling wilderness....Charles S. Shivler, secretary and treasurer of the American District Telegraph company, was arrested, charged with embezzlement of the company's funds.

FOREIGN.—The fifth and final court of the season was held at Buckingham palace, London, members of the various special embassies being present; at a special court held to receive addresses from the lord mayor and corporation of London the king took occasion to pay a compliment to the Boers....Lord De Freyne, an Irish landlord, secured writs against a large number of members of the Irish parliamentary party on the ground of conspiracy in connection with tenant troubles....Famine is spreading throughout Siberia, and the stricken people are flocking to Irkutsk, the capital, for relief.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14

DOMESTIC.—Judge Taft informed the vatican authorities that if they preferred cash to Philippine bonds endorsed by the American government for the lands owned by the friars in the Philippines, they could have the cash; the value of the lands is reckoned at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000....Admiral Melville, engineer in chief of the navy, announced the success of a series of tests which give hope that oil may soon be substituted for coal as fuel on warships.

FOREIGN.—Colonel Grimm, of the Russian army, was sentenced at Warsaw, Poland, to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor for selling military secrets to a foreign power....Colonel Arthur Lynch, M.P.-elect for Galway, was arraigned in a London police court on the charge of high treason; the case of the prosecution was presented by Sir Edward Carson, the solicitor general.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15

DOMESTIC. — Thirteen thousand persons attended the annual communion services of the Christian Scientists in Boston....The Rev. Dr. Anson Judd Upson, chancellor of the University of the State of New York, died in Glens Falls, New York....Rioting broke out afresh in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

FOREIGN.—King Edward is suffering from an attack of lumbago....General Delarey, with eight hundred men, surrendered at Lichtenburg....The Grand Prix de Paris, worth 200,000 francs, was won by Kizil-Kourgan.

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BOOK REVIEWS

"The Mystery of William Shakespeare" "The German Empire of Today" Current Fiction

THE MYSTERY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. A Summary of Evidence. By His Honor Judge Webb. Cloth, pp. 302, $4. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS, as the title states, is a summary of evidence, or rather of the theories old and new which have been advanced by those seeking to determine the authorship of the plays and poems commonly attributed to Shakespeare. These theories are sometimes supported by facts constituting evidence and sometimes there are no facts. Judge Webb has little respect for the older commentators and among the modern investigators he accepts Mr. Phillipps as the most trustworthy, although he is not followed at all points. The plays and the man, or to speak more exactly the personality are considered in every aspect which might throw light upon the authorship of the plays, and Judge Webb's conclusion is that "the young man from Stratford" did not write them, the principal basis of this belief being that this young man had neither the education nor opportunity to compose the writings attributed to Shakespeare. Judge Webb does not say that he believes Francis Bacon to be the author of the plays, but he leaves the reader to infer as much when he explains at length how Bacon might have written them and why he repudiated them. The reader who has not the patience to read Swinburne, Lee, Phillipps, Rowe, Dr. Johnson, and the score or more of "authorities" on the authorship of Shakespeare's works will find that Judge Webb's book affords an opportunity to grasp all that is important in the books of these investigators applying to this never-ending controversy. And besides having the points of the dispute thus conveniently grouped the reader has the advantage of Judge Webb's luminous commentary thereon.

AMERICANS AT OXFORD. By John Corbin. Cloth, pp. 325, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. CORBIN has gathered a lot of interesting information about Oxford which is well worth reading. Picking out discriminatingly and reciting in a very interesting style the various phases of development in the university and in its life, the volume leaves the reader with the comfortable feeling that he knows pretty much all about Oxford that is worth knowing. The impression is that American universities have lost by taking too much from the German and too little from the English university systems. Emerson once said that out of all the graduates of Oxford each year not more than forty attained to any measure of success. It is rather difficult to glorify the greater institutions of learning when we analyze their results. The most important factor in American educational life as yet is the small college, which the author entirely ignores. Mr. Corbin admits that the American system is in advance of the English, but the burden of his argument is that we should build upon Oxford models. In reading this volume one must, of course, take in consideration the fact that the dark side of Oxford life is not brought to the forefront. The right kind of university should turn out men capable of self-support, capable of using their fellows, and of being of use to them. Measured by this standard there seems to be ample room for improvement in the greater institutions, both of England and America.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE OF TODAY. Outlines of Its Formation and Development. By "Veritas." Cloth, pp. 340, $2.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

"VERITAS," we believe, is an Englishman, but he is one of the few who can write of Germany in a spirit of fairness. He may be considered somewhat more than fair in regard to one or two matters in the present book. Beginning with an historical outline of the formation of the German empire, the author considers successively the army and navy, commercial policy, traffic policy, colonial policy, education, and finance. The record of the progress made in all directions is a remarkable one. We are in the habit of complimenting ourselves upon the rate at which we progress, but it is doubtful if we can compare in this respect with Germany. It is to be remembered, too, that the Germany of today dates from 1871; the growth in national, industrial, and commercial efficiency since that time is almost without parallel, notwithstanding temporary setbacks. We strongly recommend this book as giving briefly and clearly the main facts of the development of the most interesting nationality in the world at the present time.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NEW YORK STATE. By Ralph S. Tarr. Cloth, pp. 396, $3.50. New York: Macmillan Co.

PROFESSOR TARR'S book is the outcome of an investigation undertaken on behalf of the American geographical society. From a modest beginning the work grew into its present proportions, without doubt the most comprehensive work of its kind upon the territory it covers. The physical geography of this territory is of much general interest because of the unique features it possesses, the Adirondacks, the Great Lakes, and Niagara. Besides the chapters on these divisions of the subject, there are others covering the general physiographic features, the plains and plateaus, the influence of the glacial period upon the topography, the rivers, shore lines, and the influence of the physiographic features of the state on its industrial development. Mr. E. T. Turner contributes a chapter on the climate of New York. Charts, maps, and other illustrations of characteristic formations add to the value of the volume.

THE VIRGINIAN. A Horseman of the Plains. By Owen Wister. Cloth, pp. 504, $1.50. New York: Macmillan Co.

THE Virginian is a decided addition to the characters of present day fiction. His daring, self-reliance, courtesy, dignity, and underlying and abiding gentleness of character make him very attractive and impressive. To be sure, the world in which he lives, the world of western cattle ranges, has passed away before the railroad and the barbed wire fence, but it is to be hoped that the type which he represents will last always. His creator has done well to show this man to the world, rough and untamed, but never uncouth or ill at ease, and very much of a man and a gentleman. His love for the little school teacher from Vermont—enriching and strengthening his life—is the last touch to a consistent and well-developed figure.

IN THE EAGLE'S TALON. A Romance of the Louisiana Purchase. By Sheppard Stevens. Cloth, pp. 475, $1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

MISS STEVENS'S story is placed partly in St. Louis and partly in France. It dates early in the nineteenth century, and includes pictures not only of frontier scenes, but of the second empire as well. To France the hero goes to find and restore to her father a girl cousin, who has been lost during the revolution; he finds her only to lose her again "in the eagle's talon," or in other words, in the prison where she has been sent by Napoleon for safe keeping until she shall take a favorable view of his suit. But in the end the young girl is brought back safely to St. Louis, not, however, as the reader supposes, to become the bride of her rescuer—he remains faithful to the love he left behind him. A well-told if not remarkable story.

A FOOL'S ERRAND. By One of the Fools. Cloth, pp. 520, $1.50. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

JUDGE TOURGEE'S book appears in still another edition, indicating that books of sterling worth have a long lease of life in America. Its picture of reconstruction days has never, so far as we know, been equaled; it is vivid, true, and tells the story in all its details. To this generation it will be a revelation, just as it was to the first generation of its readers. Properly speaking, it is an historical work, but it has something more than the interest of fiction.

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THE SPENDERS. By Harry Leon Wilson. Cloth, pp. 512, $1.50. Boston: Lothrop Pub. Co.

CRAMMED into the pages of this book are all that is newest, much that is worst, and some that is the most vital in modern America. The plot is the simplest of the simple; the son of a millionaire, and incidentally the widow and daughter of the same, come to New York to redistribute some of the money heaped up by the father and grandfather in the west. They have little trouble in finding people to help them in this pious endeavor, and the upshot of the business is that after the boy comes to grief in Wall street he kidnaps the girl who angled for him while his money lasted and felt sorry for him after it was gone, and goes back to the west to begin over again with his canny old grandfather. The humor consists of equal parts of slang and satire, and is amusing to one who is not impervious to either.

THE PATH TO ROME. By H. Belloc. Cloth, pp. 448, $2 net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS is literally the path to Rome which the author pursued on foot, from Toul, across France and Switzerland, into Italy, and so to Rome. It is whimsical and full of the vagaries that are apt to seize on men of a contemplative and unconventional cast of mind when they are thrown much upon themselves. It is not so much a book of travel as of a traveler; always the matter discussed is subjective. Scenery, hills, valleys, towns, and mountains are important only as they excite some sensation and reaction in the mind of the traveler. To read it is to have a double revelation of the beauties of the route from Toul to Rome, and of the mental processes of Hilaire Belloc, the author. In the narrative the two are inseparable; each brings out the more attractive qualities in the other.

NATURE'S MIRACLES: Vol. I, World Building and Life: Earth, Air and Water. Cloth. pp. 258. Vol II, Energy and Vibration: Sound, Heat, Light, Explosives, pp. 255. Vol. III, Electricity and Magnetism, pp. 243. By Elisha Gray. 60 cents per volume. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

WE have already noticed all but the last of these volumes completing a series which is not the least achievement of Dr. Gray. There are plenty of scientific books for the scientist, but there are very few for the layman. These volumes combine accuracy and simplicity with a literary quality that suits them to old or young, educated or ignorant. For supplementary school reading, we can think of no books of their kind which combine so many advantages as these possess.

THE SMALL END OF GREAT PROBLEMS. By Brooke Herford, D.D. Cloth, pp. 303, $1.60. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE small end of the great problems of the universe is that end at which the individual stands. It is from this point that Dr. Herford starts and works out to the wider significance of things, but always with a view to the ultimate effect of forces and movements on the individual standing at the center of his own universe. As one reads the book the result is disappointing. The author's view of every problem that he touches is that of the orthodox churchman made gentler and kindlier by long experience, but supremely orthodox still for all that.

ANIMAL FORMS: A Second Book of Zoölogy. By David S. Jordan, M.S., M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., and Harold Heath, Ph.D. Cloth, pp. 258, $1.10. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DESIGNED to meet the needs of a beginner in this study, the early chapters deal with the common characteristics of living things. Cell and protoplasm are discussed in succeeding chapters by way of preparing the student for an examination of animals representing the principal classifications from the view-point of structure, functional parts, habits, and life-history. The book presents a broad view of the animal kingdom and a foundation for future observation no less than future study.

THE KINDRED OF THE WILD. A Book of Animal Life. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Cloth, pp. 374, $2. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

MR. ROBERTS is a skillful biographer of animal life. His portraiture is simple and sympathetic without being unduly pathetic or lachrymose. There is no straining to catch the animal's point of view or to humanize him out of all semblance to his natural self. In these pages we catch glimpses of the animal as he is, wild and untamable; hunting and being hunted; keen in instinct without possessing intelligence. The style of the book is vigorous and clear and the illustrations by Mr. Bull are unique and illustrative.

A GIRL OF VIRGINIA. By Lucy M. Thruston. Cloth, pp. 306, $1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ANOTHER story with the University of Virginia for a background. It is a strange story in some ways; it violates the traditions of fiction. The hero is not a hero and the villain is the tamest and, to us, most inoffensive villain we have met for some time—but he is not so regarded by the heroine—and so after all he is as good as a villainous villain for all practical purposes. The story is so colorless in its outlines that we suspect that it has a purpose of some kind back of it, but what this purpose is we are not able to say.

THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE. By Rev. Joseph Cullen Ayer, Jr., Ph.D. Cloth, pp. 64, $1.50. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co.

DR. AYER has taken a series of buildings that may be regarded as typical of the stages through which Christian architecture has passed, and has used these to illustrate the development of a great and interesting form of art. The descriptions of the buildings selected are precise and critical, and with the many illustrations with which the quarto volume is illustrated give the reader an excellent idea of the most renowned specimens of church architecture.

OLDFIELD. A Kentucky Tale of the Last Century. By Nancy Huston Banks. Cloth, pp. 431, $1.50. New York: Macmillan Co.

IN a quiet, contemplative fashion, this book has a charm and a flavor that is peculiar and delicate. If one seeks action and spirited dialogue, he must seek it elsewhere. There is only the merest thread of a narrative, but the personalities of the people of the little Kentucky village are clear and vital. The high qualities of courage, endurance, uncomplaining self-sacrifice, and unselfish love, shine out in the midst of the plainest surroundings, and shine all the brighter by reason of their surroundings.

ADVANCED FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION. By Victor E. Francois. Cloth, pp. 292, 80 cents. New York: American Book Co.

THAT a knowledge of French is an impossibility without a knowledge of French idiom is the vital part of Mr. Francois's book and the starting point of his treatise. The book deals with no vague French classic for purposes of illustration, but with the ordinary life of a traveler in France. In this way the student is brought in contact with the language in its vigor, its shading, its practical use application.

HOME THOUGHTS. By C. (Second Series.) Cloth, pp. 340, $1.20. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

A BOOK such as this is a token of a literature which is sorely needed in America, a literature of the home and the heart; a literature which should not be purely ideal, but above all practical, a finding of the actual in the ideal. It is this feature which manifests itself so sturdily and clearly in this book. It is the utterance of a woman who knows life in many phases, and out of the richness of her experience gives guidance that is invaluable and timely.

TRUE TALES OF BIRDS AND BEASTS. Edited by David Starr Jordan. Cloth, pp. 132. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

A COLLECTION of stories from the pens of well-known writers. The editor has chosen twelve stories, "each one of which is trustworthy as to fact, told with some literary skill, and not so tragic as to be painful reading." For the child the book is valuable, as it introduces him in the best possible manner to the lives of bird and beast.

AMONG THE WATERFOWL. By Herbert K. Job. Cloth, pp. 224, $1.35. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A BOOK which is noteworthy not only for its scientific spirit in reference to detail and correctness, but for the numerous and admirable photographs of birds in their natural state. The studies are actual experiences of the author, and the volume is a real treasure to

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either the nature student or the nature lover.

MY JAPANESE WIFE. A Japanese Idyl. By Clive Holland. Cloth, pp. 217, $1.50. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

IN its previous editions we have said all the complimentary things we could think of in regard to this book. It is aptly described by its sub-title—A Japanese Idyl, and is especially attractive in its new dress and with its native Japanese decorations.

NOT ON THE CHART. A Romance of the Pacific. By Charles L. Marsh. Cloth, pp. 336, $1.50. New York: F. A. Stokes Co.

GIVEN an island "not on the chart" and three castaways, two men and a woman, and the details of the story, so far as we care to indicate them, can be readily imagined. The story lives up to its promise of several hours' amusement.

'TWEEN YOU AND I. By "Max O'Rell." Cloth, pp. 480, $1.20. Boston: Lothrop Pub. Co.

MAX O'RELL is so well known in this country that a review of a book from his pen is in effect merely an announcement. The present volume is characteristic, being replete with bright generalizations and charming views of men, women, and worldly affairs.

THE FOOL. By William Henry Carson. Cloth, pp. 334, $1.50. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

A STORY of a Massachusetts fishing village in which an intelligent man masquerading as a fool, a stage-struck girl, a homely but honest fisherman, and a crafty New Yorker are the principal *dramatis personae.*

THE RED ANVIL. By Charles Reginald Sherlock. Cloth, pp. 342, $1.50. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THE underground railway of Abolition days runs through the village of Smithboro, involving the inhabitants of the hamlet in many controversies over the slavery question and even leading to riots and armed conflicts.

T'BACCA QUEEN. By Theodora Wilson. Paper, pp. 355, 50 cents. D. Appleton & Co.

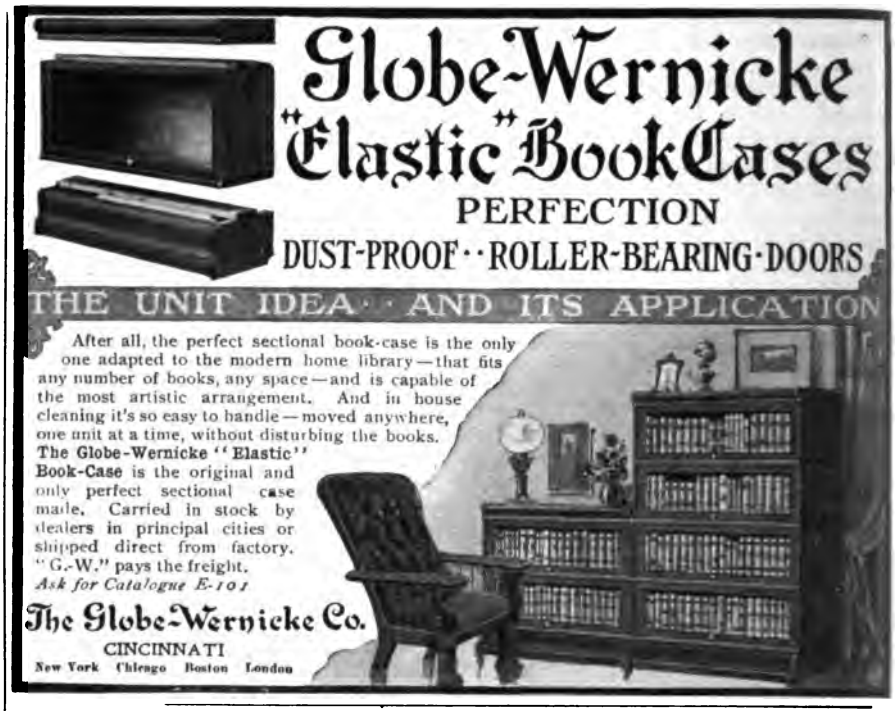
A WESTMORELAND story containing some mild excitement, two heroines of different states of material and social fortune, and a great deal of true local color and atmosphere.

UNTO THE END. By "Pansy." Cloth, pp. 365, $1.50. Boston: Lothrop Pub. Co.

A DOMESTIC story written for the hearth and young people. The teaching is entirely "safe," the story depicting a woman's trial and her courage amid great sorrow.

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS ABROAD. By Margaret Sidney. Cloth, pp. 449, $1.10. Boston: Lothrop Pub. Co.

A CHILD'S story of more than usual excellence and interest. The book has a further value in being instructive both from the moral and intellectual points of view.



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IN MY VICARAGE GARDEN AND ELSEWHERE. By Rev. Henry N. Ellacombe. Cloth, pp. 219, $1.50. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

CANON ELLACOMBE'S book is a running commentary on the making of a garden, not as a garden might be made or as it had been made, but as it was making. There are some excursions to the world without the garden hedge, and facts and comments of varied interest are introduced from time to time, making a good book for a lazy hour—especially for the lazy hours of garden makers.

THE LATE RETURNING. By Margery Williams. Cloth, pp. 205, $1.25. New York: Macmillan Co.

A STORY of a revolution, presumably in South America, although it might have occurred anywhere in the world, from all that one can discover from the context. By an unfortunate paradox the principal parts in the drama are taken by unimportant people, and the most promising of all, Rainer, the revolutionary leader, appears on the stage only for a short time, just before the curtain falls upon the play and upon his life as well.

A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE-BOOK TO HYGIENIC DIET. By Sidney H. Beard. Cloth, pp. 167, $1. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

MR. BEARD seeks to place the diet question on a rational and wholesome basis, but his principal object is to prove the case of the vegetarians. If he does not show to our satisfaction that the vegetarian diet is the best, and of course no diet is "the best," for all persons and under all circumstances, he shows that it is a possible and agreeable diet by the recipes that support his argument.

MY CAPTIVE. By Joseph A. Altsheler. Cloth, pp. 281, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A PATRIOT soldier, fighting under Morgan and an English girl acting as a spy for Tarleton play hide-and-seek with each other, are captor and captive by turns, and end by each surrendering to the other, with wedding bells ringing in the background. The best that can be said of the book is that it will make pleasant reading for an hour, and the worst that it will probably be forgotten in another hour.

THE HINDERERS. A Story of the Present Time. By Edna Lyall. Cloth, pp. 179, $1. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS story is aimed at hinderers in general, but the course of the story concentrates the blow upon those who hindered a juster attitude toward the Boers and certain social hinderers of a common type. It is of only moderate interest and not of the best literary quality.

SATAN AND DEMONS. By L. T. Townsend. Cloth, pp. 131, 25 cents. New York: Eaton & Mains.

JONATHAN FISH AND HIS NEIGHBORS. By Hu Maxwell. Cloth, pp. 110. Morgantown, W. Va.: Acme Pub. Co.

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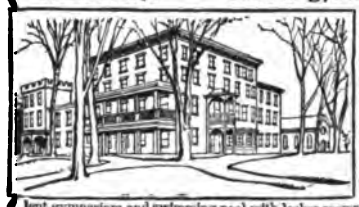

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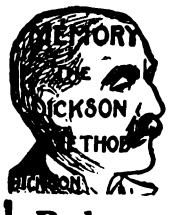

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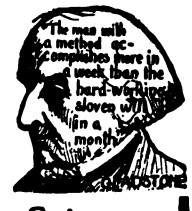

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, June 14

No diminution in business is apparent from labor controversies, owing to the prosperous condition of the agricultural sections and the bright outlook for this year's crops. Nevertheless, it is only a question of time when the nation's progress will receive a severe check if the purchasing power of a vast army of wage earners continues to decrease. Iron workers at Valley furnaces have received higher wages, and other settlements were made by various concessions, but the situation in the Pennsylvania coal region is unchanged. Retail distribution of light weight wearing apparel has felt the stimulus of higher temperature, while full reports for May are most encouraging as to iron output, railway earnings, and financial conditions. Railway earnings in May were 8.7 per cent larger than last year and 21.7 per cent above those of 1900.

IRON AND STEEL

There continues to be a wide discrepancy between the amount of business offered and the contracts closed in many branches of the iron and steel industry, owing to the inability of producers to assure delivery at a specified time. Contracts running well into next year, however, indicate that the end of activity is not near. Pressure is still most conspicuous for railway and structural supplies, and agricultural implement works are crowded with orders. Quotations are not altered on remote deliveries, but current business is done at increasing premiums. Sales of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg for delivery next year were recently made at $16.50, while immediate shipments command about $5 more. According to the *Iron Age* the total production of pig iron during May reached the unprecedented amount of 1,570,243 tons, yet furnace stocks declined 21,243 tons, indicating a wonderful rate of consumption.

COTTON AND WOOL

Limited stocks are still the cause of steadiness in all branches of textiles. Holders are not urging sales, and buyers show a disposition to wait. The result is a quiet but firm market. Purchasers of cotton goods are influenced by the prospect of cheaper raw material after the new crop begins to move, although a fair business in fancy prints has been done on last week's basis of five cents. Cotton rose slightly on a few unfavorable weather reports, but the outlook is very bright in many states. Tardy deliveries of sample pieces by the woolen mills has caused complaint among the clothiers, and fall orders are not placed freely. Wool sells more freely at leading eastern markets and quotations are steady.

WHEAT AND CORN

Grain markets have shown the effect of conflicting crop estimates and weather reports. After revising the returns in the light of census statistics, and subsequently eliminating an acreage duplication of considerable size in Nebraska, the department's statement of condition on June 1, indicates a total wheat crop of about 640,000,000 bushels, according to the produce exchange expert. Compared with last year's record-breaking yield, this shows a large loss, but no other year except 1898 produced as much. There was considerable covering of short accounts, but no aggressive operations for an advance. The corn outlook is very bright, according to correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co., acreage being largely increased and little injury experienced from weather or insects. A record-breaking yield of oats is also indicated by the official return. Total exports of wheat from the United States during the week were 3,292,878 bushels, flour included, against 4,105,637 a year ago, while Atlantic coast shipments of corn were only 71,021 bushels, compared with 2,187,525 in the same week of 1901.

FAILURES

Liabilities of commercial failures for the first week of June amounted to $1,776,709, of which $499,084 were in manufacturing and $1,045,936 in trading lines. Failures for the week numbered 162 in the United States against 179 last year.

CATCHING

The Coffee Habit Breeds Trouble

It is quite commonly the case that both husband and wife are somewhat similarly troubled with coffee drinking.

A lady writes and, after giving description of her husband's relief from coffee dyspepsia and general nervous trouble, says, "I was almost as bad as he, having the headache nearly every day and was nervous and weak, did not sleep well, was pale and thin and had a bad complexion.

When I found how much good Postum Coffee was doing Husband I concluded to use it and I tell you life is altogether a different thing. I eat and sleep well and look like a different woman. My usual weight for years was from 98 to 100 pounds, I now weigh 108 pounds and everyone tells me how much better I am looking.

I had some friends who did not like Postum, but knowing it was because they did not boil it long enough I made some at their house one day, and they agree with me that Postum is a delicious beverage, and while, of course, the flavor and taste is pleasing and we are glad Postum does suit us that way, the great advantage is in the wonderful, bounding health that we have recovered." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek. Mich.

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STAPLE PRICES

	June 13, 1902	June 14, 1901
Flour, straight winter....	$3.70@$3.90	$3.40@$3.65
Wheat, No. 2 red	80c.	77¾c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	71⅛c.	46⅞c.
Oats, No. 2	46c.	32c.
Rye, No. 2 Western.....	65c.	59c.
Cotton, Mid. upland.....	9 7-16c.	8⅜c.
Print cloths, 64x64.....	3¼c.	2⅜c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X.....	23c.	23@24c.
Wool No. 1 combing.....	26c.	25c.
Pork mess, new.....	$18.75	$15.75@$16.75
Lard prime, cont't.....	10.70c.	8.85c.
Butter ex. creamery	21½c.	19½c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F....	9¾c.	9c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°.....	3.50c.	4¾c.
†Sugar, granulated.....	4.45c.	5.55c.
Coffee, No. 7, ob'g lots....	5¾c.	6⅝c.
Petroleum, rfd, gal.	7.35c.	7.25c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$21.75	$16 00
*Steel billets, ton.....	$34.50	$24.75@25.00
Steel rails	$28.00	$28.00
Copper, lakeing., lb	12⅛c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb.....	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb.....	30.25c.	28.40c.

*Pittsburg. †Net.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, June 14

THE MONEY MARKET

In some quarters it is thought that money may harden considerably as preparations for the July 1 disbursements go on. Indeed, certain lenders on time were this week disposed to ask slightly higher rates, but such tendencies did not affect the loan market materially, being offset by the large supply and the moderate borrowing demand. The absorption of money by the treasury continues, but the ending of the war tax collections on July 1 will it is thought tend thereafter to create more of an equilibrium. The market was not disposed to feel any apprehension on account of the strength of foreign exchange, as no gold shipments were in prospect. The supply of call money was large, and the prevalent rate was 3 per cent. Commercial paper was dull, and offerings of prime names were limited. Gains from the interior offset the absorption of cash from the treasury, the estimated net increase in the banks' cash this week being over $1,000,000, and a favorable bank statement is expected today.

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York stock market is firm but dull after experiencing increased activity, with an advance in standard railroad stocks based on favorable crop news and further large gains in railroad earnings. The activity and buying were, however, mainly speculative and professional, though representing renewed confidence on the part of large financial and stock-market interests. The continued ease of money was also a factor in the market. The coal strike was rather disregarded, and, despite the prospect that the suspension of labor in the anthracite field may be protracted, Wall street seems to believe that the effects of the disturbance will not extend to other quarters. Industrials were neglected, and the United States Steel stocks showed some heaviness on the litigation against the bond-issue plan. London has taken little interest in our market, dullness due to the coronation prevailing there despite favorable anticipations regarding the effects of the successful establishment of peace in South Africa.

Foreign exchange has been firm, demand sterling being at 4.87½, largely on the ease of money on call at New York.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending June 12 amount to $1,865,445,226, an increase of 3 per cent over last week, but a loss of 23 per cent from the same week in 1901. Exchanges outside of New York, $757,685,544, show a gain of 2 per cent over last week, but a decline of 3 per cent as compared with the like week last year.

COOL FOOD

For Hot Days

Better health comes with less meat and fat during the warm weather.

By proper and pleasant diet you can prepare the body for summer and feel from ten to twenty degrees cooler than your neighbor.

Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit and possibly a couple of soft boiled eggs, is sufficient for the breakfast. An ordinary portion of Grape-Nuts contains sufficient nourishment to fully sustain the body until the noonday meal; being a predigested food, it does not overtax the stomach and contains none of the heat supplied by the heavy carbonaceous foods.

Fully cooked at the factory by food experts, brings it to you ready to serve, and does away with the heat of cooking and the time necessary to prepare ordinary food, and its crisp daintiness is pleasing to the palate of young and old.

Many delicious recipes are found in each Grape-Nuts package, so that the form of eating this wholesome food can be changed to suit the user.

These suggestions, if followed for ten days, will convince the most skeptical that a cool body, an active brain and an energy hitherto unknown will prevail and the general lassitude peculiar to warm weather will disappear.

Various Topics

The capital invested in railroads throughout the world is estimated at $32,661,696,000, of which no less than $18,170,114,000 has been invested in 162,225 miles of European railroads, which have an average capital of $119,593 per mile, while the average of 263,356 miles in the other parts of the world is $55.034 per mile.

The seventh annual convention of the National credit men's association, which was held this year in Louisville, adjourned June 12 after electing J. Harry Tregoe, of Baltimore; George J. Pulfer, of Detroit; and Wm. A. Prendergast, of New York, president, vice-president, and secretary respectively.

Cattle sold at $8 a head in Chicago June 11. This is the highest price since 1884. Hogs are $7.55 for heavy, the top of the season.

The Texas court of criminal appeals on Thursday rendered a decision upholding the law passed by the last legislature prohibiting dealing in futures in Texas.

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"AMERICA'S SUMMER RESORTS"

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WIT AND HUMOR

The Anglo-Saxon

Hurrah for the Anglo-Saxon!
He's our sinew, blood and bone;
He's the chap who fights our battles,
Unsupported and alone.
They had a little scrimmage
In the Philippines today,
Where our Anglo-Saxon heroes
Died like heroes, so they say.
Sergeant Mike Mulcahy, privates Bat Magee,
Christian Swartz and Frederick Schmidt were ambushed, April 3;
Color Sergeant Engel and Lieutenant Hugh McGowan
Were wounded in a charge upon a Filipino town.

Hurrah for the Anglo-Saxon!
He's our bright industrial star;
His get-ahead development
Has made us what we are.
A mine in Pennsylvania filled
With gas, last week, and some
Of the Anglo-Saxon miners
Made a trip to kingdom come.
Kosinski, Kolipinski—foreman Patrick Snell—
The Anglo-Saxon names are rather difficult to spell—
And Salvatore Abbaticho are burned in the mine,
The entire list of missing Anglo-Saxons numbered nine.

Hurrah for the Anglo-Saxon!
Where the shining stuff is made
His name is ever foremost
In the seething marts of trade.
If you differ with or doubt me,
Test the truth of what I say
By a casual inspection
Of the signs along Broadway.
Guggenheimer, Levy, Abraham, and Isaac Saks,
Clothes and hats and gloves and shoes; hammers, nails, and tacks.
Every single name you see is Anglo-Saxon pure;
We pray the Lord in Heaven this condition may endure.

Hurrah for the Anglo-Saxon!
Bow your heads, and bow 'em low,
The man who made America
And keeps us on the go.
He rides astride of Progress
And his hand controls the bit,
He's the only real and purely
Unadulterated "IT."
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PUBLIC OPINION

Number 26
Volume XXXII

The Week

Thursday
June 26, 1902

THE conclusion appears to have been reached that it is utterly hopeless to expect favorable action on reciprocity for Cuba at this session of congress. This is the word sent out from Washington by the best informed correspondents. The island's case only became hopeless when its interests began to be opposed both by the sugar trust and the beet-sugar interests, which are now said to be, to all intents and purposes, one and the same thing. And of course it is not to be expected that support of the president and party and national obligations would weigh in the balance against the omnipotent sugar trust. As to the responsibility, public opinion has already placed it where it plainly belongs, on "the governing group of Republican senators," to adopt the phrase of the New York *Tribune*. There is no higher authority on matters Republican.

DEVELOPMENTS which have come to light since the opinions quoted in this issue on the vote for the Panama canal were formed, indicate that the house will accept the lead of the senate and reverse its vote in favor of Nicaragua. This is partly due to the belief that Panama is better than no canal at all, partly to an actual change of sentiment, and partly to a desire to force the senate to show whether or not it acted in good faith in voting for the Panama route. If the senate, therefore, counted on the house sticking determinedly to its choice of the Nicaragua route and thus blocking the building of any canal, it is likely to be sadly disappointed. Considerable latitude of action is left to the president, and we may yet have a Nicaragua canal if it is found impossible to get a good title to Panama or to buy out the old company at the price fixed by the senate bill.

MR. BRYAN was not present at the Tilden club gathering in New York last week. That is one reason why it was an incomplete affair. Another reason is that it offered Democrats nothing definite in the way of ground on which to "get together" except a hope for victory. Furthermore it did nothing to quiet the old as distinguished from the new anti-Clevelandism, as witnessed by the rage into which Mr. Henry Watterson's paper is thrown by the mere possibility that Mr. Cleveland may again become an important factor in the councils of the Democractic party. Thus, as a harmony and rehabilitation meeting, the Tilden club christening was not a great success. But it was something to induce Mr. Cleveland to emerge from his retirement long enough to make even a short and somewhat vague political speech which may be the forerunner of wider political activity.

A LEGAL decision of much importance is that of the New Jersey court of chancery refusing to sanction the conversion of a large part of the preferred stock of the United States steel corporation into bonds. The decision has created quite a stir in "trust circles" and has had a wholly unwarrantable effect on the price of the stock. It at first appears that the common stockholders will suffer because the conversion plan involved a reduction of two per cent in interest charges, but on the other hand the stockholders remain in at least nominal control of their property. From the standpoint of those who were engineering the conversion there was reason enough for it in the fact that J. P. Morgan & Co. were to be paid $10,000,000 for effecting the transaction.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL of the United mine workers has issued his promised statement to the public. He claims that the cost of living has increased to a point where the miner is compelled to ask for higher wages; denies that the productive capacity of the miners has fallen off and asserts that it has increased; quotes official figures to show that higher wages could be paid without increasing the price of coal; asserts that the coal-carrying roads absorb the profits of their coal companies by charging exorbitant freight rates; claims that a ton of coal at the mines means anything from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds, and alleges that more men are killed and injured in the anthracite mines annually than were killed or wounded during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Mitchell makes out a strong case against the operators, but the public knows that there is another side to all these matters. The real strength of the address to the public lies in the fact that the offer is again made to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration.

LONDON, by working night and day, prepared for the great pageant which was to accompany the coronation of King Edward; from all accounts the celebration would have eclipsed everything of its kind both in magnificence and extent. A natural disappointment that these elaborate preparations have been wasted is, however, forgotten in the face of the fear that a far graver result may follow the illness of the king, and with this thought in mind it is not likely that tears will be wasted over the postponement of a mere ceremony. Nevertheless the English people might justly complain that the fates have been particularly unkind in interposing to prevent the coronation after every detail of the elaborate ceremony had been completed. The most impressive thing in the promised event was the demonstration of the homogenity of the empire. This at all events is not lost.

THE conference of colonial premiers after the coronation bids fair to fall quite flat. The government has made no definite declaration as to preferential trade with the colonies, and now it is announced that the colonies refuse to consider the matter until definite proposals are submitted to them. Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, are known to be opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's zollverein scheme, and the premiers are reported to be in favor of looking after their own welfare and letting the mother country get along as best she can. "What is the good of our having a mock debate for the sake of holding up Mr. Chamberlain's hands in the empty air?" one of them asked.

M. ROUVIER, the new French minister of finance of whom so much is expected, has encountered so many obstacles in preparing the budget for 1903 that the submission of the estimates to the deputies has been postponed until October. This has had a good effect in bringing Frenchmen to a realization of the perilous financial condition of the country, and meetings are being held in all the large cities to protest against a further increase in the fiscal burdens of the republic. It has also gained support for the proposal to do away with the initiative of deputies in proposing expenditures which is the principal source of the present desperate financial situation. This bill is regarded as the first serious measure of economy proposed in the legislature of the third republic.

VENEZUELA'S latest revolution appears to be a really serious affair. The movement led by General Matos has gained such strength that the capital is threatened and its port, La Guayra, has already passed under the control of the revolutionists. As usual there is a great deal of contradiction in the reports from the scene of trouble; one statement is to the effect that the Orinoco has been blockaded, while another report denies this. Whatever the details may be, it appears certain that President Castro's government is seriously threatened, and that a new dictator is to take his turn at the helm. Fortunately for all concerned, the change, if there is one, can hardly result for the worse.

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AMERICAN

The Tilden Club Gathering

GROVER CLEVELAND AND D. B. HILL DISCUSS THE REHABILITATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S speech at the opening of the New York Tilden club last week, was the principal feature of an important occasion—an occasion dedicated to "the rehabilitation and consolidation of the Democratic party." Mr. Cleveland admitted that "the party's situation might be improved, and some of us," he added, "may think it perilously undermined," but, he asserted, the party was "very far from political insolvency." The party was never more ready to do enthusiastic battle, "if only we can be marshaled outside the shadow of predestined defeat." Is it too much, Mr. Cleveland asked, "to pray to be delivered from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people; to ask our leaders to avoid paths that are known to lead to disaster?" Neither recrimination, despair, nor the search for "gaudy issues," the ex-president said, "could effect anything toward the rehabilitation of the party:"

In dealing with new issues we of the Democratic faith are extremely fortunate in the simplicity of Democratic standards and the ease with which new questions can be measured by those standards. A party based upon care for the interests of all the people as their aggregate condition demands, with no unjust favoritism for any particular class; a party devoted to the plan of popular government as our fathers ordained it and for the purposes which they sought to establish; a party whose conservatism opposes dangerous and un-American experiments, and yet puts no barrier in the way of genuine and safe progress, ought to be able to deal with new questions in a manner quite consistent with Democratic doctrine and stimulating to Democratic impulses and instincts.

Democracy has already in store the doctrines for which it fights its successful battles; and it will have them in store as long as the people are kept from their own, and just as long as their rights and interests are sacrificed by favoritism in government care, by inequality in government burdens, by the encouragement of huge industrial aggregations that throttle individual enterprise, by the reckless waste of public money, and by the greatest of all injuries, as it underlies nearly all others, a system of tariff taxation whose robbing exactions are far beyond the needs of economical and legitimate government expenditure, which purchases support by appeals to sordidness and greed, and which continually corrupts the public conscience. What but infatuation with the visage of defeat can explain the subordination of these things by democrats when they prepare for battle?

DISTURBING THE FISHERMAN—*Detroit News*

In conclusion Mr. Cleveland said that he believed that "the times point to another Democratic opportunity near at hand." As for himself, his days of political activity were past, but he hoped to see before he died "the restoration to perfect health and supremacy of that Democracy whose mission it is to bless the people; a Democracy true to itself, untempted by clamor, unmoved by the gusts of popular passion, and uncorrupted by offers of strange alliance—the Democracy of patriotism, the Democracy of safety, the Democracy of Tilden, and the Democracy that deserves and wins success."

Mr. Cleveland was received with great enthusiasm by his audience, composed of Democrats from all parts of the country. Mr. Bryan was asked to attend, but did not respond. Mr. David B. Hill spoke at length, arraigning the Republican party and declaring in conclusion:

The interests of the Democracy of New York are those of the Democracy of every other section of the country. We have no criticisms to make of any Democrat in the land. We are neither assuming to make or unmake national platforms at this time. We are excluding no man or set of men from the party councils. We have no test oaths to administer to those who wish to join us. We need recruits for our cause, and our Democratic doors are thrown wide open. The Democracy of New York, with no selfish interests to serve and no ambitions to gratify, are simply endeavoring to strengthen our lines for the contests of the future, and in this necessary and patriotic work, by which we expect to promote the success of good government in our state and nation, we invite the coöperation of every man who believes in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy.

"BLESS YOU, MY CHILDREN"—*New York World*

The comment of the New York newspapers is typical of the opinions expressed throughout the country on Mr. Cleveland's speech and the significance of the meeting at which he spoke. The New York *Herald* (Ind.) believes that "if the Democratic party can drop the issues that decreed its defeat in the last two presidential campaigns and unite in sup-

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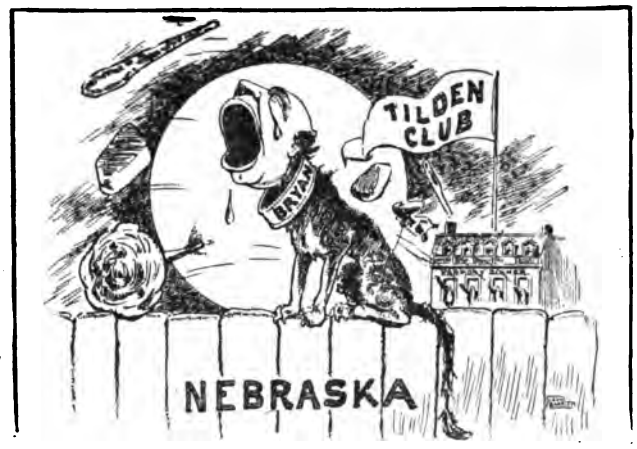
port of the sound and familiar basilar principles invoked by Mr. Cleveland it will receive the enthusiastic support of all independent voters eager to overthrow the existing oligarchy of greed." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that Mr. Cleveland "spoke last night with the power and the wisdom of a leader. He was not mealy mouthed in referring to the dreadful errors that have brought the party into defeat and disrepute. His warning against the repetition of those errors was outspoken. But it was a speech of breadth and tolerance, for while he declared that he had not come to make confession of sin and crave absolution he protested against any system 'of arbitrary proscription and banishment.' There is room for

HE SEEMS TO PREFER THE PANAMA
—*Minneapolis Journal*

every Democrat in the ranks of the Democracy as he would have them reformed." The New York *World* (Dem.) thinks that "the presence of no two men could have done more to indicate the true spirit of harmony and a desire for Democratic rehabilitation than did that of ex-President Cleveland and ex-Senator Hill. If they can 'get together' there would seem to be no good reason why any real Democrats should stay apart. Their speeches will be read with attention throughout the union." Commenting upon the appearance of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill in company, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says that "Those who recognize the one as the party sage and the other as the party leader in this state will not mistake the power of the party as a union of the forces of ideality and of action."

The *Tribune* (Rep.) finds Mr. Cleveland "vague" when he comes to prescribe alternatives to the present trend of the Democratic party, but the *Tribune* "should not be surprised if a portion of the Democracy is encouraged by its latest utterance to invoke Mr. Cleveland's services as the only possible hope of winning that victory which is his 'one burning, anxious political aspiration.'" The *Sun* (Rep.) thinks the speech is "creditable to Mr. Cleveland's faithfulness out of power to a conviction which he singularly failed to carry into effect when he was president for a second term; but it will be uphill work to convince the great mass of the Democracy that the way to go forward is to go backward."



A DISCORDANT NOTE—*New York Tribune*

The Senate Vote for the Panama Canal Route

BY a vote of 67 to 6 the senate last Thursday passed the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill. This substitute provides that the president, through the law officers of the government, shall first determine whether a clear legal title to the Panama company's concessions and property can be secured; and, in case such a title can be obtained, the president is authorized to buy out the Panama company for $40,000,000 and proceed to finish the Panama canal. But if, in the opinion of his law advisers, a clear title can not be obtained, the president shall then construct a canal by the alternative route.

The house, with only two dissenting votes, having decided in favor of the Nicaragua route, the question now raised concerns the possibility of an agreement between the two houses. The senate's vote has not changed public sentiment in any quarter, and, as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says, "there can be no doubt that sentiment—and not unreasoning sentiment, either—has been overwhelmingly upon the side of Nicaragua, and not only thus negatively but positively and aggressively against Panama." The *Tribune* now looks to see "the friends of Panama prove by their works that they are in earnest in desiring the construction of a canal, and that they are not mere marplots."

The more heated partisans of the two routes are not willing to concede the possession of honesty, much less honest opinion, to each other. Thus the New York *Press* (Rep.) says that "this victory for the Panama ditch lobby is a smarting defeat for the isthmian canal plan. For the senate's action on the Spooner measure does not mean that an isthmian waterway—either the Panama ditch or any other work—is assured. Rather does it mean that there will be no isthmian canal at all, or that the completion of such a project is so indefinitely delayed that the railroad interests need have no concern about it for a long, long time." The *Sun* (Rep.) opposes this statement: "The passage of the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn bill ought to gratify and encourage every American who wants to see the two oceans connected by a waterway controlled by our government. The partisans of the Nicaragua route have beeen declaring that the sole purpose of the Panama advocates is to prevent the construction of a canal by either route. If they are sincere in that opinion, they can defeat the supposed plot of the transcontinental railroads and their agents,

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FREE CUBA—*Chicago Inter Ocean*

tools, and dupes, by turning to in the house and passing the canal bill as it comes from the senate. Then there will be an isthmian canal in short order."

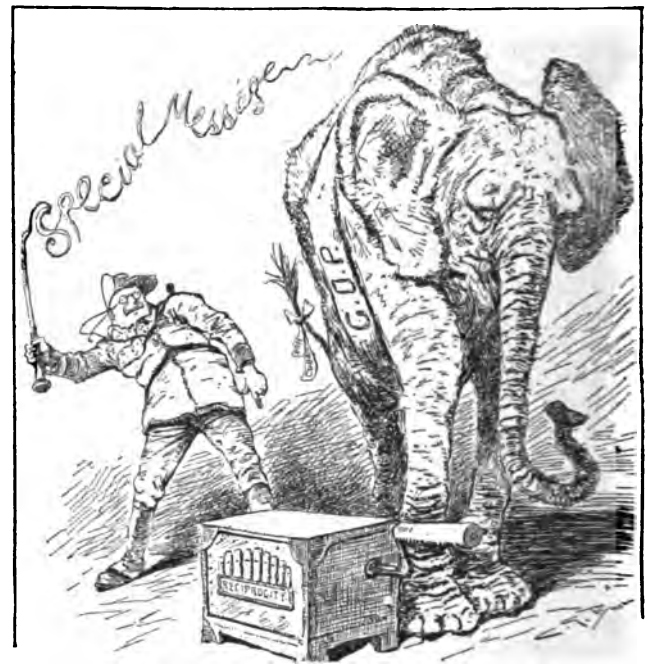
The Panama route has lately made some friends in the east if not in the west and south. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), among other comments, says that "the decisive majority by which the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn canal bill was passed by the senate is a tribute to the common sense of that body; and it also vindicates one's faith that the more this simple business question were studied the surer would be the adoption of the policy now determined upon." Another convert, the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) believes that "as the house had a better understanding of the relative merits of the two routes than it had when it declared for Nicaragua there is a fair prospect of its accepting the senate proposition in lieu of its own." The *North American* thinks that "in all probability the house will recognize the wisdom of the senate's decision and the bill will be passed before adjournment. There is one point, however, on which the house might well refuse to accept the senate's lead. That is the provision for the issuance of $130,000,000 in bonds, which was inserted at the last moment at the instance of Senator Fairbanks. It would be no great strain on the revenues of the government to meet appropriations of $13,000,000 a year for the next decade. The country can pay as it goes without suffering inconvenience. It would be folly to sell the bonds in a lump and hold the money in the treasury at a loss."

Presidential Prestige

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POSITION IN THE LIGHT OF THE REJECTION OF HIS CUBAN POLICY

"WHEN a president can not command the support of his own party in the senate, there is an end of his importance as a controlling factor in public affairs." This is the opinion expressed by the Boston *Post* (Dem.) anent the apparent determination of the congress to reject President Roosevelt's recommendation as to Cuba. "Every one can see that the present crisis is big with the political fate of President Roosevelt," the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says. "His defeat in the Cuban matter has been brought about by political managers who are hostile to him in their hearts, and who are determined to prevent his renomination. What we are certain of is that if he chose to fling himself upon the popular sympathies and support, and assert the right of the people to govern themselves without consulting the bosses, he could make himself strong enough to defy the confederated politicians, and at the same time render the country an incalculable service."

"In a narrow political sense, Mr. Roosevelt has sustained a serious reverse," the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) admits. "He has failed to carry his party with him on a vital and important issue, it is said. But, strictly speaking, it is the Republican majority in the senate, not the president, that has suffered disaster and humiliation. The president has done his utmost—not for any policy original with him and peculiarly Roosevelt, but for the policy of his predecessor and of the Republican party as a whole. But it is neither his duty nor his privilege to drive, coerce, and bully congress—to impose his will upon the legislative department by threats and such weapons as the command of patronage places in his hands." The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind. Rep.) claims for the president that "he has been heart and soul for the right. On the other hand his party in congress has been responsible for a combination of demagogical and corrupt politics. If the party escapes punishment for the humiliating and disgraceful climax to its work it will only be because it may find a refuge in the record of the president, whom it supported at first in a half-hearted manner, and whom it now appears to have thwarted." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks "it is difficult to see how the president can avoid making one further effort in behalf of the Cubans by calling a special session. This will be a distasteful act. Members of the house with a campaign on their hands will not relish it. But a petty minority representing one small, pampered industry should not be allowed to dictate the policy of the nation on a question where its honor is deeply involved. It will be humiliating and dangerous for the Republican party to go before the voters next fall with the admission that it can not do justice to Cuba because the beet-sugar manufacturers are stronger than it is."



CAN'T MAKE HIM DO THE TRICK—*New York World*

The New York *World* (Dem.) attributes the fail-

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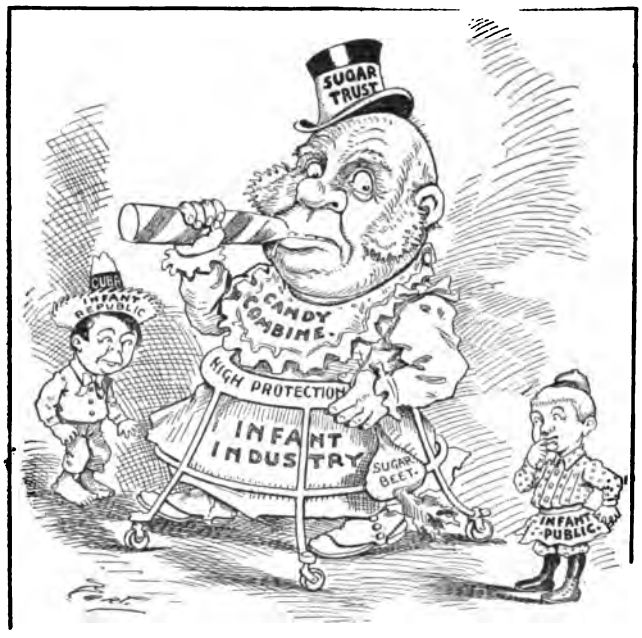
ure of congress to support the president not to his lack of influence with his party, but to the "disabilities created by the Dingley act," and as to the nation's attitude on this question, we have the authority of the Philadelphia *Press* for the assertion that "the newspapers of all sections and all parties stand for Cuban reciprocity with extraordinary unanimity; nothing but a public issue of the clearest and most commanding character ever evokes such exceptional and emphatic agreement." This is supported by the statement of the Providence *Journal* that "the press of the country is virtually unanimous on the president's side."

State Politics

CONVENTIONS IN ILLINOIS AND OTHER STATES

IN the Illinois Democratic state convention at Springfield last week the only contest was over the chairmanship of the state central committee. John P. Hopkins was reëlected after a bitter contest with Mayor Carter H. Harrison. Candidates for minor state offices were nominated, and a platform was adopted which opens with this declaration: "The Democrats of Illinois declare their adherence to all fundamental principles of the Democratic party as laid down in the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States, and repeatedly affirmed by past Democratic conventions." A rigid enforcement of anti-trust laws is demanded, and the Republican tariff is denounced as the mother of trusts. "True American expansion" is favored, but the government which the Republicans have adopted for the Philippines is denounced as being "monopolistic and autocratic," and it is demanded that the Filipinos shall be promised independence as soon as hostilities cease, and a stable government be established.



ENOUGH SAID—*Minneapolis Journal*

In the opinion of the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), the most important feature of the convention was the abandonment of the silver issue, "unshrouded and uncoffined," resulting in the reunion of the party in Illinois for the first time since 1892. Commenting upon the perfunctory proceedings of the convention, the Chicago *News* (Ind.) says that "if the Democrats expect to win there was little in their proceedings to show it—the highest office on the list went begging for a candidate." If, indeed, the opinion of the Chicago papers may be taken as final, the ticket was nominated to be beaten.

Other Political Notes

Eight candidates for governor presented themselves to the Nebraska Republican state convention at Lincoln, June 18. John Mickey was finally nominated on the fourteenth ballot. The platform adopted "heartily endorses the administration of President Roosevelt," Cuban reciprocity, national irrigation, and the administration's policy toward the trusts being especially commended. "The American soldier," it is declared, "needs no apology. To criticize him is unjust, to denounce him is cowardly, to deprive him of honor is cruel."

The Tennessee Republicans, in state convention at Nashville on June 18, nominated Judge H. T. Campbell for governor and a full state ticket. The platform is largely concerned with state issues, public education and the encouragement of investment of capital being the most important topics touched upon. The McKinley and Roosevelt administrations are endorsed; restraint of monopolies is demanded. A supplementary resolution denouncing those seeking to bring reproach on the American soldier was adopted.

By a vote of nearly two to one, Connecticut last week rejected the new constitution, over which the convention of the state worked so laboriously. All the newspapers agree that the vote indicates not that the people are not in favor of reform, but that they were not satisfied with the proposals before them. These proposals did not do away with the system of town representation; they preserved the old abuses in a modified form. There was a very light vote.

Here and there we find a comment on the action of the Virginia constitutional convention in proclaiming the new state constitution (the main purpose of which was Negro disfranchisement) in violation of the promise that it would be submitted to the people for ratification. The Richmond *Times* admits that this was a revolutionary act "to offset as far as possible the revolutionary enactment of the 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States. That amendment was worse than proclaimed. It was rammed down the throats of the southern people with bayonets. The people of Virginia stood it as long as

COULD MANAGE HIM BETTER IF HE HAD A FLY NET
Ohio State Journal

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they could, but they finally determined to rid themselves of the incubus of the Negro vote. Having adopted this plan, they determined that the surest way of putting it into effect was the best, and they have no apologies to make."

The Maine Democratic state convention at Bangor last week nominated S. W. Gould for governor and adopted a platform which, so far as it deals with national issues, is devoted principally to denunciation of the Republican policy in the Philippines. The policy pursued in regard to Cuba is advocated for the Philippines, and an immediate declaration to this effect is demanded. The immediate abolition of the tariff on trust-made articles is favored, as is also free trade with "the insular territories which the Republican party is attempting to govern as colonial provinces."

At the Vermont Republican state convention at Montpelier, last week, Gen. John G. McCullough was nominated for governor in the convention hall, while a body of insurgent delegates were nominating Percival W. Clemens for the same office in another part of the city. The campaign that generally ends in Vermont with the nomination of a Republican for governor has thus only just begun. The present prospects are that the state will see two Republican candidates, each on a high license platform, running for the governorship, the restriction of the liquor traffic being the principal feature of the campaign. The platform approves the policy of the national administration in the Philippines and in other directions.

Congressional Summary

CONGRESS DAY BY DAY

JUNE 16.—In the senate Messrs. Cullom (Rep., Ills.) and Kittredge (Rep., S. Dak.) spoke in favor of the Panama canal route; the London dock charges bill was passed. A large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted in the house, including adoption of a rule providing for the debate and vote on the Philippine civil government bill.

JUNE 17.—Debate on the Isthmian canal question continued in the senate, Senators Perkins (Rep., Cal.), Stewart (Rep., Nev.), and Morgan (Dem., Ala.) speaking for the Nicaragua route, and Senator Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) for Panama. The Republican members of the senate committee on Cuban relations finally agreed to the acceptance of the Spooner bill providing for reciprocity with Cuba. A bill amending the bankruptcy law was passed by the house.

JUNE 18.—The last day of debate on the Isthmian canal question in the senate was marked by much animation and excitement, the principal speeches being made by Senators Spooner (Rep., Wis.) and Hanna (Rep., O.), both favoring the Panama route; in executive session the nomination of Capt. Charles E. Clark to be a rear admiral was confirmed. The general deficiency, the last of the great appropriation bills, was passed by the house; the debate was of a political character, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ills.) replying to Democratic attacks on the Republican party. The president signed the irrigation bill.

JUNE 19.—The friends of the Panama canal route won a victory in the senate, the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragua bill being adopted by a vote of 42 to 34 and passed by a vote of 67 to 6. Debate on the Philippine civil government bill began in the house, Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.), chairman of the committee on insular affairs, making the opening argument in defense of the administration's policy, and Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) speaking for the Democrats.

JUNE 20.—The nomination of Capt. William Crozier to be chief of ordnance of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general, was confirmed in the senate by a vote of 44 to 12; the military academy appropriation bill was finally passed. Debate on the Philippine civil government bill continued in the house; the Isthmian canal bill was sent to conference.

General Gomez's Reward

THE $25,000 PAID TO THE CUBAN LEADER BY GENERAL WOOD

THE following "semi-official" statement has been made at Washington regarding the payment to General Maximo Gomez under the American administration of Cuban affairs:

> The conditions in Cuba two years ago were precarious. Not a Cuban believed that the United States ever would withdraw from Cuba, and the half-famished veterans of the Cuban army were in a dangerous mood, and clamoring for their pay. General Gomez was the head and front of their army, and had served the revolutionary cause as its principal leader without having received a cent of pay. General Wood thought and Secretary Root thought afterward that General Gomez was entitled to consideration; to a home, which was supplied him, and in which he entertained his comrades, and to an income, which last might be set down as a small offset to the money due Gomez from the Cuban republic. That the Cubans themselves regarded the matter in the same light was shown by the passage by the present Cuban congress among the very first of its acts of a bill providing a liberal pension for General Gomez. The necessity being present then, in Secretary Root's view, the only other point was the legality and propriety of the payments. He soon satisfied himself that there was not the slightest doubt on that score. The military governor was obliged to assume the responsibility for his disbursements, and to exercise his discretion. General Brooke did this, and after him General Wood; and Secretary Root now fully approves of everything they did, including the payments to Gomez.

The Buffalo *News* says the payments were "Money well spent." They show "a prudent consideration of all conditions by the war department, which was charged with the care of affairs in Cuba and whose purpose it was to restore normal conditions as early as possible. The end crowns the work. It is a success—such a success as is rarely seen in military statesmanship." The Boston *Journal* thinks "It is picayune statesmanship of the cheapest kind which would seek to make political capital out of the fact that the veteran Cuban chieftain, General Gomez, received a share of the American largess distributed among the needy soldiers of the Cuban army soon after the end of the war. No American with any heart of his own would dream of begrudging to this venerable hero the stipend which has given him a rest, security, and happiness unknown before in his long and strenuous lifetime." The Chicago *Chronicle* also belittles the whole matter, but on different grounds: "That grand old liberator, Gomez, never did pretend that he was in the revolution business either as a hygienic occupation or as a means of recreation. Why, moreover, is there such a hue and cry over this $25,000 matter when it is admitted that Maximo did receive certain other sums from the Cuban treasury, nominally as compensation for his military services, but really to keep him from taking to the woods once more with his army of liberators, who ate up in twenty-four hours all the cornmeal and bacon that General Shafter left out of doors at Guantanamo?"

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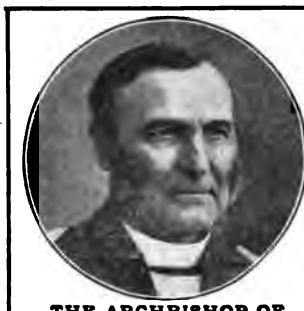
FOREIGN

The Coronation of King Edward VII

AN OUTLINE, FROM VARIOUS AUTHENTIC SOURCES, OF THE CEREMONIES AT WESTMINSTER, JUNE 26

KING EDWARD VII
His latest portrait



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
Who Crowns the King

BY a natural evolution the coronation of England's king has become almost entirely a religious ceremony, and as a consequence the chief functionary in the service is the head of the church, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury. In the course of the service, which takes place at Westminster today, he anoints and crowns King Edward, and is the first to pay him homage. The religious character of the coronation rites is furthermore shown by the fact that the crowning and anointing of the sovereign is immediately followed by the communion, the absolution, and the prayer of consecration.

Closely associated with the Archbishop of Canterbury in the service is the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, the Dean of Westminster. Because of the dean's advanced age, for he is now eighty-one years old, his duties may be performed by the Rev. Dr. Robinson Duckworth, the sub-dean and canon of Westminster. The queen's coronation is performed by the Archbishop of York, and at different times in the service certain bishops, whom precedent has particularly favored, assist by supporting the king and queen.

On the morning of the coronation the archbishops and bishops, vested in the insignia of their office, wait for the royal procession at the great western door of the abbey. Here an annex has been erected, similar in style to the Jerusalem chamber, with battlemented walls and windows. The plaster with which it is covered has been mixed with soot or some other similar material to bring it into tone with the surrounding smoke begrimed houses. Within are retiring and dressing rooms for the royal suite.

As soon as notice of the approach of the coronation coach is given, on its way from Buckingham palace, the clergy enter the abbey and take seats immediately in front of the altar and on either side of the ancient St. Edward's chair, where for centuries the monarchs of England have been anointed and crowned.

The duties of the Archbishop of Canterbury begin as soon as the king and queen reach the theater, the name applied to the raised platform before the altar and between the transepts, where the coronation service is performed. After the king and queen have taken seats before their respective thrones on the theater the archbishop, accompanied by the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, lord high constable and earl marshal, goes to the four sides of the theater and proclaims to the people the presence of the king. This is called the act of recognition. The archbishop then performs a number of different offices, the most striking of which is the administration of the oath, by which the king swears to rule according to the statutes of parliament; the anointing, when the king, divested of his crimson robes by the lord great chamberlain, takes his seat in St. Edward's chair, and the archbishop anoints the head, the breast and hands of the king with the spoon into which oil has been poured from the ampulla; the investiture with the ring, on the fourth finger of the right hand, and, lastly, the coronation, when the archbishop places the crown upon the king's head as he sits in St. Edward's chair.

The archbishop is also the chief figure in the enthronization of the king, when, assisted by the Archbishop of York, and the other bishops and peers of the realm, he lifts the king into his throne. The Dean of Westminster, among other important offices, lays upon the altar all the regalia except the five swords which have been borne in the procession by various noblemen, pours out the oil from the ampulla into the anointing spoon, presents the spurs to the lord great chamberlain, who touches them to the king's heels, invests the king with the armilla and imperial mantle, and the other royal robes and assists the archbishop in delivering to the king his scepter and orb.

The coronation of the queen follows that of the king, and is performed by the Archbishop of York. It is on similar lines, save that the queen is anointed and crowned in a chair placed immediately before her throne, and not in St. Edward's chair. The queen is supported by the Bishops of London and Winchester.

The act of homage which is perhaps the most imposing from the spectacular point of view, inasmuch as it permits the different lords and ladies to display their costumes of ermine and velvet, used to be the feature of the ceremony, in which the sovereign took by far the most vital interest. In mediæval days a king was not sure whether or not he had the support of his barons until they thus knelt before him and pledged their fealty. At the present time, however, it has lost its original significance, and has become such a long and laborious part of the ceremony that, at the request of the king, it has been largely abbreviated. Consequently, only the first peer of each order, with the exception of the royal family, performs the act of homage. Prior to this act the peers have been seated in the north transept, with the peeresses opposite in the southern transept.

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Politics in Sweden

THE SMALLER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE VIEWED AS LABORATORIES OF POLITICAL EXPERIMENT—London *Pilot*

THE general strike which has just been carried through in order to hasten the extension of the franchise in Sweden has received little notice. Hitherto that country has been, so far as politics are concerned, one of the least known in western Europe. A political conservatism which kept the franchise more limited than in any other civilized nation, though that may not be wonderful in a country which, up to 1865, preserved the mediæval estates of the realm in its parliament, has coëxisted with so much readiness to adopt the appliances of modern civilization that a recent visitor the other day told the present writer that the whole population had appeared to him to be perpetually engaged in conversation c the telephone. But the cnief political concern has been to preserve the union with Norway, for fear that, if the Norwegian government were once free to deal directly with a foreign power, they would at once lease an Atlantic port to Russia with a strip of territory running across the north of their own country, and so the secular enemy of Sweden would be free to attack her on both sides at once, and make her into a second Finland.

The nation, however, has had other political questions to deal with, notably those of military service and protection to native agriculture, which are still unsettled, and for the settlement of which an extended suffrage is indispensable. The parliamentary electors number only 6.7 per cent of the population; in the United Kingdom the proportion is estimated at 16.5 per cent, though this must include the double qualifications of the out-voters who sometimes turn county elections; in the German empire it is 21.2 per cent; in France, 27.5 per cent. As the country has become more industrial it has also become more democratic in spirit, and a "people's parliament" has been periodically elected by the reformers by manhood suffrage, and with the distribution of seats they desire to see adopted, in order to agitate for the extension of the franchise, and give a practical demonstration of the fitness of the nation for the proposed change. The agitation had so far succeeded that a parliamentary committee, which had been constructing a franchise bill out of a dozen different schemes, recently produced a compromise based on a tax-paying and property qualification—both very low, however—and involving a redistribution of seats at the expense of the large towns, in order, as was ingenuously explained, to prevent the more experienced voters from being swamped by the newly enfranchised.

The smaller countries of Europe are of considerable value as laboratories of political experiment Switzerland has exhibited the working, and the weaknesses, of the referendum and the initiative. Belgium has demonstrated the failure of the general strike when associated with violence. Sweden has at least shown that it can be carried out in an orderly way. The experiment has been undertaken in a serious spirit, and with a coolness that shows the patience of the masses. Still more instructive is their willingness to wait for a new bill till the year after next in the face of a ministerial assurance that it will not include manhood suffrage pure and simple. When the suffrage is widened, however, Norway will be measurably nearer independence, for it is hardly likely that the new voters in Sweden will be quite so Russophobe as the old.

Comment on the New French Cabinet

Translations for PUBLIC OPINION

THE *Autorite* defines M. Combes as "the avowed candidate of the radico-socialists whose program may be summed up in the phrase: "Religious persecution and the income tax." The *Liberte* lays stress on the contradiction which exists between a cabinet such as the one just formed and the conciliatory words uttered by the president of the republic at the time of his departure for Russia, and the *Voix Nationale* relies on this fact in declaring the "constitution to have been violated." With the utmost scorn the *Gazette de France* entitles its article: "The ministry composed of Republican rascals." The *Eclair*, which regards the Combes combination as "on the whole the best that the winning party could have produced," makes the following remark: "If M. Rouvier is the man of the situation, he is also a man of politics, politics which unfortunately can not be accommodated to certain financial reforms in the new cabinet's program." On the other hand the names of MM. Delcassé and Rouvier reassure the *Temps*, which declares that "the continuance of M. Delcassé at the office of foreign affairs is an indication which makes us rejoice for the sake of the country." The *Journal des Debats* is alarmed because of the "illiberal menaces" which are implied by this new cabinet, and it has doubts with reference to the duration of the ministry. "There are at the beginning two opposed tendencies in the cabinet, one impelling in one direction, the other in a different direction, and both of them possessing different followings in the chamber and in the press. The conflict is both near and inevitable."

The Death of King Albert of Saxony

THE LAST OF THE GREAT FIGURES IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

KING ALBERT of Saxony died at the Castle of Sibyllenort, June 19. In consequence of his illness he had previously designated his eldest brother, Prince George, the heir to the throne, to be his representative in the affairs of state. King Albert had suffered for a long time from cancer. The king's sober life produced few incidents in the Protestant-Catholic country which he ruled, and his unobtrusive support of his own church, the Roman Catholic, never caused a conflict with popular opinion. The majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. Emperor William always referred to King Albert as a fatherly friend. King Albert of Saxony, whose kingdom ranks third of the states of Germany forming the empire, was one of the chief instruments in bringing about that unification, and is the last of the chief German commanders of the Franco-Prussian war. In the proclamation of the king of Prussia as German emperor in the palace of Versailles, he was a conspicuous figure and was made a field marshal. He succeeded his father, King John, on the throne of Saxony, in 1873. Few disturbing occurrences have affected the internal tranquillity of Saxony during his reign of nearly thirty years, both the monarch and the state having accepted the place accorded to them in the federal constitution. King Albert married in 1853 Queen Carola, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa, but there were no children of the marriage. His brother, Prince George, who was born in 1832, succeeds to the crown.

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SOCIOLOGICAL

The Position of Women in Spain

LITTLE BETTER THAN DOMESTIC SLAVES, BUT SATISFIED WITH THEIR LOT

WOMAN in Spain has had no part in the emancipation of the sex that has taken place in most European countries in the last century, says a writer in the *Fortnightly Review:* "As a factor in social life she stands entirely in the background; man has the predominant influence and the position of woman is an entirely subordinate one. To the foreigner the first sign of this is visible in the absence of that easy and homely spirit of hospitality prevalent in other countries, and which owes so much of its character to female influence. In this matter the ideas of the Spaniard retain a flavor of orientalism which the progress of time and the general advance of civilization around him have been unable to dissipate. He possesses what we should call most limited views as to the sphere in which woman should move. He thinks that a good wife should have no interests which may distract her from the duties of her household, and hence these duties—the chief among them being the care and bringing up of children—form the chief occupation of the Spanish lady.

"Any unusual development of intellect in a woman is held by public opinion to be unfeminine, and the proportion of intellectual women in Spain is remarkably small. The majority of Spanish girls are quite uncultivated, in our modern sense of the word, except as regards hand embroidery, music, and dancing, for which the race has considerable aptitude. Half a century ago, the orthography of a large percentage of well-born Spanish ladies would not have come up to the standard of one of our elementary board schools. The education of Spanish women has indeed improved during the last thirty years owing chiefly to greater facilities for travel and a certain filtering through of foreign habits of life. But this has only taken place within the recognized lines of communication over the country. Physical training plays as small a part in the education of Spanish women as does intellectual culture. In this, too, there is a wide distance separating the Anglo-Saxon woman from her southern neighbor. One of the most noticeable characteristics of the former is the love of exercise which she has recently acquired, and in which she can now with impunity indulge. In Spain, on the other hand, not only do women take little or no exercise, but they have a strong aversion to taking it. Spanish girls are never, in their childhood, taught to appreciate open-air life, and they have no opportunity of acquiring the taste later on. An endeavor was made a short time ago to introduce bicycling into Madrid as a feminine amusement, but the attempt was a failure, owing to the obstructive attitude of both sexes. The new idea was only taken up by a few votaries of foreign fashion."

One result of the position of the Spanish woman is the easy solution it offers of "conjugal problems." The explanation of this fact is to be found in a corollary to the following general proposition offered by the author: "One of the most essential conditions of conjugal happiness is that the views of the contracting parties as to their respective spheres of action should be in perfect harmony. In Spain, there is never any question of what a woman can or can not do or think. She is a domestic slave, but she is a perfectly contented one, and no more devoted wives and mothers are to be found than in that country.

"In this connection two points are worthy of note. The first is the closeness and strength of the family tie throughout the peninsula. No other country in Europe can offer such a striking example of the solidarity of relationship, and in none other is the love of hearth and home so marked . The devotion in all classes between father and son, husband and wife, brother and sister, is one of the finest traits of the popular character, and recalls a time when, prior to the disintegrating process of civilization, blood was, in the best sense of the word, thicker than water. The second condition of Spanish life which tends to raise the moral standard of the women above that reached by the men is one which can only be lightly touched upon here: I refer to the national religion. It is over the female mind in Spain that the most powerful influences of Roman Catholicism are exerted. In that country the women are far better Catholics than the men, in the sense of following the spirit as well as the letter of their faith. Religious practices are held to be far more important for a woman than for a man, and devotional exercises form a considerable ingredient in female education. Hence the clergy find they can best tighten and retain their influence over the female mind by strict exaction of obedience to the forms and precepts of religion, but are too disposed to keep in touch with the male element by tacit acquiescence in, or at least disregard of, its vices."

Fresh Air Charities

Harper's Weekly, New York. Excerpt

THE movement begun years ago to give the poor of our cities an opportunity to breathe the fresh air of the country for a few weeks in summer has assumed such importance today that it might be called a national charity, carried on in nearly every city of any considerable size, and supported by tens of thousands of people. Although New York leads all the other cities in this respect, and the charity movement was first inaugurated in this city nearly half a century ago, it is not by any means, in proportion to its population and the needs of its poor, very far ahead of some of its sister cities. Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia have perfectly organized fresh-air associations, which annually send great numbers of children to the country or seashore, while some of the smaller western cities show even a larger spirit of charity in this respect than the better known and advertised cities.

It is estimated by charity experts that the fresh-air associations save many thousands of dollars to the cities every year. This saving is obtained in two ways. By giving the little ones an opportunity to make a change in the hot, sickly months, their health is preserved, and hundreds are kept from becoming

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charity patients in the hospitals and almshouse. In recent years an active and efficient feature of the fresh-air movement has been the securing of permanent homes in the country for city orphans. When the children are distributed among the different homes in the country, very many become attached to the kind people who shelter them, and the latter in many cases agree to keep the little visitors until they grow old enough to work for themselves. Thus thousands of orphans have found homes in the country, and the city orphan asylums are saved the expense of rearing them. It is estimated that on the average it costs the city about $120 a year to give an orphan a home in one of these asylums, but the fresh-air associations have placed hundreds of children in country homes at an average cost of $30 to $40 apiece.

The Children's Aid society is one of the largest and most efficient of the associations in New York which support summer homes for the poor children and endeavor to place permanently in country homes the little waifs who come under their charge. The large home of this society at Bath Beach accommodates thousands of children every summer, and excursions are made daily there in the heated term for the benefit of those who can only get a day's outing. In addition to this well-known society there are several others which make a business of helping the poor children to get a glimpse of the country and a breath of fresh air in summer. The Working Girls' Vacation society is organized to give working-girls in the city a chance to get a little rest and recreation in the country in summer, and to send those who have broken down under the strain of their labors to the Santa Clara home in the Adirondacks. The St. John's guild supports two floating hospitals, which daily carry the sick and suffering for short trips down the bay in hot weather. Together these hospital-ships give some 70,000 people a chance to breathe the salt air in July and August. The Gilbert A. Robertson home in Westchester gives whole families an opportunity to refresh themselves for a few weeks in the country, taking broken down and tired mothers along with their sickly children and invalid husbands. All through the summer some eighty to ninety families are entertained at the home. The Association for the Improvement of the Poor has a place at Sea Breeze, Long Island, where its poor people have bath-houses, pavilions, and recreation-grounds to entertain them during their stay in the country. The Edgewater Crèche near Fort Lee under the Palisades has one of the prettiest and best equipped country playgrounds and recreation places for the poor in the country, and over 10,000 mothers and children flock there every summer.

Social Service at Harvard

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY AMONG COLLEGE MEN

"PHILANTHROPIC work as carried on at Harvard university is under the direction of an organization known as the Harvard University Social Service committee, which is itself a department of the university Y. M. C. A.," says Philip Livingston Thomson in the Boston *Transcript*. "The aims of the organization are classed under four heads: 1 Increased efficiency of philanthropic work. 2 Judicious expenditure of time and energy by interesting students. 3 Actual enlargement of his views and his capabilities in after life through this contact with existing conditions. 4 An attempt to help meet the need of general educated philanthropic sentiment.

"Harvard men are doing two classes of work: first, entertainment; and second, friendly visiting, management of boys' clubs, teaching, etc. Every year so-called entertainment troupes are formed, composed usually of six or eight men with more or less ability in vocal or instrumental music, reading, Indian club swinging or legerdemain. These troupes visit various institutions in Boston and vicinity, and with amateur, though none the less appreciated concerts, help to make life more cheerful for the unfortunate inmates. Of the second class of work there is more to say. It embraces many of the philanthropies of Boston and Cambridge, and the extent to which they are here of interest is in the light of the volunteer work done by the students in them.

"Among the volunteer visitors of the Associated Charities of Boston are and have been numbered many Harvard men. The Associated Charities of Cambridge also attracts several workers from the university. In the well-known sphere of the Boston Children's aid society, the home libraries always create a demand for volunteer visitors, and this year six or eight Harvard undergraduates are filling such positions. Three or four students are acting as volunteer collectors in the Society for Home Savings.

"In the Prospect Union in Cambridge there is an institution distinctly the product of Harvard. Founded in 1891, by Robert Erskine Ely, Prof. Francis G. Peabody, and four other Harvard men, it has grown to be a large factor in the life of the community. The union is educational and social, but not religious, and its field is among the workingmen of Cambridgeport. There are over thirty-five students interested in the work, which includes a variety of interests. Evening classes, conducted by students, are given in many subjects. Men are fitted to pass civil service examinations for different public services. Weekly lectures are given by professors and instructors in the university, and on Saturday evenings there are informal talks by students. There are athletic clubs, social clubs, a camera club, and a summer camping club, which meet the athletic and social needs of the members. On much the same lines as the Prospect Union is the Social Union located at No. 42 Brattle street, in Old Cambridge. The Harvard Free library in East Cambridge originated and is carried on exclusively by Harvard men.

"The South End house in Boston is a well-known settlement, and its head worker, Robert A. Woods, is a recognized authority on university extension and philanthropy in all its forms. Four or five Harvard undergraduates are usually volunteer associates to the residents. The Denison house, at No. 93 Tyler street, is another settlement where Harvard men are of assistance. Classes for boys and girls, and for men and women, clubs for all, and social gatherings, lectures, and entertainments at frequent intervals—all these are included in the scope of the work. The most recently organized philanthropy in the university is a division of the Boys' Industrial league, and when it starts work next fall, it will be under the direction of twenty Harvard men."

To the above list should be added the Harvard colony soon to be established in New York under the tutelage of Mr. James B. Reynolds, secretary of Mayor Low, and former head of the university settlement of New York. This colony is to have its home in the notorious eighth assembly district and is expected to play an important political as well as social rôle.

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LETTERS & ART

The Muse of Poetry at the Coronation

WILLIAM WATSON AND BLISS CARMAN CELEBRATE THE CROWNING OF EDWARD VII

• WILLIAM • WATSON •

THE coronation of King Edward VII has been the inspiration of two coronation odes of more than momentary value, and the poet laureate and Mr. Kipling have not yet spoken. The underlying thought in the ode by Mr. William Watson, published by John Lane, is the ancient and traditional splendor of the English throne. He reminds the king that he is the heir to the glories and the honor of the Normans, the Plantagenets, Elizabeth, and William of Orange.

The kings thy far forerunners; he that came
And smote us into greatness; he whose fame,
In dark omnipotence and ivied pride,
Towers above Conway's tide,
And where Carnarvon ponders on the sea;
He, that adventurous name,
Who left at Agincourt the knightly head
Of France and all its charging plumes o'erthrown,

But hath with royal-hearted chivalry
In Shakespeare's conquests merged at last his own;
And she, a queen, but fashioned king-like, she
Before whose prows, before whose tempests, fled
Spain on the ruining night precipitately;
And that worn face, in camps and councils bred,
The guest who brought us law and liberty
Raised well-nigh from the dead;

Yea, she herself in whose immediate stead
Thou standest, in the shadow of her soul;
All these, O King, from their seclusion dread,
And guarded palace of eternity,
Mix in thy pageant with phantasmal tread,
Hear the long waves of acclamation roll,
And with yet mightier silence marshal thee
To the awful throne thou hast inherited.

After the recital of the past glories of the kingdom comes a warning and an exhortation to England not to depend too much on these.

Already is doom a-spinning, if unstirred
In leisure of ancient pathways she lose touch
Of the hour, and overmuch
Recline upon achievement, and be slow
To take the world arriving, and forget
How perilous are the stature and the port that so
Invite the arrows, how unslumbering all
The hates that watch and crawl.

Nor must she, like the others, yield up yet
The generous dreams! but rather live to be
Saluted in the hearts of men as she
Of high and singular election set
Benignant on the mitigated sea;
That greatly loving freedom loved to free.

• BLISS • CARMAN •

A more stirring and optimistic spirit characterizes the ode written by Mr. Bliss Carman and published by L. C. Page & Co. Mr. Carman speaks as a loyal but independent colonial who thinks little of the past glories of the kingdom but much of the greatness of the empire of the present and the future. He also takes occasion to remind the king that he holds his crown, not only by right divine, but by the sovereign will of English citizens in all quarters of the world. Some may quarrel with Mr. Carman's fondness for high-sounding phrases and sweeping characterizations, but the spirit of the ode is above reproach.

There'll be men of little learning and men of proven worth,
Of every caste and creed, come up from all the earth,
To watch him brave and fine,
To speak of right divine,
Plantagenet and Lancaster and Stuart in his line,
And bless the nameless memory of Her who gave him birth.

But who will stand before him, with simple words and few
And a knowledge of the morrow, and tell him straight and true,
Not only by God's grace
He comes unto his place,
The sovereignty of office, the reverend pride of race,
But by their will who choose him as their fathers used to do?

By the touch of love that kindles the blood beneath the tan;
By the loyalty they bear him because he is a man
Who has learned the modest way
To serve and to obey,
Who never flinched from duty, nor faltered in fair play;
For the world is held together by the link of code and clan.

Stand up, Sir, in your honor! They come from near and far,
Rajah and Chief and Councillor and Prince and Rasseldar,
From Canada and Ind
And the lands behind the wind,
Whose purpose none may question nor their decree rescind,
To name you King of England for the gentleman you are.

In the closing stanzas, the poet prophesies a wider and better future for English rule.

By sea and plain and mountain will spread the larger creed
The love that knows no border, the bond that knows no breed;

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For the little word of right
Must grow with truth and might,
Till monster-hearted Mammon and his sycophants take flight,
And vex the world no longer with rapine and with greed.

O England, little mother by the sleepless northern tide,
Having bred so many nations to devotion, trust, and pride,
Very tenderly we turn
With welling hearts that yearn
Still to love you and defend you—let the sons of men discern
Wherein your right and title, might and majesty, reside.

O Sir, no empty rumor comes up the earth today
From the kindred and the peoples and the tribes a world away;
For they know the law will hold
And be equal as of old,
With conscience never questioned and justice never sold,
And beneath the form and letter the spirit will have play.

When you hear the princely concourse take up the word and sing,
And the Abbey of our fathers with acclamations ring,
Know well that, true and free,
By the changeless heart's decree,
On all the winds of heaven and the currents of the sea
From the verges of the empire will come, "God save the King!"

The Chinese Drama

ARCHIBALD LITTLE, in the June *Nineteenth Century*, London (New York: L. Scott Pub. Co.) Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

THE stage in China, as we see it today, appears almost exactly identical with the stage in England in Shakespeare's time. The only pictorial representation that has come down to us of the Globe theater, Blackfriars, is by the Dutch traveler De Witte. There, as now in China, we see a stage composed of a square platform projecting into the pit, with a door of entrance and a door of exit on each side of the rear wall. There is a total absence of scenery, so that the whole weight of the performance falls upon the actors, who were doubtless as universally excellent in Shakespeare's time as they are today in China. The musicians are seated at the back of the stage in full view of the audience. And the wealthy patrons are seated in galleries round the open courtyard.

Elaborate historical dramas form the bulk of the performances given in the public theater, which almost every village in China possesses, by companies of strolling players who are paid by subscriptions from the more wealthy inhabitants. These companies are generally hired for a week or a fortnight. The performance commences at noon, and goes on till about nine at night. The extraordinary endurance of the actors, an endurance characteristic of the Chinese in all their vocations, is shown by the long successive hours they spend upon the stage. And as all the important pieces are sung to the accompaniment of the band, how they support the strain upon the voice is almost incomprehensible. They have a large *repertoire* which they carry in their heads. Many of them have no books of the plays. They are apprenticed as children, and so learn the pieces by rote at an age when the memory is especially vigorous. A mark of attention to a distinguished visitor is to hand him the *repertoire*, and ask him to choose a play out of some hundred pieces contained therein. I have often selected an unpopular and seldom-performed play, and never found the test too much for them, the piece being produced immediately; on the other hand, should a play on the program happen to contain a character of the same name as that of the visitor it is at once suppressed. Although there is no scenery the dresses are extremely handsome, elaborate embroideries being worn by princes and generals, and generally the dressing and get-up are careful and accurate. There is no curtain and no drop scene. And curiously enough, there is no interval between successive plays, only a peculiar note is sounded on the cymbals, a signal known to the initiated. This has led Europeans to say that a Chinese play went on forever. It is true that sometimes when a succession of historical plays is given, such as Shakespeare's dramas of the Plantagenets, the same story may go on for three or four successive days. There is, moreover, one celebrated play which has no less than twenty-four acts; as a rule, however, the lighter Chinese pieces are even shorter than ours.

Moral tendency is strongly insisted upon in Chinese plays. Obscenity is a crime by Chinese law, and the punishment for writers guilty of it is imprisonment as long as their works are extant. The drama, say Chinese writers, should present pictures of the highest teaching to those too ignorant to be able to read; the penal code, which punishes immoral writers, states the object of theatricals to be to offer true though imaginary pictures of good men and chaste women, of affectionate and obedient children, and of scenes calculated to lead the spectator in the paths of virtue. The only interference with the stage in China is the statute forbidding the representation of emperors of the reigning dynasty.

The modern stage, as it exists today in China, dates, it is said, from the reign of the Emperor Wên-ti, the founder of the Sui dynasty (580 A.D.), and the bulk of the plays were written during the three flourishing epochs of modern Chinese literature—three distinct periods: that of the Tang Dynasty (720 to 905 A.D.); that of the Sung dynasty (960 to 1119 A.D.); and that of the Tartar and Mongol dynasties Kin and Yuen (1123 to 1341 A.D.).

Theatricals are still a part of the life of the people; scarcely any public function goes on without them, and they are indissolubly connected with religious observances.

Freakishness in Sculpture

UNCONVENTIONAL TREATMENT OF BEETHOVEN AND DAUDET

TWO statues have been unveiled recently in Paris and Vienna which are noteworthy because of their wide departure from conventional methods. The Vienna statue is of Beethoven, by Max Klinger. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* describes it briefly:

"The nude figure of Beethoven in purest Grecian marble is seated in an elaborately decorated bronze seat, a veritable throne for the immortal god of the tone world. The lower part of the body is covered with a drapery, the folds of which are cleverly indicated by the veins running through the block of onyx that has been selected with an astonishingly happy result. The base of black marble projects into the air, so that a huge dark-pinioned eagle, that seems to wait obedient to his call, appears as if seated on a cloud. The total effect is to give Beethoven's throne the semblance of being poised high on some mountain summit.

"The ornamentation of the throne seat with metal

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BEETHOVEN, BY MAX KLINGER

DAUDET, BY RENE DE SAINT-MARCEAUX

tones of various tints has been acclaimed as a veritable stroke of genius. Round the upper part of the back runs a frieze of ivory angels' heads, which seem like great cameos on a band of rich mosaic, formed of opal jaspers and other jeweled decorations."

René de Saint-Marceaux is the sculptor of the statue of Alphonse Daudet in Paris. M. Edmond Frank describes it for the readers of *L'Illustration*. "There has just been inaugurated at Paris the monument raised by subscription to the memory of Alphonse Daudet. It is placed in the center of a grass plot on the Champs-Elysées not far from the Avenue Gabriel. The sculptor has depicted the celebrated writer seated on a rock in an unconstrained and pensive attitude, the lower portion of the body being closely wrapped in a plaid. The head is uncovered and the face is of an extreme beauty, with a slight touch of melancholy, while the eyes are fixed upon a distant point as though contemplating a far horizon."

The Kaiser Condemns Wagner

SAYS THE FAVORITE MUSIC OF THE GERMANS IS TOO HEAVY AND NOISY

KAISER WILLIAM II has made his mailed fist felt in musical circles. Christian A. Luhnow, the Berlin correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, says that he has been making some very caustic criticisms of Wagnerianism and that the worshippers of the universal German musical idol are dismayed. "Kaiser William's piquant commentaries on modern tendencies and characteristics of German art, drama, music, and literature often bear the label of a past master rather than a novice or dilettant. At Wiesbaden his majesty 'let go' like a steer in a china shop and destroyed for example some of the pet illusions of modern German opera producers. 'There is too much orchestration, which drowns the melodies, the voices of the soloists and ensembles,' saith William II. Harmless as this criticism appears at first blush it has nevertheless caused something akin to consternation in professional musical circles. To uphold Nicolai's 'The Merry Wives,' and berate Wagner and the other German idols who bear heavy on orchestral effects and sonorous brass music sounds like rank heresy. And yet these words come like a kind of imperial mandate.

"Kaiser William has not favored the Opera Royal in Berlin with a single visit this season. That there may be no mistaking the fact that the kaiser is not much pleased with the repertory of the Opera Royal, which is heavily weighted four or five nights a week with repetitions of the Wagner 'Nibelungen Ring,' the kaiser patted Count Hülsen, director of the Wiesbaden festival and Opera Royal, on the shoulder, and said, 'George, you are a man after my own heart. You know how to give substance to my ideas and to bring out the ideal and all that is best in opera and stage productions.'

"The compliment to Count Hülsen is not ill placed. Wiesbaden is rapidly eclipsing Bayruth, Berlin, Munich, and other musical centers of Germany. Count von Hülsen is elevated to the position of royal regent of modern German musical tendencies. The compliments showered upon this able manager sufficce to give all the rest of the opera intendants and directors their cues. It will also suffice to turn a certain class of musical composers, who are anxious to break into the repertories of the königliche opera houses, to a new train of thoughts. Nevertheless it remains to be seen if the kaiser expresses the wishes and musical aspirations of the German populace. It is extremely doubtful. The Opera Royal is packed every night when Wagner is on the boards. When Miss Smyth's 'The Forests' was given its première at the Opera Royal here several weeks ago it fell flat. And yet the opera was a gem of melody, of tuneful effects and soft, soothing recitatives."

THE CHASTENING OF ANDREW LANG: *Punch* points the following limerick:

Time was when the great Andrew Lang
Had the deuce of a critical fang;
Never was such a biter
To maul a new writer
Who wasn't a friend of A. Lang.

But none of us now feels a pang
When he reads the remarks of A. Lang,
Discoursing of Marys
And Crystals and Fairies,
A chastened, benevolent Lang.

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SCIENTIFIC

The Sugar Beet

JOHN WADDELL, D.Sc., PH.D., in the June *Popular Science Monthly*, New York. Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

OF the sugar consumed in the United States, about sixty-five pounds per capita per annum, three-quarters is provided by the sugar cane, the remainder being manufactured from beets.

In Germany, where sugar-beet cultivation and beet-sugar extraction has reached the highest stage of development, less than seven tons of beets are required to produce a ton of sugar. The first beet-sugar factory was established in this country in 1840 and was a failure; the number is now about fifty, the largest being at Salinas, California.

Beets should have a sugar content of at least twelve per cent and perhaps even thirteen or fourteen per cent, otherwise it will not probably pay to erect a factory. This is not because at present prices a factory using beets of twelve per cent sugar could not pay, but because in many parts of the country a considerably higher percentage is obtainable, and, in view of competition, the most favorable locations should be chosen. In the examination made by the department of agriculture of beets sent in during the years 1897, '98, and '99 from thirty-nine states and territories, it appeared that Arkansas was least suited for beet culture, giving an average of a little over seven per cent of sugar. On the other hand, Nevada showed an average of eighteen per cent of sugar in the samples examined.

A matter which is almost, if not quite, as important as the percentage of sugar is its purity, and in this respect Nevada was almost at the top of the list, the "coefficient of purity" being 83.8. The coefficient of purity means the percentage of sugar in the total solids dissolved in the juice. For example, if one hundred pounds of beets yield a juice containing fifteen pounds of solid matter dissolved in it, twelve pounds of which is sugar and the remaining three something else, the sugar content is said to be twelve per cent with a coefficient of purity 80. Impurity keeps part of the sugar from crystallizing and so prevents its recovery in the factory and hence a high coefficient of purity is exceedingly important.

A very important factor in the cultivation of beets is the temperature. A large part of the United States has too high temperature. Where the temperature is high beets grow luxuriantly, but they contain a small percentage of sugar. On the other hand where frosts come early in the autumn, the beets can not arrive at maturity. Other things being equal, the farther north the beets can grow to maturity, the greater will be the sugar content. The rainfall is a matter of importance. Warm rains in the early part of the season and dry weather during the period of maturing are best. In arid districts, irrigation may be restored to, and has the great advantage that the supply of moisture can be regulated.

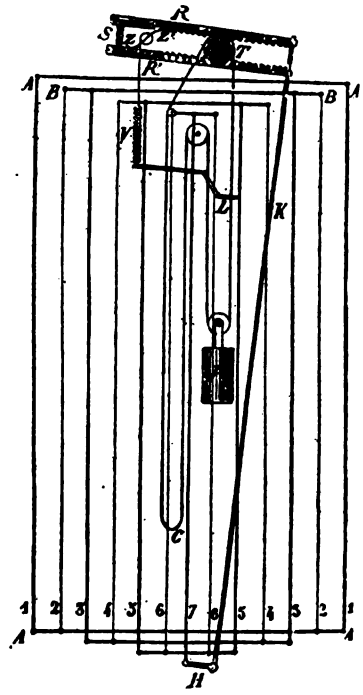
The sugar is not the only valuable part of the beet. When the juice is extracted there is a pulpy residue from which the liquid is pressed out. This pulp is very valuable as food for stock. Some factories have dairies in connection with them. The experiments already made have been very satisfactory. The pulp is probably the cheapest food that can be used considering the amount of nutrition. The leaves are also valuable as food, but probably still more valuable as a fertilizer. Sugar takes nothing from the ground. It is made from the water vapor and carbon dioxide of the air. But the tissue of the beet contains considerable potash, magnesia, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen, and all these are removed to a greater extent by the leaves than by the roots. If then the leaves are left on the ground or are plowed under, the soil is much less exhausted than if they are taken away. For beet-raising the cultivation of the soil must be very carefully attended to. This cultivation has a very beneficial effect on other crops grown in rotation with the beet, hence the advantages of beet-growing are indirect as well as direct. The cost of raising beets is considerable, but, on the other hand, the returns are large, and the profits may be estimated as on the average twenty dollars an acre.

The Automatic Winding of Clocks

M. L. REVERCHON, in *Cosmos*, Paris. Translated and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

WE here present two perpetual-motion schemes which rely on a constantly renewed force proceeding from the daily action of substances sensible to the action of changes in temperature.

The first is that of M. Jeanneret. AAAA is a frame of which the two vertical rods (1 1) are of zinc and measure a meter in length. The upper horizontal part of the frame is so arranged that the lengthening of (1 1) occurs below. On the lower part of the frame are placed two rods (2 2) of nickle steel, carrying a bar (B B) on which are fixed two new bars of zinc (3 3) each one meter in length. Other rods of nickel steel and of zinc alternate, as is indicated by the figure, in such a way that the system terminates in the center of AAAA by a rod of zinc (7) articulated with the little branch H of the lever H K. The total dilations of the rods of zinc of one meter are added together and the total of this addition is conveyed to the central rod (7) with the deduction of the inverse lengthening of the nickel steel rods.



JEANNERET SYSTEM

If from night to day we suppose the variation of temperature to be ten degrees only, the extremity of the arm of the lever K will be displaced

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5.739 centimeters, drawing with it the two racks (R R) acting on the fine-toothed ratchet (T) against which both are held by the circular spring S. This ratchet draws the drum over which passes the suspension chain (C) of the weight P. It is thus seen that the latter will ascend a certain amount each time the temperature rises and also each time that it falls, the teeth of the racks being arranged in such a way that the movement of the ratchet always takes place in one direction, and with sufficient force to wind a clock.

In the apparatus of M. Howe, the two large columns at the right and left are rigid receptacles for alcohol, and communicate with a central column of thin, finely corrugated brass. On the upper portion of this column there is attached an axis on which are articulated two rods which draw on two small arms of the symmetrical levers, the extremities of the large arms of these levers carrying steel ribbons which are rolled in the same direction on the axis of a small stationary barrel. When the alcohol dilates its dilation is amplified by the two large arms of the levers, the force of which is restricted by the ribbons to a determined quantity proportioned to the elevation of the temperature. When the latter is lowered the spring tends to unwind, but a tooth plate fixed to its axis operates by a catch on the propelling spring of a clock causing it to become wound to a certain point. It has been demonstrated that daily variations of temperature in an apartment suffice to produce the continual movement of the pendulum when adjusted to the apparatus described in the manner shown in the illustration.

HOWE SYSTEM

Is Ice Purified in the Freezing?

Journal A. M. A., Chicago

THE old idea that ice is purified frozen water receives considerable substantiation through recent investigations. Researches on this subject which were begun in 1888-89 under the direction of the Massachusetts state board of health demonstrate the mechanical influence of crystallization in purifying water. Experiments in the physics of freezing natural or artificial ice show the tendency which there is for substances in either solution or suspension in the water to be thrown out of the forming ice. So far as bacteria are concerned it seems these researches show that when the freezing begins at the top, as in the case of winter ice, and does not go to the bottom, 90 per cent and upwards of the bacteria are eliminated. But in ice which includes all of the water, as in shallow pools or in artificial ice, all of the bacteria present are, of course, necessarily included. This agrees with the well-known trick of those ice manufacturers who use impure water and then tap the center of each block before complete consolidation in order to draw off that portion of the water in which the impurities are perceptibly concentrated.

In commenting on these valuable researches, H. W. Hill calls attention to two other factors which, by the work of Winslow and Park, are proved to tend strongly towards the purity of ice. First, typhoid bacilli, the most dreaded bacteria of water supplies, are destroyed to the extent of 90 per cent by a temperature of a little above 0 C., a temperature which water passes through just before it freezes, and then, second, in ice itself some 90 per cent of any typhoid bacilli included die out during the first twenty-four hours. In a longer time even a greater purification occurs. By reason of all these factors being at work it is claimed that given 1,000,000 typhoid bacilli in a certain quantity of water, all but 100,000 would be expelled by the mechanical process of crystallizing that water, of the remaining all but 10,000 would be killed at the special temperature mentioned, and, finally, only 1,000 would survive a sojourn of twenty-four hours in the ice itself. This amounts to a purification of 99.9 per cent—an extremely successful filtration. We may conclude from all this that natural ice properly cut so as to avoid the uppermost layer, which is often impure from matter originally floating on the water and by later accretions from above, is comparatively innocuous.

Water Drinking and Health

G. T. Palmer, M. D., in the July *Good Housekeeping*, New York
Excerpt

THE human body contains a complete sewerage system in which poisonous and disease producing refuse is constantly gathering, and jeopardizing the health. The same rule which applies to municipal sanitation will also apply to personal sanitation, and the danger of disease may be forestalled by flushing out this sewerage system with an excess of water. Just as truly as the gathering of filth from the city in the "sewerage veins" endangers the lives of the inhabitants, so the poisons generated by the bodily metabolism, collected in the excretory organs, will jeopardize the lives of the millions of inhabitants of the body: the living cells. Every action of muscle or of nerve is accompanied by the destruction of cells which, if not eliminated, will accumulate like clinkers.

Aside from the mere "choking of the flues," we must bear in mind that the body is constantly generating poisons, which, if eliminated freely, will do no harm; but which, if retained, will be productive of disease. Such a poison is uric acid, which is charged justly with causing rheumatism, gout, constant headaches, dizziness and a train of other symptoms, and it must be seen that if the accumulation of refuse is the cause of such conditions, the logical means of cure is its elimination. Other "products of metabolism" create their own types of disease and all may be prevented by the free use of water.

A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water. They pour down tumblers of icewater as an accompaniment to a meal, but that is worse than no water, the chill preventing digestion, and indigestion being an indirect promoter of kidney disease. A tumbler of water sipped in the morning immediately on rising, another at night, are recommended by physicians. Try to drink as little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule persisted in day after day, month after month, the complexion will improve, and the general health likewise. Water drunk with meals should be sipped, as well as taken sparingly.

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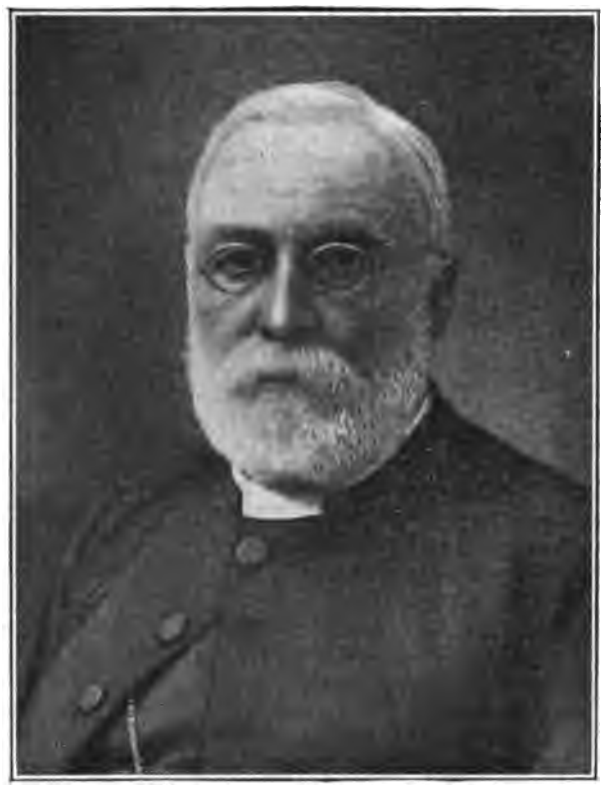
RELIGIOUS

Close of the Career of a Great Theologian and Educator

DEATH OF DEAN HOFFMAN OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

DEAN HOFFMAN, of the Episcopal general theological seminary, in New York city, died at Plattsburg, New York, June 17, at the age of seventy-three. Eugene A. Hoffman was educated at the Columbia grammar school, New York, at Rutgers college, and Harvard university, graduating from Rutgers with the degree of B.A. and from Harvard with B.A., and subsequently receiving from Harvard the degree of M.A. Later he was honored with the degree of D.D. from Oxford university, Rutgers, Racine, Columbia, the General theological seminary, and Trinity college; with that of LL.D. from the University of the South and Trinity university, Toronto, Canada; and with that of D.C.L. from King's College university, Windsor, Nova Scotia. He was ordained deacon in 1851 and priest in 1853, and began his ministerial career by taking charge of a mission in Elizabethport, New Jersey. In 1853 he was made rector of the newly formed parish of Christ church, Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he remained for ten years. In 1863 he was called by his bishop to the rectorship of St. Mary's church, Burlington, New Jersey, where he paid off a large debt on the church property and placed it on a firm financial basis. In 1864 he accepted the rectorship of the important parish of Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, which he held for five years. From Brooklyn he became rector of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, where he remained for ten years, doing faithful service.



DR. EUGENE A. HOFFMAN

In 1879, after having twice declined the nomination, he was elected dean of the General theological seminary. When he became the head of the seminary he found it a struggling, almost moribund, institution, overwhelmed with debt and living on its capital, with six professors (oftentimes obliged to forego their salaries) and students averaging in number seventy-five. Now it has come to have ten professors, their chairs fully endowed, as is also the office of dean; three instructors, five fellowships, and nearly 150 students in regular attendance. In 1900, a new building, Hoffman Hall, was dedicated at the seminary in token of his efforts in behalf of the institution.

While most diligent and painstaking in the discharge of his duties as dean, Dr. Hoffman found time to attend to many outside interests. He was president of the New York historical society, fellow of the American Museum of Natural History, to which he presented a valuable collection of the butterflies of America, Asia, and Africa, and member of many of the learned and scientific societies of the country. He was also on the boards of the chief charitable and religious societies of the church, including the Domestic and Foreign missionary society, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund society, the Widows' corporation, the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, Trinity school, and many others. He had been a delegate to the general convention from the diocese of New York since 1880, and had been a member of the joint commission for canon revision since 1892.

The activity and usefulness of Dean Hoffman's life lead the Brooklyn *Eagle* to say: "The inheritor and conservator of great wealth, Dean Hoffman was never classed among those who make money a minister to self. At any time after his attainment of manhood he might have sought ease in retirement from the duties of an active career, but, instead of so doing, he gave himself to the ministry of God and in that ministry toiled unremittingly to the end. So that in due time and long before he reached that fullness of years which was his when the final summons came he was known as one who, while 'the richest clergyman in America,' was also an apostle of work."

Creed-Making

AUSTIN BIERBOWER, in the *Standard*, Chicago

TO impose a creed on the churches is to compel everybody to accept what nobody approves. For a creed is not what people believe, but what they agree to concede. Instead of a fair expression of anybody's opinion, it is always a compromise. Where no two have the same view the only utterance they can adopt as a whole is one which represents nobody. People who think want different things, and to satisfy all they take something different from the desire of any; so that the creed is something which eliminates the issues, or which none care enough about to quarrel over. The things about which men dispute are not adopted by great conventions, and, in most legislative bodies, they are simply evaded. For to adopt a creed which represents anybody is to alienate the rest. So Christians, in making their official declarations, drop what is essen-

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tial in their contentions and take the remainder for a creed. They thus get the worthless and let the rest go. For anything on which all can agree must be something of small value, or else something not true. On great truths men differ widely, and on things of great value they will not yield. They must, therefore, find some common ground on which they can all be indifferent, and this they declare to be their sentiments.

The creed thus expresses something else than the substance of men's belief. Never full or accurate, it represents not the agreeing, but the dissenting and contending; and it might be called, "A statement of that about which we don't care," or "Things which we are all willing to surrender." The words of a creed are the concessions which men who are at variance make to one another, and they might be called the "Give aways," or refuse of thought. They are never honest, and are usually made to be imposed on others than those who make them. For the makers of creeds are done with them when they are formulated, so that what nobody believes in one age is meant to be the opinion of everybody in the next, for nobody who helps make a creed ever believes it. A creed can be believed only by those who need not express it. While the difficulty of one generation, accordingly, is to make a creed, and of the next to believe it, the believing generation would never believe it if they knew how it was made and how it represented nothing at the time.

In modern times, accordingly, creeds are made mainly to be rejected. For when those who make them do not deem them satisfactory, others can not. The followers learn to accept creeds as loosely as the leaders learn to produce them; for looseness in making creeds, which has always been a habit of the church, has set an example of looseness in teaching them and in believing them. As a creed expresses anything but the opinions of its makers, it comes in time to express anything but the opinions of its accepters. For, as it expresses only approximately what the makers think, it expresses only approximately what the believers believe. The masses, accordingly, explain them away before believing them, as their makers explained away their opinions before embodying them in such formulas. A creed is now only the utterance of men who believe something else. People must see in a creed what is not there in order to get anything like what its makers thought. None who take it literally get its import. A man must doubt a creed to accept its meaning, or doubt what it says to agree with those who adopt it. What expresses nobody's opinion can not be believed by anybody except by those who dissent from everybody. Creed-believing goes by contraries. One must reject it to get its value. Creeds were made not to be believed, but to relieve men of believing. After expressing them, their makers give them up; and after the people accept them, they cease to take their meaning. Being adopted rather than believed, voted rather than comprehended, and taken for a motto rather than an opinion, they must be held both in ambiguity and in doubt.

Religious Festivals Among the Pueblo Indians

L. Bradford Prince, in the *Independent*, New York. Condensed for Public Opinion

THE Pueblo Indians have the most elaborate religious system of which we have any knowledge. It enters into every phase and action of life, from morning till night, from the first to the last day of the year. Everything has some ceremony connected with it, and all the ceremonials are founded on their religious ideas. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that their religion is a most intricate system of ceremonies; for the latter survive, while the fundamental ideas that gave them birth may have perished. These ceremonies find especial expression in their great festivals. Some of these are secret, confined either to members of the pueblo, or to single societies, or to persons of priestly rank within it; others are public and are the occasions of extensive visiting from other pueblos, from the Navajos, Apaches, and Utes, and from all the white settlements in the vicinity. The best known of their public festivals are those occurring on the saint's days of the different pueblos. There are nineteen Pueblo Indian villages in New Mexico, and each of these at the time of the Spanish occupation was dedicated by the Franciscans to some saint who became its patron. In some cases the old name of the pueblo was retained, prefixing that of the saint, as San Geronimo de Taos, San Diego de Tesuque, and San Lorenzo de Picuries; and in others the pueblo has no name but that of the saint, as San Juan, Santa Clara, San Felipe, etc. But in all the saint is the patron, his or her image is in the village church, and the saint's day is the occasion of the greatest public festival. The mixture of Christianity with the old religion, or rather the way in which the old religion is glossed over with Christianity, is one of the pecularities of the Pueblo condition.

The following may be taken as the ordinary program at one of the annual festivals. The preparations for the ceremonial dances occupy several weeks in advance of the occasion; the younger participants are carefully instructed, and the garments and ornaments, all of which are precisely prescribed as to material, color, form, etc., are duly prepared. On the preceding day a temporary structure or booth is erected on one side of the principal plaza. The front is open, and at the back is placed a table covered with blankets as a temporary altar. At sunrise of the festival day an official, who may be called a herald, makes proclamation from the housetops in various parts of the town that the day is to be properly celebrated, and calls on all to participate. At nine o'clock mass is said in the church, and at its conclusion the people form a procession and carry the image of the patron saint from the church to the temporary altar in the booth, where it remains all day. Soon after the principal dance of the day begins and usually lasts for several hours.

In these dances the number of men and women engaged is equal, and the figures are beautiful and sometimes quite intricate. The motion is peculiar, and that of the women differs materially from that of the men, but the time kept is absolutely perfect, and so is the performance of the figures. During the whole day men, women, and children, but principally women, come to the booth and kneel before the image of the saint on the altar, bringing with them offerings of various kinds of food. At the summer festivals melons and vegetables preponderate, but at all times there are a multitude of loaves of bread of a peculiar shape only seen on these occasions. While nominally offered to the saint, they are usually taken by the priest and form part of the provision for his maintenance. There is a great variety in the dances, many of which are dramas, accompanied by chanted poems, which form an accompaniment in words to the acted story of the dancers.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

MONDAY, JUNE 16

DOMESTIC.—Señor de Quesada, the Cuban minister, was received by President Roosevelt, cordial speeches being made by both....Secretary Root assumed full responsibility for payment made by General Wood to General Gomez....The president nominated Captain Charles E. Clark, formerly commander of the *Oregon*, to be a rear admiral....Joseph E. Proffitt, of West Virginia, was nominated for consul at Pretoria, South Africa....Connecticut's voters rejected the proposed new constitution.

FOREIGN.—A review of 31,000 British troops was held at Aldershot; all branches of the service were represented; the king, though in better health, was unable to be present, and the Prince of Wales reviewed the forces....Venezuela revolutionary troops attacked the city of La Guayra....It is announced at Madrid that the Spanish government has decided to appoint a minister to the republic of Cuba.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17

DOMESTIC.—The *Cincinnati* and the *Topeka* were ordered to La Guayra to protect American interests which may be threatened by the revolution in Venezuela....Maine Democrats held their state convention....Mayor Ames of Minneapolis was indicted for bribery. ....The Augustinian college of St. Thomas, at Villanova, Pennsylvania, conferred the degree of doctor of jurisprudence on ex-President Cleveland. ....As a result of the departure from Peking of the Austrian minister to China, Baron Calkann von Wahlborn, Edwin H. Conger, United States minister, became doyen of the diplomatic corps there....The Illinois Democratic convention, in session at Springfield, omitted from its platform reference to the money question or Hon. William J. Bryan....Henry Smith Pritchett, of Boston, was chosen as president of the University of Wisconsin, to succeed Charles Kendall Adams.

FOREIGN.—All the Boer soldiers in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony have now surrendered, making a total of 16,620....Venezuelan revolutionists took a Norwegian steamer, which was afterward fired on by government vessels, the captain being killed. ....A letter written apparently by some survivor of the missing steamer *Huronian* confirms the loss of the vessel.... Disorderly scenes marked the meeting of the French chamber of deputies.... Volcanic eruptions and earthquake shocks were reported from France, Hawaii, and Morocco.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18

DOMESTIC.—Admiral Crowninshield censured Captain Dayton, of the *Chicago*, for not looking after the interests of the ship's officers when they were arrested in Venice; the admiral declares that a court martial under the circumstances would be a farce....President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, authorized a call for a convention to decide upon a national strike. ....The Republican state convention of Nebraska nominated John Mickey for governor....The Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Virginia, died....A mob at Paterson, New Jersey, closed every silk mill there, after conflicts in which many shots were fired....Booth Tarkington, the author, was married to Miss Laurel Louisa Fletcher in Indianapolis.

FOREIGN.—The chancellor of the exchequer announced in the house of commons that there was no intention on the part of the government to upset the fiscal policy of the nation; also, out of consideration for the needs of Ireland, the duty on maize would be reduced one-half; the grant of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener was adopted by the commons. ....Venezuelan rebels captured the seaport of Le Vela de Coro....Patrick A. McHugh, Irish Nationalist member of parliament, was sentenced at Sligo to three months in jail for contempt of court.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19

DOMESTIC.—John G. McCullough was nominated by the Republicans for governor of Vermont....The Italian ambassador in Washington called at the state department and expressed the annoyance felt by his government over the case of the *Chicago* officers....Secretary Root stated the cost of the Philippine war up to date to be $170,326,586....The miners in the bituminous districts of Pennsylvania have been ordered to work only four days each week....At the opening of the Tilden club's new house, in New York city, ex-President Cleveland made his first appearance at a political gathering since his retirement.

FOREIGN.—The volcano Mont Pelée, on the island of Martinique, ejected a column of slime which overwhelmed a village, but caused no loss of life.... Prayers were offered in the City Temple, London, for the recovery of the Rev. Joseph Parker, who is seriously ill....King Albert of Saxony died in the royal castle near Dresden....A French force defeated a tribe of Tuaregs in the Soudan with great slaughter.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Moody expressed regret to the Italian ambassador that the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the *Chicago's* officers had been made public....Five persons were killed and twenty-nine injured in a railway collision near Staples, Minnesota, between two passenger trains.

FOREIGN.—Dresden was draped in black in memory of the king of Saxony. ....Prince George was proclaimed king by the ministers....Emperor William spoke on the value of religion at Aix-la-Chapelle....Lord Charles Beresford again censured the British navy for negligence.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21

DOMESTIC.—The cost of the coal strike was estimated at the end of the sixth week at $35,000,000; there was an outbreak of violence at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, but there were no shots fired....The unarmored cruiser *Denver*, the torpedo boat destroyer *Hull*, and the steamer *Finland* were launched....Cornell made a clean sweep in the rowing regatta at Poughkeepsie, winning all three races, the 'varsity eight and four-oar and freshman eight.

FOREIGN.—Great Britain's action in shutting American cattle out of South Africa was explained by the statement that hundreds of horses and mules had been inoculated with charbon and glanders by Boer sympathizers, causing an epidemic in Africa....The Order of the Golden Fleece was conferred upon President Loubet.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22

DOMESTIC.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, in a statement gave the mine workers' side of the present controversy and made a strong plea for arbitration....A disastrous fire occurred in Portland, Oregon....Major General Wheaton, just returned from the Philippines, said that American occupation of the islands has saved more lives by sanitation than were lost in the war....Forest fires destroyed millions of feet of standing lumber on the line between British Columbia and Washington.

FOREIGN.—Forty-nine persons were injured in a railroad accident near Milan....The town of Aqua Dulce was again captured by Venezuelan troops. ....One hundred and fifty lives were lost by an explosion on the Chinese cruiser *Kai-Chi*....Lord Milner was sworn in as governor of the Transvaal.

Elevating Influences

Imp (excitedly)—Your majesty, there are a lot of missionaries coming down here from the earth. What do you think they're up to?

His Satanic Serenity (cynically)—They'll probably try to raise hell, as usual.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"You are in my pew, sir" said Mr. Upjohn, stiffly.

"Then I am sitting in the seat of the scornful!" replied the stranger, getting out of it with alacrity and taking a seat further back in the church.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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The Books of The Week

POEMS, CHARADES, AND INSCRIPTIONS OF POPE LEO XIII. Including the Revised Compositions of His Early Life in Chronological Order. With English Translations and Notes by H. T. Henry. Cloth, pp. 321, $1.50. New York: The Dolphin Press.

EVER since the translation of the pope's Epistola ad Fabricium Rufum in 1897 and the publication of his ode on the opening century which appeared three years later, we have been aware that Leo XIII possessed poetic talent of a high order. It must be said, however, that these two poems represent the highest quality of his work; there are no other poems here that rank with them, although there are not a few that reach the average of minor poetry. Mr. Henry gives the Latin text together with his translations, which are good equivalents and doubtless do full justice to the quality of the originals.

The chronological arrangement of the poems makes it possible to trace the pope's development as a versifier from the lines on his sickness—

A youth of twenty years—how sickly and how spare!
Ah, to what natural shocks my flesh is heir!
Haply to utter here my memorable grief,
May bring, if not surcease, some sad relief—

to the poem on Death, 1897,

The westering sun draws near the cloudy bed,
Leo, and gradual darkness veils thy head;
The sluggish life-blood in thy withered veins
More slowly runs its course—what then remains?
Lo! death is brandishing his fatal dart,
And the grave yearns to shroud thy mortal part:
But, from its prison freed, the soul expands
Exulting pinions to the enfranchised lands.
My weary race is run—I touch the goal:
Hear, Lord, the feeble pantings of my soul;
If it be worthy, Lord, thy pitying breast
Welcome it unto everlasting rest!
May I behold thee, Queen of earth and sky,
Whose love enchained the demons lurking nigh
The path to heaven; and freely shall I own
'Twas thy sweet care that gained my blissful crown.

The pope's verse is from the heart rather than from the head, but it does not lack wisdom and the apt expression of moral axioms such as we find in the lines he placed on a portrait of himself presented to the Roman Society of Catholic Youth:

Enter at once the "narrow path";
No Open Sesame it hath:
Long heats and burdens you must bear—
Wet are the brows that laurels wear!

There are, too, some examples of the pope's skill in turning aphorisms—"Ambition, the fiercest spur to hidden hate and open war, turns its back on justice, and making deceit its companion, strives brazenly for the rewards due to virtue."

A number of charades, among other verses in a lighter vein, show that the pope has been fond of using verse as a medium of amusement as well as a means of serious expression. "Solfanello" is a good example of his efforts in the former direction:

Behold, the heaven glows
With starry light,
While earth and sea repose
In shades of night

My *first* ascends—each hill
Is ridged with gold;
The flowers new sweets distil,
New charms unfold.

My *second* then in gray
And crimson clad,
Offers an artless lay,
A chirping glad.

Again 'tis evening dun:
Strike on the head
My *whole*, for now the sun
Has gone to bed.

—*sol*, the sun; *fanello*, a linnet; *solfanello*, a match.

In order of merit after the lines on frugality and long life (the epistle to Fabricius Rufus) and the ode on the new century we should place the lines to the widow of Count Carlo Conestabile, esteemed by the pope both as a friend and for his literary abilities:

Death claimed him, and he met the common doom:
In dreams I see you stand beside his tomb,
And tearless press the swelling sorrow down—
Say rather, glimpse the fadeless laurel crown;
For with fair brow raised to the bending skies,
Hopeful you look toward heaven with love-lit eyes!
Ah, whence thy strength and constancy of mind?
Faith nourished it; and Hope auspicious shrined
God's promises within thy heart, and so
Thou wouldst not yield thy soul to depths of woe.
Anon you see a sudden splendor bright
Suffuse the golden gates with heaven of light!
Open they swing; and lo! before your eyes
His dear face smiles on you from Paradise.
Ah, me! with what a joy your heart must swell!
Inflamed with love it bids the last Farewell,
And shall with endless praise besiege God's citadel.

The pope is invariably happy in dealing with his friends and the great of his church; there are many such verses. The purely religious poems are not nearly so successful.

AMERICAN FOOD AND GAME FISHES. A Popular Account of all the Species Found in America North of the Equator, with Keys for Ready Identification, Life Histories, and Methods of Capture. By David Starr Jordan, Ph.D., and Barton Warren Evermann, Ph.D. Cloth, pp. 573, $4. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THIS is the first volume of a series of books on the natural history of North America, and the series will be a truly notable one if the volumes that follow are as complete as this one. The author's aim, as they state it, has been to make a book which will prove useful and entertaining to anglers; to commercial fishermen and dealers in fish and fishery products; to teachers and others who wish to inform themselves regarding our vast array of food and game fishes; and to the multitude of intelligent men and women who have an interest in nature and nature study. The introductory chapter, which is concerned mainly with the method of classification, is followed by chapters on How to Identify a Fish, American Bait Minnows, and Fishing with a Fly. Then follow the chapters on the several classes of fish found in North American waters. Without belittling the painstaking labors of the authors, it must be said that the illustrations are the most valuable feature of the book. There are ten plates in color, sixty-four full-page plates from wonderful photographs from life by A. R. Dugmore, and several hundred smaller cuts in the text. These with the elaborate system of identification supplied by the authors make it possible for anyone to "know the fishes" beyond a doubt. The reputation of Professor Jordan and Dr. Evermann amng ichthyologists is such that perfect confidence may be felt in the scientific exactness of their work. The volume represents a great undertaking; it has been carried out to the smallest detail by authors and publishers, and the result is a volume that reflects high credit upon both.

HEARTS COURAGEOUS. By Hallie Erminie Rives. Cloth, pp. 407, $1.50. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co.

COLONIAL novels are so numerous that relationships between them are unavoidable. The Anne Tillotson of this book is a very close relation of the Janice Meredith known to novel readers; that is to say, they very closely resemble each other in all that concerns their position as heroines. They have much the same experiences and even in small details they are alike—both, for instance, fall in love with and marry men who are apparently renegades, but who are in fact persons of high quality. But Janice, however alluring, had no Hallie Erminie Rives to celebrate her charms in such words as these: "Her hair was a wave of russet lights, with shadows of warmer brown. Her face, rose-stained, was the texture of a rose. Her mouth, below serious eyes of blended blue, gave a touch of wilfulness. If there was intentness on the brow, so was there languor on the lips, red, half-ripe, the upper short and curved to smile. She was all raptures—all sapphire and rose-gold." And the landscapes, no less than the people in this book, are altogether remarkable. Thus on one occasion "the rose-stained east turned kingfisher color and then amber, and the sun splashed the clouds with pools of burnt yellow and gold till they went in a glory." And yet it must be said that in spite of its many absurdities the book is fairly interesting reading, and for all we know its picture of life in Virginia in revolutionary times may be something like the original. The known personalities in the story, however, are mostly caricatures; Patrick Henry is made a sort of clown; Lord Fairfax's Toryism is absurdly exaggerated; Lord Dunmore is a villain of the deepest dye, and so on.

THE VARIETIES OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE. A Study in Human Nature. Being the Gifford Lectures on Natural Religion, Delivered at Edinburgh in 1901-1902. By William James. Cloth, pp. 527, $3.20 net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

MR. JAMES discusses religion as a purely personal matter, the expression of the particular mental condition of the individual. He does not deny the existence of a supreme being, he simply leaves such a possibility out of account and

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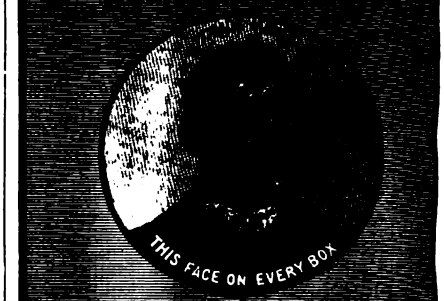

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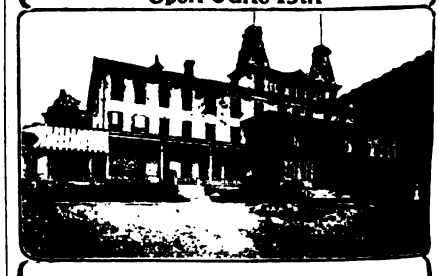

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LAFITTE OF LOUISIANA. By Mary Dev ereux. Cloth, pp. 427, $1.50. Bos ton: Little, Brown & Co.

AT last the memory of Jean Lafitte, the prince of buccaneers and the ally of the Americans at the battle of New Orleans, is freed from the opprobrium that long has rested on it. He was really the son of a French nobleman and a friend and devoted admirer of Napoleon, whom he visited and attempted to befriend when the latter was an exile at Elba. Far from being a pirate, as history unkindly relates, and most people believe, he was a gallant and honorable soldier, who made regular and legitimate warfare upon the enemies of the republic of Carthagena. The fact that for all practical purposes he was at that time the republic of Carthagena and therefore at liberty to choose his own enemies does not disturb the author in the least. It is now in order to cleanse the reputations of Judas Iscariot, the Emperor Nero, and Benedict Arnold.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SUMMER ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY HELD AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JULY 7 TO JULY 28, 1901. Paper, pp. 118. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

THE Jewish publication society issues a special series of publications, of which the present pamphlet is the first for the year ending June, 1903. The subjects discussed in this number are of interest to those who wish to know something of the trend of thought of the leaders among the Jews in America at the present day.

OLYMPIAN NIGHTS. By John Kendrick Bangs. Cloth, pp. 224, $1.25. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE virus of "commercialism" has infected even high Olympus, as we learn from Mr. Bangs, who has lately returned from a visit to that exalted realm. Cupid has become an elevator boy, Adonis a valet, Mercury a *chauffeur,* and Alcestis a waiting maid for Dr. Esculapius; Mars has become a celestial golf links, and the Martian canals that have puzzled terrestrial astronomers for so long are nothing but silvery bunkers. A feature of the royal palace is an indoor links with bunkers

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ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. By F. W. Clarke and L. M. Dennis. Cloth, pp. 340, $1.10. New York: American Book Co.

INTERSPERSED with the text of this excellent elementary treatise are descriptions of the more important of the simpler experiments in chemistry. It is, therefore, a laboratory manual as well as a text-book for use in the classroom. Those students who desire only a working knowledge of the fundamental facts of chemistry will find it very useful; those who pursue the subject further will find it useful only as a starting point.

A MAID OF THE WILDWOOD. By George W. Louttet. Cloth, pp. 351. Fort Wayne, Ind.: The Colonial Press.

THE legend of Pocahontas is completely outdone in this idyll of the wilderness. An Indian girl who talks like a college professor and a white man adopted by the Indians are the central figures of the story. Of course, the white man marries the Indian girl and they return to Indiana to live happily ever after. The time at which the events narrated take place is in the early years of the last century culminating with the death of Tecumseh.

IT'S UP TO YOU. A Story of Domestic Bliss. By Hugh McHugh. Cloth, pp. 121. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

SLANG to the *n*th power, and very little else. It is to be feared if authors are to be held responsible for the crimes of their imitators, Mr. George Ade will have much to answer for, in this world, at least, if not in the next.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL ALGEBRA. An Introduction to Algebra for Beginners. By Emerson E. White. Cloth, pp. 96, 35 cents. New York: American Book Co.

ADMIRABLY designed to make the transition from arithmetic to algebra easy. The author states in the preface that the whole of the book may be mastered easily in the last year of the grammar school course.

THE DICTUM OF REASON ON MAN'S IMMORTALITY, or Divine Voices Outside of the Bible. By Rev. David Gregg. Cloth, pp. 73, 50 cents. New York: E. B. Treat & Co.

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THE PRINCE OF THE CAPTIVITY. By Sydney C. Grier. Cloth, pp. 346, $1.50. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

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THE WAY OF ESCAPE. By Graham Travers. Cloth, pp. 378, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A RATHER long drawn out tale of human weakness and suffering, with a very obvious moral lesson, and a leaning toward the "Elsie books" method of treatment. It begins with the unfortunate love affair of a Puritanical but hot-blooded Scotchman and a trustful, inexperienced girl, and ends with the death of the woman after long years of painful atonement. One could read it with more patience if the precocious brothers and sisters, whom she elects to bring up after the death of the mother, had been eliminated from the tale. There can be no doubt of the erring woman's complete atonement if she suffered half as much from their sayings and doings as does the reader.

SELECTIONS FROM DE QUINCEY. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Milton Haight Turk, Ph.D. Cloth, pp. 501. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE unholy mystery with which many critics have shrouded the life of De Quincey has tended often to increase the interest felt in his writings, but also to double the difficulty of understanding them. Professor Turk's brief introduction helps to a clear view of the man and his life, and the selections which he has made are admirably fitted to lead the student to a study of his works. The Confessions of an English Opium-Eater is, of course, given a prominent place, but it is necessary to read The English Mail Coach to get an idea of the man's broad, dramatic way of looking at things.

A MAID OF BAR HARBOR. By Henrietta G. Rowe. Cloth, pp. 368, $1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

COMFORT was a maid of Bar Harbor when that now fashionable resort was merely Desert island, the abode of various hard and close fisted New Englanders, the hardest of which was Comfort's father. Mrs. Rowe's intention has been not only to tell a story, but to exhibit the traits, good and bad, of the true Yankee. She has succeeded in this and in writing a story which interests because one's sympathies are enlisted in Comfort from the day of her birth, and the reader must needs follow her to the end, which, rightly enough, is the beginning of a happier life than she lived at Bar Harbor.

THOSE BLACK DIAMOND MEN. A Tale of the Anthrax Valley. By William F. Gibbons. Cloth, pp. 389, $1.50. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

A PICTURE of the life of the coal-miners in the anthracite district is especially appropriate at this time, in view of the attention attracted to the hard-coal miners by the present strike. Those who dislike the Sheldon school of fiction will yet be able to find much in this story that is timely and valuable, and those who do not object to having their fiction diluted with preaching, or their preaching diluted with fiction, will welcome it on every account.

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THE REBUILDING OF OLD COMMONWEALTHS. By Walter H. Page. Cloth, pp. 153, $1.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THIS little book contains two addresses delivered by the author at educational institutions in the south, and one address which previously appeared in magazine form. The author's discussion is of the old and new educational methods in the south, the argument being that "the very virtue of a democracy is that by the right training of all its children it has the power constantly to reenforce itself from the rear."

AMOR VICTOR. By Orr Kenyon. Cloth, pp. 424, $1.50. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

IN the reign of the Emperor Domitian, a young Parthian giant comes to Greece, is baptized a Christian by the aged Apostle John, becomes an apostate and a gladiator of the emperor, but after many thrilling adventures finds his way back to the faith again. The pictures of the persecutions of the Christians by Domitian, and the shows and combats of the arena are lurid and intense.

AN UNWILLING GUEST. By Grace Livingston Hall. Cloth, pp. 327. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

MISS HALL has written a good love story and a good missionary narrative with a strong emphasis upon the religious elements of many situations in life. The transfer of the scene of the story to China makes possible the introduction of a variety of incident that increases the interest of the story.

THE KING IN YELLOW. By Robert W. Chambers. Cloth, pp. 274, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

WE are glad to see a new edition of this book. Mr. Chambers has never written anything better, and, in our opinion, nothing so original and so good. The unfortunate circumstances under which these stories were first published could not entirely obscure their merit. Now they should have more and more appreciative readers.

HOW TO ANSWER A WANT AD OR HOW TO APPLY FOR A POSITION. By Charles S. Clark and Annie Bressel. A Comprehensive Practical Work on Personal and Written Applications, with Illustrations Taken from Actual Business Life. Paper, pp. 88. Rochester: New York State Pub. Co.

A GUIDE that should be very useful to the uninstructed, and which might be worth a thousand times its cost.

TREES IN PROSE AND POETRY. Compiled by Gertrude L. Stone and M. Grace Fickett. Cloth, pp. 184. Boston: Ginn & Co.

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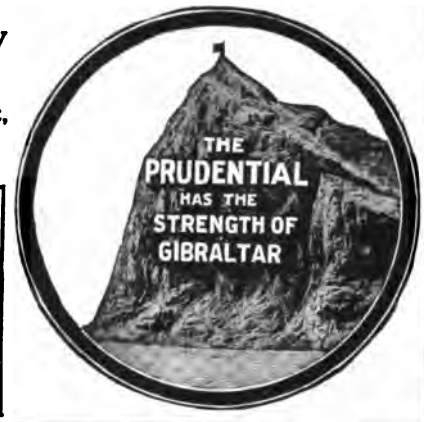

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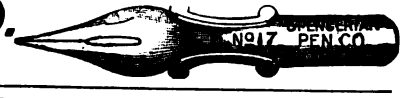

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Business Situation

Selected and Condensed for PUBLIC OPINION

GENERAL SITUATION

Dun's Review, New York, June 21

Trade at the east is more quiet owing to the advancing season, and the bad effect of prolonged labor controversies is being felt in certain lines. Reports from the interior and the far west are more encouraging; bountiful harvests being expected, while the light stocks carried over from the previous season assure profitable prices. The best indication of continued prosperity is the fact that quotations do not recede, even in the lines where at present there is only a moderate degree of activity. There is no evidence of yielding on either side in the coal strike, and as the convention of soft coal miners has been called for July 17, the sympathetic strike can not become a factor for some weeks, even if it is decided upon. Railway earnings thus far reported for June increased 3.9 per cent in comparison with last year, and 20.0 per cent over 1900. Bank exchanges at New York are still affected by decreased speculation, showing a loss of 29.8 per cent for the week from last year's figures, but increasing 14.1 per cent over 1899. Clearings at other leading cities gained 1.9 per cent over 1901 and 24.7 per cent over 1899.

SUMMER FROLIC

Get Ready Now

Give the brain and body food during the summer that does not overtax the stomach and heat the body.

Grape-Nuts is a crisp, dainty and delicious food, selected parts of the grain treated by heat, moisture and time to slowly and perfectly develop the diastase from the grain and transform the starch into grape sugar in the most perfect manner; the small particles of phosphate of potash found in certain parts of the cereals are retained and these elements vitalize and nourish the body, brain and nerve centers.

In its predigested form, it furnishes the necessary strength and energy in an easy way for the system to absorb without undue exertion, and removes the general feeling of heaviness usual to hot weather.

Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit and possibly an egg or two cooked to suit the taste, is an ideal breakfast and will fully sustain the body until the noonday meal. Delicious desserts for luncheon and supper can be quickly made and have a flavor all their own from the peculiar, mild but satisfying sweet of the grape sugar.

Grape-Nuts will save the heat of cooking and the exertion of preparing food; will make you feel internally ten degrees cooler and fit you for the summer's heat so that you may enjoy the full pleasures of the season.

IRON AND STEEL

Uncertainty regarding their ability to secure pig iron at reasonable prices is making producers of steel cautious in accepting contracts that call for delivery at even remote dates. Raw material is undoubtedly in light supply, and the anthracite coal strike has suspended work at a number of furnaces. In certain lines of finished steel products the addition of new plants to the productive capacity has had a perceptible influence on prices, introducing more competition. This factor is felt in only a few divisions, however, and in all heavy lines, notably rails and structural material, orders run far into next year, and there is no question of concessions in quotations. Jobbers having a surplus of bar iron sold moderate quantities at a lower figure than the market rate, but steel bars are firmer.

COTTON AND WOOL

Quiet conditions prevail in eastern dry goods markets. Distribution of textiles from second hands is only of average volume, and it is evident that jobbers' supplies require only moderate replenishing. Buyers of cotton goods take only for immediate consumption, indicating faith in cheaper raw material with the new season, and consequent reductions in products. A stronger silver market has revived purchasers for export to China, although, like the home trade, this is still on a moderate scale. Supplemental buying of woolens is also limited, in part owing to the tardy delivery of sample pieces. It is noteworthy that prices in all textile lines are firmly held, despite the slow movement, indicating confidence on the part of sellers.

STAPLE PRICES

	June 20, 1902	*June* 21, 1901
Flour, straight winter	$3.75@$3.90	$3.40@$3.60
Wheat, No. 2 red	81¾c.	74½c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68¾c.	46⅞c.
Oats, No. 2	47c.	32½c.
Rye, No. 2 Western	65½c.	56c.
Cotton, Mid. upland	9¼c.	8 9-16c.
Print cloths, 64x64	3¾c.	2 7-16c.
Wool Ohio & Pa. X	23c.	23@24c.
Wool No. 1 combing	26c.	25c.
Pork mess, new	$19.00	$15.75@$16.75
Lard prime, cont't	10.75c.	8.85c.
Butter ex. creamery	22c.	19½c.
Cheese, State, L. C. F.	9½c.	9@9⅛c.
Sugar, centrif. 96°	3.50c.	4¼c.
†Sugar, granulated	4.41c.	5.55c.
Coffee, No. 7, ob'g lots	5¾c.	6⅛c.
Petroleum, rfd, gal.	7.35c.	7.25c.
*Iron, Bess. pig	$21.50	$16.00@16.25
*Steel billets, ton	$35.00	$24.75@25.00
Steel rails	$28.00	$28.00
Copper, lake ing., lb	12¾c.	17.00c.
Lead, lb	4.12½c.	4.37½c.
Tin, lb	28.75c.	28.65c.

*Pittsburg. †Net.

CORN AND WHEAT

Lack of rain in the southwest is the only seriously unfavorable crop indication of the week, while exceptionally encouraging reports are received from most points. Domestic grain makes good progress, but bad news has been received from abroad, and the outlook is favorable for large exports. Comparisons for the week with last year's movement show losses, however, the

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outgo of wheat, flour included, from all ports of the United States amounting to only 2,380,426 bushels, against 4,057,027 a year ago, while Atlantic coast shipments of corn were 77,754 bushels, compared with 1,926,511 last year. In the speculative markets there was much activity at Chicago, where the short interest in corn was badly demoralized by aggressive manipulation, July options reaching 69 cents. Heavy liquidation brought a sharp decline from the top figure.

FAILURES

Failures for the week numbered 194 against 193 last year.

Financial

Bradstreet's, New York, June 21

THE MONEY MARKET.

The New York banks lost money to the treasury, but gained from the interior, the estimated net increase in their cash holdings being about $2,500,000. The strength of exchange and the possibility of gold exports had little or no effect on sentiment in the financial market. Call money was in plentiful supply at 3 per cent throughout the week. Lenders were somewhat conservative about making time arrangements until the July interest and other disbursements are completed, and rates were firm in spite of the slack demand for accommodation. Commercial paper is quiet, with a small supply of attractive names and a rather limited buying demand.

THE STOCK MARKET

Decided strength and further activity have continued to prevail in the New York stock market, interest centering in the southwestern, Pacific and granger stocks. These securities were higher on manipulation and general buying, induced by favorable crop reports. Reading was advanced early in the week in the face of the adverse strike news, but receded later on realizing sales. The United States steel stocks developed weakness and were the objects of general selling, due to the decision against the preferred stock conversion and the possible entire abandonment of that scheme. The bond market is very strong and active, with steady demand for good securities from interests which, it is presumable, will reinvest July income receipts. Foreign exchange is very strong, demand sterling being 4.87¾ on limited supplies of bills and a good inquiry.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the week ending June 19 amount to $1,930,270,697, an increase of 3 per cent over last week, but a loss of 19 per cent from the same week in 1901. Exchanges outside of New York, $779,663,514, show a gain of 2 per cent over last week and an increase of 1.9 per cent as compared with the like week last year.

HAMPERS BUSINESS

Coffee Drinking Incapacitates Some People for Business at Times

A gentleman from McBain, Michigan, says, "Coffee drinking has cost me much, for during my life I have been many times so thoroughly put out of condition that I have been compelled to abandon business for a day or two at a time. The attacks of headache would commence on the right side behind the ear and become so severe as to totally incapacitate me for any exercise, even mental. I have frequently had to take morphine to relieve the suffering. Sour stomach troubled me and I had a nervous heart that gave me a great deal of trouble.

Four years ago I saw an advertisement for Postum Food Coffee, which recited the ill effects of coffee on the nerves. I at once decided to make the change and leave off coffee and take on Postum. The result has been all that one could expect.

I am never constipated any more, the bilious attacks never come on except from some indiscretion such as drinking coffee, which I am foolish enough to indulge in now and then. I have no more headaches, on more sour stomach and no bilious spells. I have not been sick to my stomach or had a nervous vomiting spell in three years. Am now 56 years old, and have better health and do a better business than ever before in my life. I certainly attribute the change to leaving off coffee and using Postum, for I have taken no medicine to aid in making the change.

The experiment as stated is absolutely true. I am willing, if necessary, to attach my affidavit to it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Various Topics

According to the official returns of the foreign trade of the port of New York for the month of May there was an aggregate import and export movement, including specie, of $86,627,021, or a decrease of more than $25,000,000 from the corresponding month of last year.

A general advance in wages amounting to 10 per cent was announced Wednesday at the Joliet (Ill.) mills of the Illinois Steel company. Machinists who have been receiving 29½ cents an hour will be paid from 32 to 33 cents. The advance also applies to common labor.

A Houghton, Michigan, report says that official figures of the copper production of the Calumet and Hecla for the year ended April 30, 1902, show an output of nearly 20,000,000 pounds less than the commonly accepted estimate for the year. Instead of 170,000,000 pounds as the lake region output, 150,000,000 pounds are given.

A Wilkesbarre report gives the following figures as showing the losses suffered during five weeks of the Pennsylvania anthracite mines strike: Money loss thus far, $30,000,000; to operators, $13,100,000; to miners, $6,480,000; to other employees, $1,600,000; to coal region business men, $4,200,000; to other business men, $2,500,000; damage to mines, $1,000,000; cost of police, $350,000: cost of non-union men, $50,000.

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From Greenland's icy mountains clear
to India's coral strand;
The Emperor of China sends a shaft
that's sure to please—
The grand old ruler Wun Shi Lung,
whose pigtail fans the breeze;
And like the statue-giving heads of all
the other powers,
He vows that Wun Shi Lung was once
a great big friend of ours.

Good Abdul Hamid orders that his
sculptors all shall sculp,
Or else he'll hold a festival and grind
them to a pulp;
He thinks he'll send a dainty thing—
a home-and-fireside group
Of ten or fifteen wives of his, prepar-
ing Turkish soup.
The label on the soup-can shows Chi-
cago's streets and towers,
Which proves that Abdul Hamid always
was a friend of ours.

The King of Patagonia and Sultan of
Sulu
Have boxed some statuettes and things
and billed them: "Hurry
Through."
The Brigands of Bulgaria show how
their love has grown
By ordering a monument—if we will
send the Stone.
And all the big and little kings, and
heads of all the powers
Are shipping sculptured things to show
that they are friends of ours!

—*Baltimore American.*

The Good Old Days

Oh, for the good old hat of straw
Ere came the flaunting Panama
To claim our money.
The old straw hat of simple weave
Which one might wear and not believe
That he looked funny.

With beef and coal still on the rise,
The gilded youth in sad surprise
Gets up and hollers—
"The hat, as good to all intents,
That once cost 67 cents,
Now costs $10!"

—*Washington Star.*

The Editor's Joke

Isabel—I think that editor man is simply horrid.

Judith—Why?

Isabel—He placed an engagement announcement of myself to young Sloppington under the head of "Business Opportunities."—*Smart Set.*

Just to Humor Him

A sore-hipped hippopotamus, quite
flustered,
Objected to a poultice made of custard.
"Can't you doctor up my hip
With something else than flip?"
So they plastered on his hippopotamus-
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